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HISTORY

OF THE

1st.

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY

Pa.
NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA

(GRAY RESERVES)

1861—1911

pt. 1
BY

JAMES W. LATTA

MAJOR-GENERAL NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, RETIRED



PHILADELPHIA & LONDON
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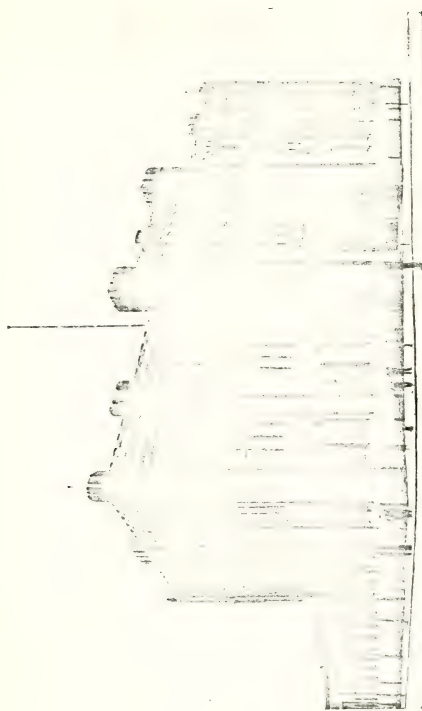
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HISTORY OF THE
FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY
NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA



FIRST REGIMENT ARMORY, BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS

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THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY
OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMIT-
TEE OF GENERAL COMMITTEE ON CELEBRATION OF THE 50TH
ANNIVERSARY, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, NATIONAL GUARD
OF PENNSYLVANIA. COL. THEO. E. WIEDER-HEIM, CHAIRMAN.

PREFACE

This work, matured of a long-cherished purpose of the Veteran Corps, was conceived in a conviction that the fifty years of military life of the First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, beginning with one war, with intervening disturbances of formidable riot and serious tumult, passing through another war, all the while rating as of the best, have earned for the regiment a record and a reputation well worthy of historic preservation. That there is enough in the story to sustain this preconceived conviction is apparent from a superficial glance; whether it has been sufficiently well told to justify its publication must bear the test of the discriminating judgment of the soldier of that day and this, citizen, reviewer and general reader alike.

Research has disclosed, with but a few years of sterile result, such a wealth of original material, that to select what there was space for, and omit for want of it what had consequently to be rejected, has been a task of delicate performance.

Regimental and company order books, minute books of the Board of Officers, complete, save for a single lapse of a brief interval, and of the Veteran Corps, entire for its time, diaries and journals of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, reports of committees of historic moment, their full import apparently never before appreciated, have been laboriously sought for, found, and willingly furnished by those responsible for their present custody. The regimental archives have been at all times freely opened and all requests for research have been promptly complied with.

Gen. J. Lewis Good, Col. William F. Eidell, Lieut.-Col. Albert L. Williams, Major George B. Zane, Jr., Captain Augustus D. Whitney, Captain Millard D. Brown, regimental adjutants; Captain Arthur J. Pursell, in charge of regimental records, the staff and line and rank and file alike, have been constant and ready in offering suggestions, supplying information and making research; Mr. William S. Dougherty, Superintendent of the Armory, his aid continuously sought, has been assiduous in his

attentions, and his services have, at all times, been of especial value.

The Veteran Corps has been liberally drawn upon. Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim, with an industry and application that never wearies, a wealth of memory retentive and reliable; Col. J. Campbell Gilmore, rendering services deserving of especial acknowledgment; Mr. James Hogan, his active business energy always at command; Mr. Francis B. Irwin, ably assisting him; Col. R. Dale Benson; Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr.; Col. William W. Allen, officers and members, all, whenever and wherever called upon have promptly responded.

There have been also invaluable contributions of newspaper material, wisely selected and well preserved in the "scrap book" form, notably by Col. Theo. E. Wiedersheim, whose three large volumes, of priceless worth, include two decades or more of events of local, State and national import, in which the First Regiment has had more or less participation. Adjutant Joseph B. Godwin's single volume of pertinent matter covered the early seventies, a period not otherwise supplied with readily available information. Col. William W. Allen furnished matter, some as clippings, extracts and pamphlets, but most of it original, from the earliest times up to and including the year of the Centennial. Gen. Wendell P. Bowman's newspaper clippings cover a field scant of other supply, except what the formidable task of a search through the files of the newspapers from which those clippings are taken might reveal. Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr.'s book of well-chosen selections, touching the operations of his Twentieth Emergency Regiment and other matters, has been of much value. Major Henry J. Crump generously permitted the use of his manuscript that begins his proposed history of his old Company D, together with original records and newspaper material, without which the text of the book would have lost much of substantial worth. First Lieutenant Edward S. Sayres, also of Company D, in manuscript form has told an interesting story of two campaigns of riot, so helpful that it has been freely quoted from. Major Charles S. Turnbull's careful preservation of the diaries, commissions, journals, notes, etc., of his grandfather, Col. Charles Somers Smith, has permitted him to supply invaluable material, otherwise out of reach.

Lieut.-Col. Fred. Taylor Pusey, generously responding to the call made upon him, has contributed Chapter X, in which he tells, with skill, thoroughness and fluency, the story of the participation of the First Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the Spanish-American War.

Col. John P. Nicholson, Recorder of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, President of the Gettysburg battlefield Commission, whose valuable energies were early enlisted in the success of the proposed commemoration of the First Regiment's Semi-Centenary, watchful of the progress of its history, has, as well from a copious knowledge of what has been as from his present acquaintance with what is being written, past history and current literature, offered many acceptable suggestions which have been willingly put to a practical use.

Brig.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart, the Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff of Pennsylvania, at all times generously disposed to help the undertaking to a successful conclusion, beside offering every facility of his office to the furtherance of investigation, has liberally furnished much material that has required time, thought, and careful supervision in its preparation.

The Philadelphia Library, the library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the library of the Union League of Philadelphia, have, through their respective librarians, courteously afforded every opportunity for consultation, examination and research.

The National Guard is now reckoned as of the permanent establishment in the "first line" with the Regular Army, a force secure for immediate operations. Hence it is sensitive to whatever touches, concerns or affects the art upon which it is founded.

There is no science that has so rigorously followed the evolutionary tendencies of the times as has the science and art of war; none that has so responsively answered the evolutionary demands created through a real purpose and from an absolute necessity; none where its every stage of development has been so effectually forced by new invention, new methods, new discovery. There is no science that has been freer from the "torrent of talk" of charlatan or tyro, from the arts of the demagogue, the wiles of the political, literary, scientific or religious "Nostrum

venders"; freer from the intrusion of men "of new thought, new ideas without themselves ever having learned to think." There is no science that better illustrates the process of evolution in that its ends, aims, progress, and development "are out of and because of what it has been," than does this same science and art of war. There is no science whose story of its recrudescence, enriched with incidents of campaign, march, battle, bivouac, pageant and parade, can be retold following the lines of the "old thought," avoiding its "rust and decay," giving neither offence to nor doing violence to the new, than can that of war in all its radical changes of progressive development.

Though these evolutionary processes in the art of war have never been halted, hindered nor impaired by the near approach of, they have nevertheless met and for quite an appreciable time have travelled side by side with their direct antithesis, progressive, evolutionary processes in ethics, economics, religion, sociology, whose sole end and purpose are to so make for the ways of peace that war may be abolished and its art disappear. Meanwhile the nations are reaching out for its better perfection, pursuing with ever strenuous energy opportunities that offer for the betterment of their armies upon the land and their fleets upon the seas. Great guns of huge missile, heavier calibre, farthest reach, small arms of perfected accuracy, effective explosives, bigger ships, weightier armaments, furnish convincing testimony of the vigor with which this purpose is pursued, while philosophy, scholarship, religion, wealth, conference, convention, tribunal are persuasively but insistently summoned to find some saner methods for the better disposal of international differences than the unrelenting rigors of the flaming sword of war. "It is war against war."

"Never before," said Nicholas Murray Butler at the Lake Mohonk Conference of 1911, "has the mind of the world been so occupied with the problems of substituting law for war, peace with righteousness for triumph after slaughter, the victories of right and reasonableness for those of might and brute force." . . . "The long years of patient argument and exhortation and of painstaking instruction of public opinion in this and other countries are bearing fruit in full measure. In response to the imperative demands of public opinion, responsible governments and

cabinet ministers are just now busying themselves with plans which but a short time ago were derided as impracticable and visionary."

Learning and literature launched in the propaganda are sending their messages of universal peace with a grace of diction, an elegance of expression, a logic of conviction that attracts, persuades, convinces.

Through the intervention of the Great Powers of Europe, frequent and impressive, in the domestic affairs of the smaller powers and the concession that the United States is practically the Sovereign on this continent, the doctrine emphasized by Chief Justice Marshall in the words that "no principle of general law is more universally acknowledged than the perfect equality of nations" is becoming obsolete, superseded by the doctrine that a "primacy" with regard to some important matters is vested in the foremost powers of the civilized world. The principle of this "Great Power Primacy" has now the rule of the future in its keeping and, save for the yellow man yet to be reckoned with, can make a universal peace or break it.

The Second Hague Conference of the powers great and small solemnly declared "that the maintenance of peace is the supreme duty of nations." And this same conference took opportunity before it concluded its sessions to confirm in substance what it had proclaimed in sentiment, by its adoption of the proposition championed by the United States that "obligated a resort to arbitration in the collection of contractual obligations before a resort to force is permissible."

Again the United States with Great Britain, two of the "responsible nations now busying themselves with plans which but a short time ago were derided as impracticable and visionary," have agreed upon a general arbitration treaty of the highest importance to both nations and the whole world. The treaty so felicitously avoids all reference to questions of "vital interests and honor" and so providently provides for a submission of "all future differences arising under a treaty or otherwise to a previously prescribed course of negotiation with a view to a judicial determination," that there is every prospect that these two great English-speaking nations will take action that will be not only beneficial and resultful, but in the end may prove the treaty to be the herald of a universal peace.

But, meanwhile, the science of war now become the art of destruction, may not war itself end itself? War's aim has always been to destroy, not to produce; its forces of destruction may now so vie with the forces of production "that war from its own monstrosity may become absurd and impossible." The long-range cannon, the rapid-fire gun, the perfected accuracy of the small arm, the disappearing gun carriage, the high explosive within the zone of fire, can make a sepulchre of a battlefield and leave not a "wraith behind." The romance of the fight is out of it, the smoke of battle has gone, the defiant shout of the charge is hushed forever, new invention suppresses the "rattle of musketry" and the boom of the cannon has not long to stay. The song of the camp alone survives; farewell, all ye idols of a soldier's worshipful remembrance! Then the weapons of offence and defence, under sea and over sea, the aeroplane above the waters and the submarine below, all these tremendous engines of modern, scientific warfare are speaking for peace in tones of thundering eloquence, more insistently persuasive than the essays of the pacifists, the appeals of the anti-militarists or decree or utterance of congress, convention, conference or tribunal.

But whether war shall work out its own destruction or peace prevail because of tribunal's decree or treaty obligations, declaration of conference or command of convention, the Waterloo man will never be forgotten, the Gettysburg soldier will ever be the nation's hero, and that August morning with Farragut will always be a blessed memory. Heroism is always recognized; patriotism and sacrifice are ever revered. "Bravery never goes out of fashion." Notwithstanding the Court's requirements for the strictest observance of the most rigorous rules of dress, George II was always permitted to wear at all his functions the old, faded uniform he wore at Oudenarde. The men who have worn, do wear, or will wear the livery of the nation, the soldiers of its armies, the sailors of its fleets, assured of an enduring remembrance and a lasting fame, will ever command the people's homage and the country's praise.

J. W. L.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1911.

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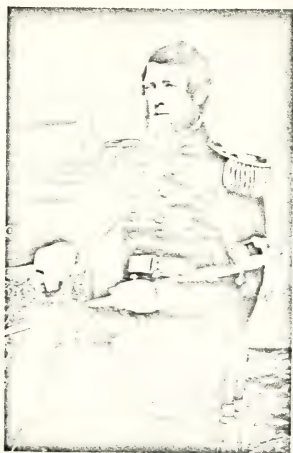
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H. C. Emory

HISTORY

OF THE

FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY

NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA

CHAPTER I

ORGANIZATION

The First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania (Gray Reserves of 1861), was an immediate product of the War of the Rebellion. It was of sudden, unexpected, it may be said unprecedented growth. Its conception and maturity were contemporaneous. Its recruitment was without drum or trumpet, speech or persuasion.

Emergency organizations disappear with the emergency, and a long war, by its continuous drain, so depletes the ranks of the militia as practically to work its disbandment. This organization holds a unique place. It has maintained itself continuously, with an ever-increasing proficiency, until it has now passed into the fifty-first year of its usefulness.

The secretly manœuvred withdrawal of the then beleaguered little garrison from the weak and insecure Fort Moultrie in the late December of 1860 to the more formidable water-bound citadel of Sumter had not bestirred the North to its real warlike significance. Then, four months later, Sumter fired upon and the flag lowered, the whole people spoke as one. "Patriotism, which had been a rhetorical expression, became a passionate emotion, in which instinct, logic, and feeling were fused."¹

The President's proclamation followed; the people willingly offered themselves; the entire organized militia responded; war

¹Hon. John Hay, in his McKinley Congressional Memorial address.

was upon us, and the city was left without a soldier. Solely in response to an appeal from their fellow-citizens, not in answer to the call of authority, within forty-eight hours eight hundred sturdy, vigorous men had enrolled themselves indefinitely for military service.

The Government had but faint conception of the magnitude of the contest that confronted it. What was afterward styled by Mommsen, the German scholar of much repute, as the "mightiest struggle and most glorious victory yet recorded in human annals," it was expected would be disposed of in the brief space of three months, with the meagre contingent of 75,000 volunteers. The regular army at the time numbered but 1083 officers and 11,848 enlisted men.

Of the troops that helped make up Pennsylvania's quota of this contingent was the Light Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, then serving as infantry as Companies A and F of the Seventeenth Regiment. The corps was organized April 19, 1822. Conspicuous for its efficiency in drill, discipline, and personnel; notable for its men of prominence, reputation, and influence; rich in the lore of prestige and tradition, it was the parent of and is now, through the passing of the independent military organization, Company G of the regiment it once had fathered.

The Corps, as the two companies of the Seventeenth Regiment, made prompt response to the President's proclamation of the fifteenth of April, was ready for the field on the eighteenth, and moved with other troops on the twenty-fifth to Baltimore.

Concurrently with the proclamation, the need for further organization being so apparent as to require immediate action, of their own motion a number of members of the Corps,—Cephas G. Childs, Joseph M. Thomas, Peter C. Ellmaker, and others, still on the rolls, but no longer active,—caused to be inserted in the public prints a notice requesting the retired and contributing members over the age of forty-five years to meet on the evening of the 17th of April, "for the purpose of organizing a Reserve Guard for the protection of the City and support of the Constitution and laws of the United States of America."

The response was so unexpected, the attendance so large and applications for membership so numerous, that the original intention to form but a single company was abandoned, a regimental

organization determined upon, the age limit removed, all able-bodied citizens disposed to be helpful in the crisis invited, and the meeting adjourned from its wholly inadequate quarters at the Wetherill House, on Sansom Street above Sixth Street, to assemble again at Sansom Street Hall, upon the opposite side of the street, more suitable for a large gathering, two days later, on the evening of the nineteenth instant.

At this 19th of April adjourned meeting, where Col. Chas. S. Smith presided and Col. P. C. Ellmaker acted as secretary, there were in attendance men of such then civic prominence as Morton McMichael, Charles Gilpin, Robert P. King, Joseph M. Thomas, Samuel Welsh, Samuel Branson, E. C. Markley, Jas. Lefevre, and many others of equal importance. A "Plan of Organization" (see Appendix) was agreed upon, uniform adopted, field, staff, and company officers selected, and eight hundred and twenty-five men, it was stated, were ready for enrolment. Six hundred and fifty-eight names of patriotic contribution to the needs of the times are preserved to posterity, and are to be found with their respective places of residence on the first page of the *North American and United States Gazette* in its issue of April 22, 1861. The names of these men deserve a more permanent and secure abiding-place. They will be transferred from the columns of this newspaper, where they have so long unobtrusively rested, to the Appendix, where the men of the regiment to-day, themselves ever ready in crisis or emergency, may have opportunity to know who and what their military forbears were.

At that meeting Peter C. Ellmaker was named as colonel, and afterward Richard H. Rush as lieutenant-colonel and Napoleon B. Kneass as major. The organization was to be known as the "First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves of the City of Philadelphia": its uniform to be in color a cadet gray and in pattern of the service dress of the United States infantry. A significant feature of the "plan" was that "until the regiment shall be recognized by the constituted authorities the officers shall be invested with the same power and authority as though they were duly commissioned by the Governor of the Commonwealth."

This voluntary submission, that obedience should at all times be rendered until officers were invested with the proper authority to enforce it, is in striking contrast with the peculiar require-

the men stood at Parade Rest. . . . [Here follows a full account of a good presentation to Captain Charles M. Prevost.]

. . . . The ranks were then closed and the Company marched in quick time to Spring Garden and Broad Sts., where the regiment formed at 7½ o'clock. The weather was warm and the men were thoroughly heated, when they arrived on the ground, by the quick march. The regiment formed on Spring Garden Street the right resting on Broad Street facing North unprotected from the sun. After forming it was marched to Broad and Parrish Sts. and halted.

The Regiments of Home Guards, under Genl. A. J. Pleasonton were to celebrate the day by a Parade early in the morning, and invited the 3rd [1st] Regt. Infantry Gray Reserves to participate and tendered them the right of the line. The invitation was of necessity accepted, and at 7½ was ready to march. Through some gross mismanagement, Genl. Pleasonton did not have the column formed and started until eleven o'clock, by which time the heat of the sun was most intense. The route was some four or five miles in extent, and was marched over at almost quick time. The consequence was that scores of the men were overcome and had to leave the line, some joining it again at other points on the route. Some fifteen members of Company C were thus affected and in two or three cases reached the Armory at Concert Hall in a dangerous condition, but through the prompt attention of our fellow member, Dr. Halsey, who did not parade but went to the Armory, expecting some of us would need some medical attention, they were promptly relieved.

The Parade was dismissed at Vine and Broad Sts. and our regiment was dismissed at Arch & 11 Sts.

The following extract from the "Minute Book of the Board of Officers," dated June 22, 1861, gives an account of the action taken by the officers of the regiment with regard to the invitation of the Home Guards to join in the Fourth of July parade:

Col. Ellmaker stated that he had convened the Board for the Purpose of submitting a communication received from Brig. A. J. Pleasonton Com'g. Home Guard.

The communication was read and, on Motion of Capt. Loudenslager it was

Resolved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon Genl. Pleasonton and, if possible, ascertain what are his arrangements in regard to the proposed parade on the coming 4th of July.

The Commandant appointed thereon Capts. Loudenslager and Smith and Lieut. Murphy.

The Committee after a short absence reported that Genl. Pleasonton had expressed a desire to make everything agreeable to the Regiment. On Motion the Committee was discharged.

On Motion Capt. Piersol it was

Resolved that the Commandant of the Regiment be requested to accept the invitation of Genl. Pleasonton to participate in the proposed celebration of the coming 4th of July and make such arrangements with Genl. Pleasonton as he may deem proper.

The organizers of the "Reserve Guard" evinced the wiser judgment. They built for the permanent establishment: the

militia is as old as the country. The Home Guard was a new creation. "First Regiment Infantry" has a true soldierly significance. "Home Guard" is not an attractive military designation. The one was for the field when required; the other was to be operative for defence only. Both were bred of the same crisis and at the same time. The one was an experience, a lesson, an education; the other is but a memory.

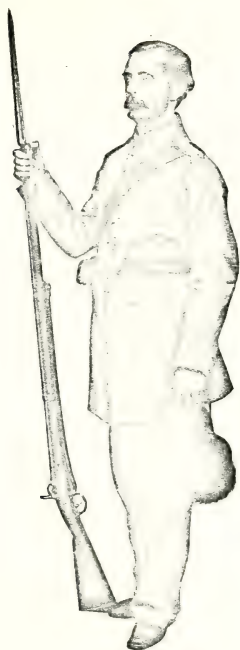
The full regimental designation as prescribed by law was "First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, Reserve Brigade, First Division Pennsylvania Militia." The regiment bore this designation until by the first section of the Act of Assembly of April 7, 1870, a further supplement to the Act of 1864, which repealed the Act of 1858 and created new methods for the organization, discipline, and regulation of the militia, it was provided that thereafter the active militia of the Commonwealth should be known as the National Guard of Pennsylvania. And from then on the regiment has been known by the far more euphonious title of "First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania." But the title had not found this its best military significance until it had undergone a previous change. As originally organized, and so the earlier books and papers show, it was known as "Third Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves." This number fell to its lot as the third regiment of the first brigade, to which brigade it was first assigned, but its stay was brief. The supplement of May 15, 1861, which created the reserve brigade, specially provided in its fourth section that the Third Regiment of Infantry, as had been then so known, "organized and inspected," should form the first regiment of the brigade thus created.

An attempt was at one time made to wrest from the regiment its regimental title. It was seriously contended that the number "First" did not rightfully belong to it. The claim, though apparently not conclusively settled through official correspondence that followed, was effectually disposed of, with other contentions of a like character, by Special Order No. 184, dated Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia, Harrisburg, December 6, 1869, which reads as follows:

In order that no confusion may arise in the future, as to the number and names of the different Regiments of Pennsylvania Militia in the 1st Division, they will hereafter be recognized and known as follows:

1st Regiment "Gray Reserves," Infantry, Penna. Militia.

2nd Regiment National Guard, Infantry, Penna. Militia.



GRAY RESERVES
1861-1865

The whole militia system was at the date of the organization of the First Regiment operated under the provisions of an Act of Assembly approved April 21, 1858, entitled an "Act for the regulation of the Militia of this Commonwealth." Of this Act the Adjutant-General of the State, in his annual report for the year 1862, speaks as follows: "The importance of efficient military organization competent for the protection of the citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property and for the public against sudden emergencies was never more manifest in our history than now; and while I would not propose the repeal of the Act for the regulation of the militia, believing that the stability of any system must be impaired by the frequent change of the law which governs it, I am convinced that in some of its features it is susceptible of improvement."

It was more than this; it was radically defective. It was apparently created to supply officers with rank rather than recruit men for efficiency. It was probably an improvement on previous attempts at betterment, and in a fair sense a proper sequence in the development toward greater proficiency that was soon to follow.

Twenty major-generals, one for each division with a brigadier-general for each county, besides other attendant evils, tended to overburden and interrupt intermediate channels of communication between subordinate commands and the department at Harrisburg. Then staff officers absent with the volunteer forces, the generals themselves, many of them, in the field, practically severed the Adjutant-General's office from official touch with those militia organizations still manfully maintaining their proficiency. Hence meagre details, unreliable data, unsatisfactory results, must necessarily follow all research that pertains to that period of the Civil War.

This conclusion is practically sustained by the Adjutant-General himself in his annual report of 1862, already quoted from.

The general responses [he says] from every section of the State to the various requisitions of the President for troops to suppress the rebellion has merged in the army contributed by Pennsylvania nearly all the previously existing military organizations of the State. Hence, saving a few exceptions, no information has been received of the condition of the Militia of the Commonwealth from officers on whom the duty devolves to make such returns to the Department. A partial list of Division and Brigade organizations of the State is appended to this report only because the law requires it, and not with a view of affording information.

This would account in a measure for the absence of all reference to the newly established "Reserve Brigade," and of reports and returns from any of its regiments in the reports of the Adjutant-General for either of the years of its early existence, 1861 or 1862. Nor does a present inquiry and exhaustive research add new light. If the chronicler would discover evidence of the beginnings of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and the law for its existence, he must look to the statutes of the State and its regimental records. Fortunately there is ample material to be found in both from which to tell the story of its rise.

The Act of Assembly entitled "A further supplement to an act for the regulation of the Militia of this Commonwealth approved April 21, 1858," approved May 15, 1861, and to be found on page 748 of the Pamphlet Laws of that year, provided, among other things, that:

SECTION I. In addition to the three Brigades of the First Division, the City of Philadelphia, authorized by the Act to which this is a supplement, there shall be organized within the City of Philadelphia another Brigade, to be called the Reserve Brigade, which shall consist of four regiments of Infantry and one Squadron of Cavalry for special defence of the said City.

And the Act further provided, in Section 4, that "the Third Regiment of Infantry Gray Reserves as at present organized and inspected shall form the first regiment of the Brigade authorized by this Act."

In the apparent non-existence of any official records of muster, enrolment, and inspection this Act is of material import. It disposes of the need for them. It confirms and ratifies the enrolment the regiment made of itself, when its eight hundred men pledged themselves to obedience, until the law should permit its enforcement. It confirms as well, also, the inspection made about April 29, 1861, as announced in the *North American and United States Gazette* of that date, by Major David P. Weaver, Brigade Inspector, First Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia, when he reported that the Gray Reserves were duly organized with ten companies with full ranks. The inspection was followed by the usual election, incident to such occasions. The election resulted in the choice of Peter C. Ellmaker for colonel; Richard H. Rush for lieutenant-colonel; Napoleon B. Kneass for major.

penetration, 55

[illegible]

STUDS ELECTRONIC

[illegible]

to have said to him, "I am not a man of letters, but I am a man of letters."

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By the Publisher

COMMISSION OF COL. FRANK C. BLANCHARD, 112TH COLONIAL, FIRST INFANTRY C.B.

In six companies elections were held and company officers chosen. The other four companies had previously, on the night of the organization of the regiment, passed the inspection of and had their elections held by the brigade inspector, who then announced that the elections of the other six companies would take place on the twenty-ninth.

As "organized and inspected" (so reads the fourth section) the third regiment "shall" become the first regiment of the brigade hereby authorized. The brigade so authorized was to be a part of the active militia, to be known as the Reserve Brigade, to be attached as another brigade to the first division of that militia. That brigade was to consist of four regiments, and the regiment that had been previously designated as the Third Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves was to be the first of the four. The founders recognized its importance, and by resolution of the Board of Officers the Act was directed to be published with the first issue of the Constitution and By-Laws.

The colonel awaited the coming of his commission before he published his order formally assuming command. As the order is of significant importance, it is better that it should appear in full and in the body of the text.

HEADQUARTERS 3RD REGT. INFTRY, GRAY RESERVES.

1st Brig. 1st Div. P. M.

Philada. April 29, 1861.

ORDERS NO. 1.

By virtue of a commission from the Governor of the Commonwealth bearing date the twenty-sixth day of April 1861 the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Regiment and has appointed Joseph T. Ford Adjutant
P. C. ELLMAKER.

This valuable record is confirmed by the original commission of Colonel Ellmaker—a cherished and well-cared-for relic now in the possession of the Veteran Corps. It is here reproduced in a reduced facsimile. As the archives of the State do not disclose the issuance of any commission to any of the officers of the old Gray Reserves Regiment, the present existence of any such commission is of more than usual interest. Major Charles S. Turnbull, the grandson of Col. Chas. S. Smith, has the original commission of his grandfather as Captain of "Company A, Gray Reserves, Uniformed Militia, First Brigade, First Division." Others doubtless are in private hands. An official inquiry to the com-

panies of the regiment producing no response, it would indicate that there are no others in official custody, except that of Colonel Ellmaker, with the Veteran Corps. It may be fairly inferred, however, from the acceptance of an officer's resignation as "of his commission," and it so appears in the order publishing the acceptance, that all the officers of the Gray Reserves were duly commissioned.

An exhaustive search in the Adjutant-General's office at Harrisburg brings no better result than a statement that concludes a letter from the Adjutant-General himself, of February 11, 1910, as follows:

. . . I might say in this connection that the Adjutant-General's report of 1866 shows that Captain James D. Keyser was commissioned as Captain of Company "A" 1st Regiment Grey Reserves Reserve Brigade on June 15, 1866. That appears to have been the earliest date on which commissions were issued to any officers in the organization. . . .

An effort to uncover militia commissions in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth has been alike fruitless. There are no records there of the issuance of any commissions to the First Regiment of Infantry, under any of its designations in its early days.

There is a fugitive record in the charge of the Custodian of Public Records in the State Library building at Harrisburg, identified as a "Commission Book of 1861." It supplies a few meagre and indefinite details. Under the heading "First Reserve Regiment" the colonel is blank; the lieutenant-colonel is given as Napoleon B. Kneass; quartermaster as Albert R. Foering; regimental commissary as William H. Kern. Then follow nine of the ten companies, by letter, K omitted. Opposite each there is a blank, except B, where C. Fred Huf(p)field appears as captain and William Hart, Jr., as second lieutenant; F, where Charles H. Fernald appears as second lieutenant; and I has E. A. Adams as "Lieut." This record, unsatisfactory as it is, it will be observed, is not in an office in any way directly or indirectly identified with military affairs; neither is it of any service.

But the foundations of the regiment securely established by the effective operation of the Act of Assembly approved May 15, 1861, with the conclusive proofs from the regimental records and the production of the commission itself that on April 29, 1861,

the first colonel, P. C. Ellmaker, assumed command by virtue of a commission from the Governor of the Commonwealth, his rank to date from April 26, 1861, renders the disclosure of the absence from the archives of the State of all record evidence of the regiment's early existence, rather a revelation for the curious than a fact of material moment in the regimental history.

On the day following, April 30, "Orders No. 2," Par. III, announced the staff appointments as follows: Joseph T. Ford, adjutant; Joseph M. Thomas, quartermaster; Robert P. Desilver, paymaster; Washington L. Atlee, M.D., surgeon; Thomas M. Drysdale, M.D., assistant surgeon; Nathan Spering, sergeant-major; and Albert R. Foering, quartermaster-sergeant.

The Board of Officers held its first meeting April 28, 1861. Its sessions in these early days were frequent—weekly and oftener two and three times a week. Its meeting places were Sansom Street Hall, Continental Hotel, and the office of the quartermaster, 303 Chestnut Street. Its business, Equipment, Uniform, Tactics, Constitution and By-Laws, one for its own government, and another for the several companies suitable for each and to preserve uniformity for all. Other matters important and imperative, incident to the prevailing military activities, demanded constant attention. The time never came, in these busy, stirring days, when it could be fairly said that the business of the Board had been concluded, for what was not finished at one session waited over until the next, and it lost nothing in the keeping, for that was never very far away.

CHAPTER II

DRILLS—PARADES—TARGET PRACTICE—FIELD-DAYS—ORDERS—
CIRCULARS—EQUIPMENT—ESCORTS—RESIGNATIONS—ELEC-
TIONS—TESTIMONIALS—TENDER OF SERVICES TO NATIONAL
GOVERNMENT—RIOT DUTY—BRIGADE DRILLS—FIRST ANNIVER-
SARY, APRIL, 1862

From a paper read before the Pennsylvania Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, January, 1902: "A Few Stray Leaves of Civil War Reminiscences."

The readiness of a people to respond willingly to a call to arms was never so effectually demonstrated as it was during the Civil War. There was scarce a diminution in the offering during the entire period of the combat. The result of the conscription in no way appreciably impaired the vast hosts of volunteers who had so willingly offered themselves. The total enlistments in the land and naval forces were upwards of three millions, one out of every ten of the population of the loyal states, men, women and children. The casualties of war were no deterrent. The responses were as ready when the recruit had this bitter knowledge of the hazard of his undertaking, as they had been when the patriotic answers came to the first summons for the havoc of war. In his report of November 22nd, 1865, the Secretary of War said, "When Lee's army surrendered thousands of recruits were pouring in, and men were discharged from recruiting stations and rendezvous in every state."

The soldier bore the heavier burden. His sacrifice was of everything, if need be, of life itself. It had no computable commutation value. Saving the Mexican War and its Indian disturbances, the country had been for well nigh forty years at profound peace. An acquaintance with the military art had its consequent depreciation. The organized militia was looked upon as a pageant and a show, and the training day had long since been ridiculed out of existence. But the people were in a responsive mood. Inspired with true patriotic zeal, they were ready to lend a helping hand, supply substantial aid, and furnish real support. The soldier soon learned that the country was behind him, with all its vast resources and tremendous energies. Nor did the newly organized active militia fail to remember that the profound peace had been broken, that the days of the pageant had gone, that war had come to stay, that its training must be for combat, and that its ultimate mission was the battle-field.

Imbued with these convictions, the recruit of this our now First Regiment Infantry was ready with his time, energy, attention, and zeal to acquire with all the speed the situation demanded that fundamental training so essential to a better acquaintance with his new responsibilities. Drills, squad and company, were as well the order of the day as the order of the commanding officer; they followed each other with a significant frequency, often in the early morning before the business hour, and again evening after evening during the week. The officers were in every way competent to impart and the men keen to receive instructions. There was no such incompetency there that was not at times a manifest hindrance elsewhere.

The day of the regimental armory had not yet come. In conjecture, at least, it was not so very far away. It was evident, too, that the founders had designed their organization for a present as well as a future usefulness. In their judgment it had come to stay. On April 8, 1862, an act was approved entitled "An Act to incorporate the Armory Company of the Gray Reserves" (P. L., p. 428), with Peter C. Ellmaker, Napoleon B. Kneass, Charles S. Smith, William H. Kern, Charles M. Prevost, J. Ross Clark, Jacob Loudenslager, and others as incorporators. They were empowered, with the usual rights and privileges incident to corporations, to erect and construct an armory building "for the accommodation of the Companies composing the First Regiment of Infantry Gray Reserves" . . . "and other organizations desirous of renting and occupying the same." Though the project was in the intermediate years never altogether at rest, twenty years elapsed before it reached a consummation.

The company armories were scattered in different localities at inconvenient distances, and none of a capacity sufficient beyond their own needs. There was no opportunity, therefore, for battalion manœuvres except on the field. There was, indeed, for a time apparently no regimental headquarters, except the residence of the colonel, 1637 Race Street, where the colors were kept, and to and from which they were escorted by a company detailed for the purpose when occasion required their use. For the first six weeks the drills were altogether by company, where instruction was vigorous and systematic. There was generally a full attendance and always a commissioned officer in charge. Cooper's "Tactics"

had been adopted by the Board of Officers as the text-book and an issue of eleven copies to each company had already been made. Casey's "Infantry Tactics" was afterward substituted.

The companies had made commendable progress. They were assembled for the first time in regimental formation, ten companies, with Col. P. C. Ellmaker in command, on the twenty-seventh of May, at two o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to directions published in General Order No. 2, Headquarters Third Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, May 23, 1861, fixing that day and hour for the initial street parade. The line formed on Broad Street facing west with its right resting on Chestnut Street, and the column moved at four and a half o'clock up Broad to Arch, to Seventeenth, to Chestnut, to Eighth, to Market, to Third, to Vine, to Second, to Walnut, to Third, to Chestnut, to Fifth, to Walnut, to Independence Square, where the parade was dismissed. The command was in full uniform, commissioned officers and sergeants with side-arms, corporals and privates without arms. The troops made a most creditable appearance; cadence, carriage, and steadiness indicated that the month's training had been effective.

The Orderly Sergeant's book of Company C supplies much material valuable for its accuracy. From this date, May 27, 1861, to February 18, 1864, except an interval from November 23, 1861, to September 5, 1862,—there is recorded, beside a brief summary of the event, the name of every officer and man present for duty on all public occasions, drills, parades, campaigns, or target practice. And from thence on to October, 1876, though the matter inserted has been somewhat curtailed, the information supplied is still of great value.

The record of this, the Company's first appearance on street parade, shows an attendance of three commissioned officers, four sergeants, four corporals, and eighty privates—an aggregate of ninety-one. In the summary it also appears that "Company C paraded a larger number of men than any company in the regiment, which caused the colonel to take some sixteen to twenty men to fill up platoons of other companies to equalize the same." The fronts were equalized in the usual way by details from the stronger to the weaker companies. This, the first public display of the regiment, clearly demonstrates, therefore, that with its approximate aggregate of seven hundred, the enrolment of the nineteenth

of April was in no sense a mere affair of paper. It is interesting to note, too, where the rolls are accessible, the number of participants in this parade who subsequently won distinction in the field.

From a note taken by permission from a partial manuscript of a prospective history of Company D, the dress then worn is given this characteristic description: "The uniform on this occasion is described by an observer who afterward joined the company (J. W. Jordan) as a slouch hat, turned up at one side, fastened with the arms of the State, a long gray coat, fitting closely at the waist, and hanging down loosely, nearly to the knees, and gray trousers; the whole looking like a 'regiment of Quakers.'" D had previously made an independent street parade as a company on the twenty-third of May from its armory on Market Street to Broad, to South, to Seventeenth, to Chestnut, to Ninth, to Market, to the Armory, to the manifest delight, so read its minutes, "of the populace and to the entire satisfaction of those in command."

The command was never disposed to be tardy, either in preparation for an emergency or in the early acquisition of knowledge where instruction was needed in a new venture. So, pursuant to Special Order No. 1, Headquarters First Regiment Gray Reserves Infantry, June 21, 1861, squads of one non-commissioned officer and eight privates were detailed from Companies C, F, and K, with Captain Charles F. Warner of K in command, assisted by Captain Joseph N. Piersol of F and Lieut. A. Atwood Smith of C, to assemble at the Arsenal, Sixteenth and Filbert Streets, for drill and instruction in artillery practice, preparatory to firing a national salute on the approaching Independence Day. The duty was faithfully discharged; the salute successfully fired at four o'clock on the morning of the Fourth of July from the corner of Broad and Spring Garden Streets, and the officers and detachments returned to their respective companies.

Arms and equipment were now complete. General Orders No. 4, June 12, 1861, from Regimental Headquarters, announced: "The gratifying intelligence is hereby communicated that through the kindness of Hon. Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, arms will be furnished to the regiment forthwith." The issue was made from the United States Arsenal at Bridesburg, percussion smooth-bores of an old pattern. One hundred was the allotment to each company.

The companies were now all well established in their

armories, located: A, Market above Eighth Street; B, Ninth and Walnut Streets; C, Concert Hall, Chestnut between Twelfth and Thirteenth Streets; D, Lardner Street east of Fifteenth Street; E and K, Eighth and Callowhill Streets; F, northwest corner Second and Race Streets; G, Chestnut below Eighth Street; H, Third and Willow Streets; and I, Broad and Spruce Streets. C company subsequently removed to Market above Eighth Street, and D to the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets. D, before locating on Lardner Street, had had two previous removals. Its first location was at Illasko's Dancing Academy, Broad above Pine, and then on Market Street above Eighth.

There were no tragedies in those early days. Abrasions, slight wounds, and contusions summed up the list of casualties. Latta, a private in Company D, had the little finger of his right hand permanently shortened from the thrust of a bayonet, which he had imprudently permitted to remain fixed, while exercising in the manual of arms, in the execution of that now archaic motion, "return rammer." Smith (S. G.), a private in the same company, received an injury from a like cause, more severe; the result, however, of another fellow's imprudence, not of his.

Target practice was by no means neglected. Suitable localities, readily accessible now, were not so easily reached then. Time was of consequence. What was consumed in travel was lost to the exercise. Records of results are wanting, if they were ever preserved. One that still survives is the special mention made in the book of the "Orderly Sergeant, Company C Gray Reserves," of the winning score made by Private William W. Allen at the first shoot of the company at Judge Peters's farm—now better known in the general distinction of the vicinity as Belmont Mansion—June 24, 1861. The same report also states that "after the firing the board was well riddled." This would seem, as a first attempt, to be a decidedly creditable showing. The aggregate present was eighty: three commissioned officers, eight non-commissioned officers, and sixty-nine privates. This Peters farm was a favorite site for target practice. Another, also well chosen, was on the west bank of the Schuylkill, just above the present Girard Avenue bridge, somewhere near Sweet Briar Mansion. Both, now within the limits of Fairmount Park, were then private property.

In its Fourth of July demonstration, previously fully considered, the regiment kept well up to the strength it had developed in its initial performance. The ten companies were equalized to thirty-two files each, with Colonel Ellmaker in command. The field, staff, and line were in full attendance. The route, as taken from the book of the orderly sergeant of Company D, signed "Jos. W. Ricketts, First Sergeant," indicates that it was largely over the same lines followed in the parade of the twenty-seventh of May, extended to cover a wider opportunity for observation. The line was formed at ten o'clock A. M. on Broad Street, facing east, with its right resting on Fairmount Avenue. The column then moved down Broad to Walnut, passing in review at Filbert Street before the Mayor and City Councils; thence to Sixteenth, to Pine, to Twelfth, to Walnut, to Fifth, to Brown, to Tenth, to Vine, to Broad, to Arch, to Tenth, where, after passing the Second Regiment Blue Reserves, the parade was dismissed. In General Pleasanton's congratulatory order the regiment was specially mentioned for its "soldierly conduct and martial bearing." This was the first time the city had had opportunity to view its new contingent of soldiery.

In those days no highway had a preference. Hence the character of the streets offered no suggestion in selecting a route for a procession, military or civic. No one possessed any advantage over the other. The more modern facilities through the introduction of the noiseless pavement had not yet had an effective beginning. All streets were alike forbidding to man or beast. The ubiquitous cobble-stone still held its sway.

The Field Day, on grounds better remembered from the designation given them for the day as "Camp Logan," on the twenty-third of July, held pursuant to Regimental General Orders No. 6, of July 16, 1861, has become an historic incident, eventful as the beginning of that wider scope of military teaching that has borne fruit through all this half century of regimental life. It was the regiment's first battalion drill. The movement was stimulated, rather than retarded, by the ominous Bull Run disaster of July 21 that brought the country for the first time to the full realization of the magnitude of its undertaking. The occasion is illustrative, too, of how later facilities of transit save time and shorten distance.

The grounds, previously well selected,—timber on three sides, with water at a convenient distance,—were suitably policed and prepared by details properly officered on the day before, and on the morning of the twenty-third, at five and a half o'clock, the companies assembled at their several armories and moved thence to the prescribed rendezvous, Merchants' Exchange, Third and Dock Streets; thence by the cars of the Second and Third Street Passenger Railway to the Oxford Street Station of the North Pennsylvania Railroad, where, after a few miles of a run on that railway, the command was detrained at Nicetown Lane, and marched via the Lane to the Second Street Road, where the field selected, on the eastern side of the large estate of Dr. J. Dickinson Logan, was located. The time consumed from the start at the armories, five and half o'clock, to the finish at the grounds—ten and a half o'clock—was five hours. Through the present better service on all roads, steam and trolley, the locality is now within much more easy reach.

The companies were first exercised in the skirmish drill, and afterward in the morning, and again in the afternoon, the entire regiment was manœuvred in the movements of the battalion, concluding with a review and dress parade. At six o'clock it returned by rail to the Master Street station of the North Penn Road, where, received by the Second Regiment Blue Reserves, it was escorted over the following route: Master to Franklin, to Vine, to Tenth, to Chestnut, to Sixth, where at Independence Hall the parade was dismissed, the escort returning to its quarters and the companies to their armories. The weather was propitious. The strength present, though creditable, was below the usual maximum. The largest company aggregate was sixty-seven. Colonel Ellmaker was in command, and of the line and staff there were but few absentees. Captain Jacob Londenslager was the officer of the day and Lieutenant Frank Granello officer of the guard for the afternoon and night, while the grounds were in charge of guards preparing them for the exercises of the following day, and Captain William H. Kern was officer of the day and Lieut. G. F. Delleker officer of the guard on the field day proper. In the afternoon, during the exercises of the battalion drill, review, and dress parade, visitors who had been specially invited were upon the grounds in goodly numbers.

From the North American and United States Gazette, July 24, 1861

THE RESERVES' EXCURSION

The Third Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves, Col. Peter C. Ellmaker, did up their promised parade yesterday. The line formed in Third Street, near the Exchange, at half past six o'clock, at which point the regiment took cars to the grounds of J. Dickinson Logan, M.D., Second Street Road, above Nicetown Lane. The review at that spot came off according to the program, and at half past six o'clock the line was received in Oxford Street by the Blue Reserves. The line was dismissed in front of the State House. The entire affair passed off in a most handsome manner.

More conspicuous historic incidents followed closely. The companies were, pursuant to Regimental General Orders No. 8, of that date, assembled at their armories at eight o'clock on the evening of July 24 for escort duty. The Seventeenth Regiment Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Francis E. Patterson, was announced to arrive during the evening. Its three months' term of service was about to expire; it was to be honorably mustered out. Its arrival was delayed, and the troops were dismissed until the following morning. The day proved to be a busy one. Further delay ensued. Assembled at six, it was ten o'clock before these returning soldiers of the Seventeenth, bronzed and hardened from their three months' exposure, then a new experience, wheeled out from the Broad and Prime Street station of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad to pass before their escort, in line to receive them on Broad Street with its right resting on Christian facing west. The usual military formalities attendant upon such occasions followed, when the column moved, amid the plaudits of appreciative crowds upon the sidewalk, up Broad to Chestnut and thence to Independence Hall, where, the escort duty discharged, the companies were dismissed, to assemble again at two o'clock in the afternoon at Broad and Chestnut Streets for further escort duty.

Major-General George B. McClellan, fresh from the laurels won in his West Virginia campaign, was to pass through Philadelphia on his way to Washington to assume command of the Army of the Potomac—the heavy responsibility and high honor these laurels, so valiantly won, had imposed upon him. The line formed on Broad Street, facing east, right resting on Chestnut, at two o'clock, where, accompanied by Hon. Alexander Henry, mayor of

the city, the general shortly afterward arrived. With his carriage assigned its proper place in the column, the regiment then moved down Chestnut to Third, to Walnut, to Ninth, to Spruce, to Twelfth, to Walnut, to the residence of Dr. John McClellan, where the general in a few brief phrases congratulated the regiment upon its appearance and expressed his appreciation of the honor conferred by the tender of the escort; it was not expected, as he was but hurriedly on his way to assume his new duties, not intending to be publicly received on the way. Colonel Ellmaker then dismissed the regiment, expressing his satisfaction at the creditable manner in which this long tour of duty that actually began the night before had been performed. This occasion, with the field day, was justly deemed of sufficient moment to entitle them to the following congratulatory order:

HEAD QUARTERS THIRD REGT. INFTRY.

"GRAY RESERVES" Phila. July 26, 1861.

ORDERS No. 9.

The conduct of the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of my command during two days of arduous duty requires more than a merely formal recognition.

The promptitude with which you responded to the order for a day's field exercise on the 23rd inst. and the manner in which every officer, non-commissioned officer and private discharged his duty, was highly gratifying and fully convinced the Commanding Officer of your ability with a little practice, to perform the most difficult and intricate movements with a precision which would be creditable to veteran troops.

Again when it was determined to welcome the brave men of Col. Patterson's Regiment on their return from the seat of war, the duty was performed in a like prompt and praiseworthy manner. But perhaps the most gratifying of all was, that after being under arms for hours waiting for the train, when it was announced that the gallant McClellan would arrive in the afternoon, there was one unanimous response to the suggestion, that at whatever sacrifice of time or personal comfort on your part, the Hero, who had accomplished so much for the cause of the Union, should not enter his native city without a proper escort. The duty was nobly performed and whether the encomiums to which you are justly entitled be awarded by others or not, you have the proud consciousness of having done your part, and thereby merited the grateful acknowledgments of your Commander.

When every officer, non-commissioned officer and private, discharged his duty to the entire satisfaction of the Commanding Officer, it would be, perhaps, invidious to name particularly any particular one; but still it seems to be eminently proper that the faithful and efficient operations of the Quarter Master's Department should be formally acknowledged and the perfect arrangements of Acting Quarter Master Foeering, for the day's excursion to Camp Logan, be thus noticed.

By Command of

JOS. T. FORD, *Adjt.*

COL. P. C. ELLMAKER.

A yet more conspicuous incident is still in the historic crucible of this eventful summer. Ideal as it proved to be, practical as it was meant to be, it demonstrated that the substance was not far away. It was the forerunner of the two regiments of volunteers, practically its own, that afterward took the field, and of the services in the field this regiment itself twice rendered as a whole. It was a regiment of the active organized militia. The great war had opened with a crisis. An unexpected blow had staggered the country. Offensive measures had been suddenly resolved into defensive necessities. To limit its field of operations, to confine itself to locality, when there were more needs abroad than there were demands at home, to be a command in the real active militia the regiment must exploit itself more definitely, it must widen its scope, broaden its purposes, release its limitations, and distinctly announce its readiness to do and to act wherever needed and whenever summoned. So to meet this contingency a special meeting of the Board of Officers was called for the twentieth of August, 1861, and the following extract from the minutes of the proceedings of that meeting fully discloses that the colonel, his officers, and his men were all of one mind:

The Colonel stated that he had convened the Board for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Regiment would tender its services to the Government for a limited period.

Whereupon, on Motion of Capt. Piersol it was resolved that captains of companies be required to call special meetings of the several commands this evening and that they present for their consideration the following preamble and resolution: "WHEREAS an urgent appeal has been made by the Governors of certain States to forward as quickly as possible all the available troops to the City of Washington for the defense of the Capital—AND WHEREAS the Governor of this Commonwealth has called for information in regard to the number of troops which could be relied upon in this Division, in the threatened crisis,—AND WHEREAS, this Regiment, although organized for the special defense of the City of Philadelphia is nevertheless bound to make any sacrifice for the good of the country—therefore—*Resolved* that the Commandant be authorized to hold the Regiment in readiness to comply with any request of the Governor of the Commonwealth for special service, for a period not exceeding thirty days—*Provided* that the Regiment be accepted as a Regiment and forthwith furnished with suitable arms and all the necessary clothing, accoutrements, etc., and that they report the result of such meetings at these Headquarters at 10 o'clock this evening."

On Motion the Board then took a recess until 10 o'clock this evening.

Upon the re-assembling of the Board at the time above named reports were received from the Commandants of Companies to the effect that the foregoing preamble and resolution had been adopted by the commands of each.

The response was prompt, conclusive, comprehensive, appreciative.

HQRS. PENNA. MILITIA,
Harrisburg, Aug. 21, 1861.

COL. P. C. ELLMAKER,
Comd. 3rd Regt Infantry,
1st Brigade 1st Div P. M.

Colonel: I am directed by Governor A. G. Curtin, Commander in Chief of the forces of Pennsylvania, to acknowledge the gallant response of your regiment, raised especially for Home duty, to the call of the President of the United States. He recognizes in it that true patriotic spirit which has always characterized Pennsylvania's great metropolis.

In tendering his thanks to your regiment, he desires you to say to them that should their services be required for the time mentioned he will not hesitate to call for them.

I am Colonel

Yours very respectfully,

CRAIG BIDDLE, A.D.C.

There is an impressive significance in the first paragraph of General Order No. 10 of the regimental current series of August 19, 1861, in full consonance with the demands of the hour and the patriotic sacrifice the country expected alike from citizen and soldier. The paragraph reads as follows:

The continuance of our National difficulties and the probabilities of a prolonged contest should admonish every loyal citizen of the necessity of "active preparation to meet any demand on the part of the constituted authorities of the State or Nation, and renders it especially incumbent upon military bodies, although organized for special purposes, to be prepared for any emergency. In order therefore that the strength and discipline of the regiment may be made equal to the crisis, the following directions will be faithfully carried out."

Companies were to be recruited to the full maximum of one hundred men, and the attention of officers and men was to be directed to the importance of procuring recruits. Squad drills, always under the supervision of a commissioned officer, were to be held as frequently as circumstances would permit, and the weekly drills made semi-weekly if possible. Regimental drills in fatigue uniform were provided for, to be held semi-monthly, and a full attendance of rank and file was particularly enjoined.

The first of the series of regimental drills provided for in this order, was on the same day announced in General Order No. 11, for August 22, and the line was directed to form at Diamond Cottage, Camden, New Jersey, at four and a half o'clock on the after-

noon of that day, the commandants of companies to report at the office of the adjutant, No. 127 South Fourth Street, at noon, on the 21st, for specific instructions.

There appear to have been no significant features in connection with this drill. The manœuvres were in the school of the battalion, with Colonel Ellmaker in command, and are reported in one of the journals kept at that time to have been "very creditably" executed. The exercises covered a period of some two hours, and the companies were dismissed on the ground and returned independently to their several armories, overtaken on the route by a drenching rain. The attendance was not large: of the two companies, C and D, usually out in considerable strength, C's aggregate was 65, and D's 39.

The second of the series was fixed by General Order No. 12, of September, 1861, for September 5, at the same place and hour. Colonel Ellmaker was in command, and, beside the battalion movements, the regiment was exercised with blank cartridges in firing, for the first time, by battalion, by division, by company, and by file. The 28th Pennsylvania, Col. John W. Geary, preparing for the field, was encamped nearby. At the conclusion of the drill the tender of an escort by Lieutenant-Colonel Korp-onay, then in command of the 28th Pennsylvania, was accepted, and the two regiments paraded through the principal streets of Camden to the Market Street ferry. The escort returned to its camp, and the regiment, crossing the ferry, moved down Front Street to Walnut and up Walnut to Seventh, where the companies were dismissed to their several armories. On this occasion Companies C and D tied themselves, each with an aggregate of 46.

The newspaper comment (*North American and United States Gazette*, September 6, 1861) on the occasion is as follows: "Col. Ellmaker's regiment of Gray Reserves drilled yesterday afternoon near Diamond Cottage, Camden. They were accompanied by Col. Geary's regimental band. They made a display alike worthy of themselves and their Colonel."

An incident of some material moment is thus quaintly communicated to after-times in one of the company journals of the day: "The Company proceeded to the Armory, where they found a keg of lager awaiting them, which having destroyed, they proceeded to vote for Brigadier-General, which resulted in a unani-

mous vote for Francis E. Patterson." The same unanimity prevailing everywhere, General Patterson, announced as the choice, subsequently accepted the office and assumed command.

The word "destroyed" was evidently introduced facetiously. A minute from the book of one of the companies—it was likely so with all—reads as follows: "That the better to preserve our efficiency, good order, and decorum, the following standing resolutions are adopted." . . . Third, "No liquor of any kind shall be kept in or brought into the armory except on special occasions to be authorized by the Quartermaster." It was consumption, not destruction, that the quartermaster no doubt intended when he gave his authorization for the keg of beer to be brought into the armory on this, a special occasion.

The regiment appears not to have assumed its now recognized designation of "First" until after the Reserve Brigade was fully organized, when the title "Third" was dropped. The old serial numbers of orders ceased, and the publication of the new series began with General Order No. 1 on the 7th of September, 1861, which announced as follows:

I. The Reserve Brigade authorized by an act of the Legislature of the Commonwealth approved May 15, 1861, entitled "A further supplement to an act for the regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth approved April 21, 1858," having been fully organized by the election of a Brigadier General this regiment will hereafter be known as the "First Regiment Infantry Reserve Brigade."

II. Companies will retain the distinctive name of "Gray Reserves," but will forthwith have the necessary changes made in order to conform in all respects to the number of the regiment.

In a subsequent regimental order, "forwarding," as it did, "the accompanying Brigade orders," to the several companies, Colonel Ellmaker took occasion to express his appreciation of the election of the new brigade commander in the following phrase: "The Colonel commanding takes pleasure in congratulating the regiment on the acceptance of the command of the Brigade by that accomplished officer Genl. Francis E. Patterson." At the same time, too, as the command was now altogether on a military basis, he severed all connection with civic associations by the following directions: "This regiment having been originally organized under the supervision and auspices of a Committee appointed at a Public meeting for that purpose and since become a part of the Reserve

Brigade, it becomes necessary that the accounts with that Committee should be closed and audited." In conformity with these directions, all accounts were subsequently adjusted and all relations with the committee severed by its dissolution.

The third of the series of regimental drills was fixed by General Order No. 3, current series, of September 16, 1861, for Thursday, September 19, 1861, at three and one-half o'clock in the afternoon, on the Camden parade ground, and the quartermaster was directed to supply five rounds of blank cartridges, which were subsequently expended in volley and file firing. Company C's aggregate on this occasion was 61, while D's fell off to 48. The attendance could not have been up to expectations, as C supplied 18 men to equalize H. Colonel Ellmaker was in command, and with his accustomed skill exercised the regiment in the various movements of the battalion drill. General Patterson on the ground, not as a participant, but for observation, it was currently reported, expressed his satisfaction with the entire affair as a most creditable military performance. The companies were not dismissed on the grounds, but the regiment was kept together, and after recrossing the river, formed on Front Street, with its right resting on Chestnut, and then moved down Front to Walnut, to Third, to Arch, to Twelfth, to Chestnut, to Independence Hall, and thence by companies to the several armories, Company C escorting the regimental colors to the residence of the colonel. Darkness was well advanced before the route was completed, and the entire march was through muddy streets and over slippery cobbles. The vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut.-Col. Richard H. Rush had not yet been filled, and that night, by a unanimous vote in all the companies, Major Napoleon B. Kneass was elected lieutenant-colonel.

Colonel Rush's stay with the regiment, though brief, contributes to its prestige. He was a soldier of distinction. A graduate of the West Point Military Academy, he had won honors in the Mexican War. He consequently soon sought the field and resigned his lieutenant-colonelcy June 20, 1861, to become the colonel of that afterward famous regiment, the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry. How much he contributed to the renown of that distinguished organization is best attested by the recognition accorded his capacity in the regimental history, as it appears in Bates's "History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers." "The discipline"

(so reads the history) "attained by the Sixth was in no small degree due to his zeal and skill as an organizer."

That this third of the series of battalion drills was far from satisfactory is quite apparent from the severe criticism given it in paragraph II of General Order No. 4 of September 27, 1861. What, if any, particular happening was a specific cause for the dissatisfaction is not definitely disclosed. If General Patterson was correctly reported, sound military critic that he was,—and these were no days for favors or flattery,—it is difficult to determine whence came the colonel's disappointment. It is not to be doubted, however, that he had sufficient justification, or he would not have placed upon record so sharp a rebuke. He was keenly sensitive to defects, and what was lost from inattention, he was insistent should be recovered by closer attention. The paragraph reads as follows:

II. A regimental skeleton drill will take place on Monday next the 30th inst. on the parade ground, Camden, N. J., at 3½ o'clock P.M. precisely. In order that the reputation of the regiment may in a measure be retrieved on the occasion of the next regimental drill the attendance of all the officers and non-commissioned officers is particularly enjoined.

The regimental skeleton drill was then quite in vogue. It was frequently introduced in the intervals between the serial battalion drills then in progress.

The fourth and final drill of the series, called for two and half o'clock because of the shortening days, was held on the grounds at Diamond Cottage, Camden, on Thursday, October 3, in obedience to General Orders No. 6 of October 1. The early hour for assembling had a tendency to deplete the attendance. Company C and Company D again closely touched each other, C with 46 and D with 45. Colonel Ellmaker was, as always, in command. The companies were dismissed on the grounds, after a most satisfactory performance. That the rebuke had borne fruit, that the reproof was well administered, that the regiment had "retrieved" its reputation, as it was determined it should, is best evidenced by the following excerpt from the Orderly Sergeant Book of Company C, entered as of the occasion: "The day was very hot, the drill was the best had yet, and gave great satisfaction to the Colonel."

As initiated by Colonel Ellmaker, who at a meeting of the

Board of Officers on October 12, 1861, "asked the sense of the Board on the subject of devoting an early day to Battalion exercise," he was, by resolution, requested to issue orders for a regimental drill, he to name the day and the field officers, and the quartermaster to select a site. The following order was accordingly published:

HEAD QUARTERS 1ST REGT. INFTRY.

RESERVE BRIGADE, Phila. Oct. 19, 1861.

ORDERS No. 8.

I. The Regiment will parade on Thursday next 24th inst., in full dress uniform, for Field Exercise. Companies will take the cars of the Philadelphia, Germantown & Norristown rail-road at the corner of 9th & Green Sts., at 7½ o'clock A. M. precisely on that day, and proceed under their respective commanders to the ground selected, corner of Old York Road and Nicetown Lane.

II. Immediately after arriving on the ground the following detail will be made for Guard duty:—Company "A," one Corporal and four men,—"B", two men,—"C," one Sergeant and five men,—"D," five men,—"E," three men,—"F," one Sergeant and four men,—"G," four men,—"H," two men,—"I," three men,—"K," one Corporal and four men.

III. The time will be occupied as follows—target practice and company drills from 8½ to 10 o'clock A. M. Regimental drills from 11 A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M. and from 2½ to 4½ o'clock P. M. Companies not wishing to practice target firing will be excused.

IV. The Quarter Master will make the necessary arrangements for transportation; rations, etc., and will also furnish twelve rounds of blank cartridges for each man, charging the expense thereof to the several companies.

V. Captain Clarks' (D) Company will escort the colors to and from the field.

Officer of the day, Lieut. Atwood Smith

Officer of the guard, Lieut. J. G. Murphy

By Command of

COL. P. C. ELLMAKER.

Jos. T. Ford, *Adjt.*

As illustrative of how, when journals of that day were kept, they were well kept, the following extracts are taken from the Orderly Sergeant's books of Companies C and D:

EXTRACT FROM COMPANY C

ARMORY "C" COMPANY

1ST REGIMENT RESERVE BRIGADE

October 22nd, 1861.

ORDER No. 14

In obedience to Regimental Order No. 8 the Company will parade in full winter uniform on Thursday the 24th inst. at 7 o'clock A. M.

CHARLES M. PREVOST, *Captain.*

In compliance with above order the Company assembled at the Armory at 7 o'clock in full winter uniform, the Roll called, absentees being noted, the Company under command of the Captain proceeded to Ninth and Arch Streets, from which point we proceeded by Regiment in the Passenger Cars of the Ridge Avenue Railroad Company to Islington Lane & Ridge Avenue, where leaving the cars they marched to the Encampment on Islington Lane opposite Old Fellows Cemetery, reaching there at 8½ o'clock. The Regiment was drawn up to hear orders of the day, when it was dismissed. Company "C" after changing their hats for the fatigue cap, were called into line for the purpose of practice in Skirmish drill. Lieut. Herring and Sergt. O'Callaghan taking charge of the 1st Platoon as Skirmishers the several firings, such as firing in advance, retreat, and the rallying by fours and on the centre were executed with great precision by the men, with entire satisfaction to the Captain and all concerned, the Company then returned to its street, and ranks were broken. At 11 o'clock the Company was again called into line for Regimental Drill the movements were executed admirably, and the firing was excellent, except one Company fire which was bad, the drill was very long being in line 2½ hours at 1½ o'clock the Regiment was dismissed the Company then fell in for dinner which was served up in regular camp style. The afternoon was devoted to Regimental drill again and at 5 o'clock the Regiment took up the line of march for the City, all pleased with the days performance.

The following members were present:

Capt. C. M. Prevost	A. T. Goodman	— Molan
Lieut. C. P. Herring	M. Gaul	Earp Ogden
" A. Smith	A. Hineley	Clark H. L. Peterson
Sergt. O'Callaghan	E. T. Harper	I. W. Powell
" Sharwood	W. Holmes	— Parsons
" Ireland	I. D. Harbert	Sergt. Siter
Qr. Mr. Bispham	A. Ireland	Sergt. of Guard
Corp. Allen	I. S. Jarden	I. Sulger
" Hoopes	I. B. Johnston	I. W. Shain
Private S. Bell	C. O. Klett	S. Simes
H. Birkhead	W. R. Keibl	B. Saylor
L. L. Crocker	N. Lening	Jno. Trucks, Jr.
A. I. Craig	D. Lee	E. Thomas
S. Cook	H. Lapsley	E. S. Tallmadge
A. Campbell	H. P. Leland	G. W. White
H. Ferber	F. Lee	R. B. White
G. W. Farr	L. Leisenring	W. H. Weatherill
G. W. Groves	Jno. Mason	A. M. Wetherill

Total 55

C. M. O'CALLAGHAN,
1st Sergeant.

EXTRACT FROM COMPANY D

Philada. Oct. 24th, 1861. In accordance with Regt. orders No. 8 the Company paraded at the Armory 50 men—at 6½ o'clock A. M.—marched via 18th & Race Sts to the residence of Col. P. C. Edmacker, 1637 Race Street, received the Regimental colors and escorted them via Race, 13th & Arch Sts. to the place of assembling the Regt. 9th & Arch arriving there at 7½ o'clock A. M.—took the Ridge Avenue cars to Islington Lane, and marched through the Lane

to a field on the right hand, opposite the Odd Fellows Cemetery,—selected for the encampment—then dismissed for a brief interval, and reformed at 9 A. M. for Company drill, occupying a half hour,—then dismissed until 11 A. M. when it formed and took place in line. The Regiment was drilled in the school of the Battalion until 1½ P.M., then dismissed until 2½ P.M., when it was again formed for parade, lasting until 5 P. M., when it marched from the ground, returning through I-lington Lane, Ridge Avenue, Girard Avenue, and Broad Street to Willow Street where the Regiment dismissed. The Company escorted the colors to Col. Ellmaker's residence, and then marched to the Armory and dismissed at 6½ P. M.

JOS. W. RICKETTS, *1st Sergt.*

The subject of filling the vacancy in the Majority, following the promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel Kneass, was frequently before the Board. At the meeting of November 9, 1861, as the result of much investigation and after many inquiries, each company made its report as follows: "A Company had expressed itself unanimously in favor of George L. Senat. C Company would no doubt favor Senat. E Company would nominate and support Major R. P. Desilver, Company F nominated Adjutant Joseph T. Ford, I Company nominated Captain Charles M. Prevost, and D, H, and K Companies had no names to suggest, but would support the nominee." Adjutant Ford subsequently withdrew his name, and Captain Piersol declined to permit his name to be used. The question was not finally disposed of until January, 1862, when the unanimous choice fell upon Major Charles H. Graff. The Board of Officers proposed his name on the seventh, at the same session the commandant was requested to order an election, and on the thirty-first Major Graff took his seat as a member of the Board.

A delinquency evidently of some moment, its real character not fully disclosed, seemed to threaten reputation and hinder progress. So it would appear at least from the tenor of a resolution introduced by Captain Loudenslager at a meeting of the Board of Officers of December 3, 1861, and passed at the same session. It ran thus: "That the Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Adjutant be requested to inquire into the affairs of B and H Companies and apply such measures as they may deem necessary to promote their efficiency." The purpose of the resolution was obviously accomplished. The measures applied proved effectual, adverse comment ceased. The incident evinces a manifest determination to be watchful and wary, that evils attendant upon neglect or indifference may be checked in their incipency.

The grade of third lieutenant was established at the organization of the regiment, and an officer of that rank was for a time carried on the company rolls as a sort of a supernumerary non-commissioned officer. The creation of such a grade was wholly without warrant of law and the rank was soon abolished. It had its suggestion no doubt from a like grade prescribed for the artillery, but at that time unknown in the infantry.

On December 16, 1861, the Board of Officers was summoned in special session to take suitable action upon the decease of Quartermaster Joseph M. Thomas, one of the founders of the regiment. He was among the leaders in the business community, of large influence and wide acquaintance. He passed away while still in the midst of the active discharge of the onerous duties of his responsible office. The resolutions adopted at the meeting speak of him as "one of our most valued officers, one whose lively interest in the welfare of the organization contributed much to its success," and add this tribute: "That in looking back to the career of our deceased friend we find him preëminent in all the traits of character that dignify the man: as a merchant his integrity was never questioned; as a public-spirited citizen he was ever active in promoting the interest of his native city; as a friend he was generous, kind-hearted, and sincere."

Albert R. Foering was afterward announced as first lieutenant and quartermaster, vice Joseph M. Thomas, deceased, and Walter K. Ludwig was selected as quartermaster-sergeant to fill the vacancy caused by Foering's promotion.

About this time, too, Horace L. Peterson resigned as sergeant-major and Benjamin M. Dusenberry was appointed in his stead. Peterson's appointment was made on July 20, vice Nathan Sperring, resigned July 19.

Captain William H. Kern resigned his captaincy of Company B to accept his appointment of December 21, 1861, as regimental commissary. First Lieutenant Charles F. Hupfeld was specially assigned to command the company until the vacancy was filled. A subsequent election made him the captain, and he made his first appearance in his advanced rank in the Board of Officers, where he had always been faithful in his attendance as first lieutenant, at its meeting on January 31, 1862. The resignation of Benjamin K. Ripperger, second lieutenant of this company, was also announced as of December 15, 1861.

Something of a change had also taken place in the officers of Company H. James Brown had resigned his second lieutenantcy on August 24, 1861, and William W. Keys had been elected to succeed him. Captain Silas Wilson resigned his captaincy December 15, 1861, and on February 11, 1862, Captain Francis P. Nicholson, elected his successor, made his first appearance at a meeting of the Board of Officers. The changes in these companies following closely, as they do, the recent resolution of the Board, awaken the suggestion, that in some way, remotely or otherwise, they have touch with the inquiry provided for in that resolution.

The Board of Officers, between its first meeting, April 28, 1861, and the last of the year, December 17, 1861, had held thirty meetings, stated and special. These were all well attended. Captain Charles S. Smith, of Company A, holds the conspicuous record, being present at every meeting, Colonel Ellmaker and Adjutant Ford were absent on but a single occasion, and Captains Loudenslager and Piersol have but two absences scored against them.

Squad and company drills continued with their prescribed frequency. Two other battalion movements close this eventful year. The one was a full-dress afternoon street parade, Thursday, November 14. The details as to the route disagree. The only accurate information supplied is that the parade started at Twelfth and Arch Streets at three o'clock and ended at Independence Hall about half-past five, and that Company C's aggregate was 58 and D's 50. Captain Loudenslager's Company E escorted the colors to and from the grounds of formation and dismissal.

The other has a more distinctive feature. It was a brigade movement, pursuant to General Orders No. 5, from the headquarters of the Reserve Brigade. General Patterson for the first time exercised his command in evolutions of the line. The regiment formed on the morning of Thursday, November 28, at nine o'clock, on Market Street, with its right resting on Second Street facing north, with Colonel Ellmaker in command and Second Lieutenant Charles P. Herring acting as adjutant. Thence it crossed the ferry and proceeded to the usual ground for manœuvres, near Diamond Cottage, Camden. There the whole brigade assembled and was satisfactorily exercised, so says the company journal, in the various field manœuvres incident to the evolutions of the line

and school of the battalion, with occasional intervals of blank cartridge firing by volley and file. The event concluded at half-past two o'clock, when the brigade returned to the city, and before its dismissal was paraded, with General Patterson still in command, down Front to Walnut, to Sixth, to Pine, to Broad, to Chestnut, to Fourth, to Walnut, where the colonels resumed command and dismissed their companies to their several armories. The information from the records of C and D supplies the usual basis for the estimate of the regimental strength. D's aggregate was fifty-five, and C's fifty-three.

The records are not altogether satisfactory as to the various changes in the line, but other withdrawals, substitutions, and promotions during the year, gathered from the published special orders, appear as follows: First Lieutenant T. West Blake, originally selected for that office in a company, inadvertently in the first published roll styled D, when it should have been G, resigned, and Henry Gorman, who resigned his second lieutenantcy to accept promotion, was elected to succeed him. George W. Martin was the second lieutenant chosen in Gorman's place. Frank Granello, the second lieutenant of Company I, resigned on August 24, and Edwin A. Adams was subsequently elected and duly qualified. Edwin Watson resigned his first lieutenantcy in Company D on December 15. Charles K. Ide was elected to fill the vacancy, and on the evening of the election William T. Martien announced by a communication to the company that he had resigned his second lieutenantcy. The resignation was subsequently accepted, and on May 2, 1862, First Sergeant Joseph W. Ricketts was elected to fill the vacant second lieutenantcy. John G. Murphy on the same day also resigned as second lieutenant of Company F.

Colonel Ellmaker had been constant in zeal, persistent in effort, faithful in all things. He was a disciplinarian and could enforce discipline. Thorough as a tactician, he knew well how to impart his knowledge. His voice, far-reaching and resonant, was in instant requisition on the field to correct an error or to avoid a mistake. He knew how to measure men, and wisely chose for his subordinates those only upon whom he could confidently rely. He had been well trained as a subaltern in that honorable corps from which the regiment had its being. His acquaintance was wide, among the best and most influential. Officers and men held him

in high esteem and his presence, everywhere where most needed, was always forcefully felt.

The testimonial as a token of appreciation in recognition of deeds and services of special and significant moment has ever been of constant and immemorial usage. A number of officers, alert to the situation, had not been unmindful that Colonel Ellmaker was well deserving, at the hands of those whom he had so well and faithfully served, of some suitable token in recognition of their obligations to him and as expressive of their appreciation of his services to them. There could not be a more propitious time to concentrate their efforts toward this end than the opening of the New Year, with its attendant good cheer, fellowship, greetings, and congratulations. So in furtherance of this design, a committee was quietly organized, with Captain Charles S. Smith as chairman, Captain J. Ross Clark as secretary, and Captain Joseph N. Piersol as treasurer, with a view to perfect the necessary arrangements to carry out the purpose.

The details are meagre, but the purpose and end were fully accomplished. The publication of a circular order from the sub-committee on arrangements, on Christmas Eve of 1861, signed Charles S. Smith, Jacob Loudenslager, and John E. Addicks, shows that the affair was conjectured within no narrow limits. Each company was requested to select a delegation of five of its members—the commanding officer, a lieutenant, a non-commissioned officer, and two privates. The delegates in full-dress uniform, the officers with side arms, and enlisted men with waist belts, without arms, assembled at the armory of Company B, on Wednesday evening, January 1, 1862, at seven o'clock, and proceeded thence in a body to the residence of Colonel Ellmaker to participate in the function incident to the occasion.

The significant frequency of the funeral procession, with muffled drum and arms reversed, was an ever-present reminder of the casualties of war. Details from the regiment, not in numbers proportioned as prescribed by regulations, but more in keeping with the reverence in which the public held the heroic dead, were repeatedly summoned to the discharge of such duty. By a singular omission—probably from the fewer casualties in the season of profound peace which the nation had so long enjoyed—the books of tactics prescribed for and by General Orders No. 2,

Headquarters Reserve Brigade, current series of 1861, were without the requisite instructions for a manual of arms in a funeral escort, but Colonel Ellmaker, with his clever aptitude for construction, provided one and published it in full in Regimental Orders No. 2 of January 22, 1862. And that any possible suggestion of innovation might be avoided, added this cautionary injunction: "Officers and non-commissioned officers are again enjoined to discard all books in Military Tactics other than those named in the order above referred to."

Details of one lieutenant and twenty men each from Companies B, F, and I, with the requisite complement of non-commissioned officers, all under the command of Captain Geo. W. Briggs, acted as escort on the occasion of the funeral of Thomas R. Birch, first lieutenant, Company K, 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Lieutenant Birch died of disease at Alexandria, Virginia, on January 5, 1862, and was buried from his Philadelphia home on January 8. He had been a member of Company B, and in recognition of that membership the funeral was largely attended.

In obedience to Special Orders No. 6, current series, from regimental headquarters, issued in conformity with Special Orders No. 3, from the headquarters of the brigade, Company E, Captain Loudenslager, and Company H, Captain Frank P. Nicholson, were detailed to report on Thursday, January 22, 1862, to Lieutenant-Colonel Paynter, of the Third Regiment, Reserve Brigade, for escort duty to the remains of Lieut.-Col. John P. Van Leer of the Sixth New Jersey. Colonel Van Leer was killed in action at Williamsburg, Virginia, May 5, 1862.

By direction of Special Order No. 7, Regimental Headquarters, June 4, 1862, the funeral of the Rev. Father John McClosker, "a pious and patriotic divine, late chaplain of the 55th Regiment (Penna. Vols.), who sacrificed his life in the cause of his country," was furnished with an escort. The detail was made up of detachments of ten men each from Companies A, C, D, E, F, and G, with the proper complement of subaltern and non-commissioned officers, and was commanded by Captain Joseph N. Piersol.

First Lieutenant John Trout Greble, U. S. A., who graduated from West Point with his class in 1857, of a leading Philadelphia family, killed at the battle of Big Bethel, June 10, 1861, was the first officer of the regular army killed in action in the Civil

War. As a special recognition of his prominence and valor, his portrait has been accorded a place in old Independence Hall, among the founders of the nation.

First Lieutenant Orlando G. Wagner, U. S. A., a Philadelphian of like prominence, who graduated as a topographical engineer from the West Point Military Academy with his class in 1859, also fell early in the struggle, in front of the enemy's works at Yorktown, April 21, 1862. Lieutenant Wagner gave promise of a brilliant career. He was buried from the residence of his mother, Arch Street above Eighth. In his Special Order No. 4, of April 26, 1861, which provided for the funeral escort, Colonel Ellmaker referred to him as "that distinguished officer whose life was sacrificed in the cause of his country." The escort, commanded by Captain J. Ross Clark, consisted of detachments of twenty men each from Companies C, D, and G, and fifteen men each from F and K, with the proper complement of subaltern and non-commissioned officers. The detachment assembled for a preparatory drill at D Company's armory on Saturday evening, the day of the issuance of the order, at eight o'clock, and on Monday, the 28th of April, at four o'clock, the day and hour named for the funeral, proceeded to the discharge of the escort duty to which it had been assigned.

Pursuant to Special Orders No. 5, ¹Regimental Headquarters, May 3, 1862, issued in conformity with Brigade Headquarters Special Order No. 4, current series, the field staff, and company officers, in full-dress uniform, on Tuesday, May 6, united with the military escort at the funeral of Maj.-Gen. Charles Ferguson Smith, United States Volunteers. General Smith died of disease in the field, April 25, 1862. He was an officer of conspicuous promise, with a military record of exceptional proficiency. A West Point graduate, colonel of the Third United States Infantry, a major-general of volunteers, he was assured of historic renown. His untimely death, while still in his early forties, interrupted a career of brilliant opportunity. It was said he had been seriously considered for command of the army.

In the need for vigorous action, in the more absorbing interest in the passing event, the necessity for the proper preservation of the military record is often overlooked. The want of it is not infrequently vividly presented in after years. The condition

that research developed, and in a measure relieved, of the flimsy legal foundations that sustained this organization in its beginning, the salvation that came to it rather through legislative confirmation than administrative creation, is a potent illustration of a record indifferently cared for or not cared for at all.

The executive officer with his instincts constantly quickened to those ever essentials, order and accuracy, naturally turns to the future, and is prone to be insistent that it be looked after by an orderly preservation of the doings of the present. It was this prompting that led to the creation at a special meeting of the Board of Officers, on January 16, 1862, of what was suggestively styled the "Active Service Roll," to be maintained in each company and ever to be remembered as a roll of honor. The war had so far progressed, honors had come, and distinction had been won, and casualties had so appreciably increased that Adjutant Ford saw the urgency for speedy action, so at this special meeting, called for another purpose, he by leave specially granted introduced and had unanimously adopted the resolution that created this memorable roll. The resolution provided that the companies should at once prepare rolls of their members "who had entered into active service and in what capacities." The roll was to be called the "Active Service Roll." The resolution also provided that on the first Monday of February following, the companies should report to the adjutant the number, names, and rank of all from their membership who had entered into active service since the organization of the regiment, that this information should be supplied monthly thereafter, that the adjutant should consolidate and condense these returns, and present them at each regular stated meeting of the Board. The scheme so well devised promised effective results.

The overcoat question had long been a subject for serious consideration. The regiment was still without that necessary equipment. Its conclusion, when the overcoat was finally secured, demonstrated the hold the regiment had on the public confidence. From the large infusion of men of force and character, of business and professional standing, among its officers and within its ranks, who really controlled its destinies, this confidence could not have been otherwise than well reposed. And so while the regiment within itself had testified by its testimonial the value it placed

on the services of its colonel, as an officer, the public through a more substantial manifestation, its liberal contribution to the overcoat fund, with special emphasis had signified its appreciation of the regiment as soldiers.

The matter was exhaustively treated by the Board of Officers. Beginning with the first meeting in January, it received close attention through many subsequent sessions. When the scheme was fully consummated, committees on pattern, color, sample, estimates, safekeeping, distribution, were specially designated for these respective purposes; besides there was also the very important one of three from each company to solicit subscriptions from their "members and immediate friends." But the committee upon whose success or failure the ultimate result so essentially depended was first known as the "Committee to collect funds to procure overcoats." It afterward assumed the more significant designation of the "Committee on Ways and Means." It was this committee that was to test the public pulse, sound the business interests, and enlist the sympathy and support of the heavy-moneyed institutions in furtherance of the purpose of their appointment. How well they fulfilled their mission has its best demonstration in the result.

The committee consisted of Lieut.-Col. Napoleon B. Kneass, Captain William H. Kern, and First Lieutenant Atwood Smith. They were empowered to increase their membership whenever they deemed it advisable. This they did by calling to their counsels Samuel Welsh and Thomas Sparks, Jr., two soldiers from the ranks of Company A, men of powerful commercial and social influence. Whatever measure of public utility had their countenance and support was assured of success. Their helpful aid was recognized with the fulfilment of their task in a suitable resolution of appreciation and acknowledgment.

The work seems to have been fully accomplished, cloth purchased, and the overcoats manufactured under a contract with John Mundell, Jr., "in accordance with his bid." Special regulations provided how they should be issued and for their care, custody, and insurance. A fine of five dollars was imposed if the coat should be worn without permission when not on duty. In the winter they were to be in custody of the companies, and in the summer were to be returned to the regimental quartermaster for proper protection from moth.

It is not altogether clear what amount was secured from subscriptions from "members and immediate friends." There is a record, however, that shows an obligation incurred for a preliminary expenditure, which would indicate that the sum was quite appreciable.

From the Report of Committee on preparation of history of organization and tender of services to General Government—Board Minutes—February 3, 1863. (See Appendix.)

By an examination of the books of the several Companies composing the Regiment, it appears that in addition to the amount received from the Committee of Public Safety, the enormous sum of Twenty-one Thousand seven hundred and forty dollars and Sixty-three (\$21,740.63) cents was expended during the first year of the existence of the organization; beside incurring an aggregate debt of Eight Hundred and eighty-four dollars and twenty-seven (\$884.27) cents which had to be provided for.

Thus it will be seen that an aggregate sum of nearly Twenty-three Thousand dollars (\$23,000.00) was expended in one year by the individual members of the Regiment.

There are better proofs of what was done by the Committee on Ways and Means. One list of their collections supplies the names of the contributors among the moneyed institutions and the amounts subscribed by each, which aggregates the sum of seven thousand dollars.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO OVERCOAT FUND. "GRAY RESERVES"

Philadelphia Bank, \$1000; Pennsylvania Railroad Co., \$500; Penn Mutual Insurance Co., \$300; Mutual Assurance Co., \$300; Insurance Co. of North America, \$250; Girard Bank, \$250; Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Co., \$250; Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., \$250; American Fire Insurance Co., \$200; Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co., \$250; Southward Bank officers, \$100; Mechanics' Bank, \$100; Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania, \$100; Enterprise Insurance Co., \$100; Northern Liberty Bank, \$100; Manufacturers' & Mechanics' Bank, \$100; Penn Township Bank, \$100; Bank of Germantown, \$100; Corn Exchange Association, \$100; Union Mutual Insurance Co., \$100; Bank of Commerce, \$100; Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Co., \$100; Franklin Fire Insurance Co., \$100; Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Co., \$100; American Life Insurance and Trust Co., \$100; Beaver Meadow Railroad and Coal Co., \$50; Thomas Smith, \$50; Schuylkill Navigation Co., \$100; Philadelphia Contributionship Insurance Co., \$1750. (Total, \$7,000.00.)

The final report of this committee, signed by its original members only, concludes with this allusion: "To their associates, Messrs. Samuel Welsh and Thomas Sparks, Jr., of Company A, the Committee considers the merit for the successful accomplishment

of its labors is eminently due." And this is confirmed by the Board of Officers, who, in their resolution of thanks, appreciation, and acknowledgment to the committee generally, say "That to Privates Samuel Welsh and Thomas Sparks, Jr., of Company A, who were added to their number by the Committee, the acknowledgments of the regiment are in especial manner due—as to their indomitable energy, perseverance, and influence may be attributed the success which attended the labors of the Committee."

The parade of the brigade on February 22, 1862, was eventful not only as an anniversary celebration, but as the occasion of its first and only review as a brigade by the governor of the commonwealth. It had, too, this other significance, that it was the last of the parade for a season, as a special feature in the commemoration of historic events.

The resolution of the Board of Officers that provided for a parade in celebration of the regiment's first anniversary, was reconsidered and revoked because it was "considered injudicious under existing circumstances." General Order No. 9, of June 30, 1862, from regimental Headquarters, impressively announced in its first paragraph: "The approaching anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated by a parade in full-dress uniform in the morning. The commandant expects every man to do his duty. The recollections of the day demand it. The future welfare and perpetuity of the organization require that a creditable demonstration should be made on the occasion." Unforeseen and portentous happenings followed, and the order was revoked in language ominously reflective of the nation's anxiety. "In consequence" (so reads this order of revocation of July 3) "of reports having been received of a serious disaster to the Union arms before Richmond and the general suspense in regard to the fate of many brave officers and men who have friends and relatives in our midst, the order for a parade of the command to-morrow morning, July 4th, in honor of the Anniversary of American Independence, is hereby countermanded." It might be concluded from the phrase "serious disaster to the Union arms" that the country in its initial view did not accept the movement from in front of Richmond to Harrison's Landing solely as a "change of base," which subsequent official despatches indicated was its purpose.

The public had come to look more seriously upon war and

observe it more from its practical side, so much so that the regiment was afterward, save for drill and instruction, funeral escort, or going to and returning from its campaigns, rarely seen upon the highways, until, recovering from the depression that followed the hostile legislation of 1864, it reappeared in 1865.

A field return survives this 22nd of February parade, rare, and of interest. Its preservation is due to its appearance in the regimental order book. There is also quite a complete story of the event told in the first sergeant's Orderly Book of Company D.

FIELD RETURN PARADE FEBRUARY 22ND, 1862

Present for Duty

Field Officers	3
Staff	8
Officers	33
Non-commissioned officers	78
Privates	435
Field Music	11

Total	568
Absent	110

678

ORDERLY BOOK, COMPANY D

Philada., Feby. 22nd, 1862.

In pursuance of Company Order No. 1 the Company paraded, fifty-eight men, at the Armory at 10 A. M. in full uniform with gloves and overcoat—Marched to its post in Regimental line at 11 A. M. Locust St. east of Eighteenth facing South. After formation of the Regiment the Regt marched at 11½ A. M. via 18th, Spruce & Broad Sts. to its post on left of line of parade, Broad St south of Federal, facing west. At near 1 P. M. Governor Curtin and Aids passed along the line in an open barouche for reviewing the troops. Upon the return of the Governor to the stand erected at the Academy of Music for his use, the parade moved by countermarching in Broad Street wheeling at Walnut St. then passing the Governor in review, continued the March via Pine St, 19th, Walnut, 18th, Arch, 12th, Chestnut, Third, Walnut, Broad, Locust & Twelfth Sts; where the Regiment was halted, right resting on Chestnut facing West, and the parade was dismissed.—

The Company marched to the Armory and dismissed at 4½ P. M.

Jos. W. RICKETTS.

1st Sgt.

Though disaster disheartened at one time, victory elated at another. The country was as jubilant over success as it was depressed under defeat. "The recent glorious achievements of the Army of the Union at Island No. 10 on the Mississippi and Pitts-

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Though disaster disheartened at one time, victory elated at another. The country was as jubilant over success as it was depressed under defeat. "The recent glorious achievements of the Army of the Union at Island No. 10 on the Mississippi and Pitts-

burg Landing on the Tennessee demanded from all classes a more than ordinary notice," and a salute of one hundred guns was ordered to be fired "in honor of the event." So was also a like salute ordered in honor of the brilliant operations of the army under Maj.-Gen. Ulysses S. Grant that culminated in the abandonment of Fort Henry on the Tennessee and the surrender of Fort Donelson on the Cumberland. Captain Charles M. Prevost, with his Company C, was charged with the execution of these orders.

The most cherished event of the year has always been the anniversary celebration of the nineteenth of April. It took a firm hold in the beginning, and that hold has never been relaxed. When the Board of Officers revoked its resolution to parade because it was deemed "injudicious under the circumstances," it at once appointed a committee "to devise some plan for the proper observance of the coming anniversary." It happened that the nineteenth fell upon a Saturday. A promenade concert with a poem and oration at the Academy of Music was determined upon, "the proceeds derived from the sale of the tickets of admission to be applied to the relief of our brave sick and wounded soldiers." The scheme met with a generous support and a large audience was in attendance. The regiment, in full uniform with side arms only, occupied the parquet. The Rev. Kingston Goddard delivered the oration, a poem was recited by Mr. Cleveland, Professor Wilkes gave a drill of his Regimental Drum Corps, and a highly creditable musical programme, rendered by the well-known Germania Orchestra, interspersed the intervals.

The Schuylkill County riots of early May of 1862, more really a disorder than a riot, largely overshadowed by the more important happenings that were so soon to follow, are almost forgotten in the many "industrial disturbances" of greater magnitude—one nation-wide—that later fell to the lot of the regiment to help suppress. So soon disposed of it was rather an episode than an experience.

In obedience to instructions from Brigade Headquarters, a detachment made up of Companies A and C, and of details of twenty men each from B, E, and F, the whole under the command of Captain Charles S. Smith, was directed by Special Order No. 5, of May 7, 1862, to proceed at three o'clock in the afternoon

of that day by rail to Pottsville, "to aid in the suppression of riot." Its ultimate destination, Minersville, was reached during the night.

On the day following the eighth, Company D and the men of B, E, and F, not with the detail in advance, organized as one company, under the command of Captain Joseph N. Piersol, Captain J. Ross Clark to command the battalion, was directed to proceed by rail to the scene of the disturbance in support of the troops already there. The battalion, accompanied by Starr's howitzer battery of four pieces, entrained at the Reading depot at three o'clock in the afternoon, reached Schuylkill Haven during the evening, where, ordered to debark, it remained overnight, and the next day, the ninth, joined by the column under Captain Smith, the entire command returned to Philadelphia, "order having been restored." Colonel Ellmaker congratulated the troops on the promptness with which they had responded to the call for active duty, and after a short street parade the battalion was dismissed and the companies returned to their armories.

To an application for the payment of the troops under the laws of the Commonwealth the Adjutant-General's office made the singular ruling that though the services were rendered to the State and at the call of the Governor, nevertheless as the disturbance was local, the local authorities must bear the burden and the claim must consequently be made upon the Commissioners of Schuylkill County. The claim, if any was made, does not appear to have been entertained. Provision, however, was subsequently made for the payment of the troops on duty during this disturbance after some delay by an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act for the payment of the troops of the Reserve Brigade First Division Pennsylvania Militia in service during the riots of the county of Schuylkill in the month of May, 1862. Approved April 15, 1863, P. L., p. 459."

There is an interesting reminder of the incident to be found in the Orderly Book of Company D, where the names of a few of the participants appear.

ORDERLY BOOK COMPANY D, PHILA., MAY 28, 1862.

The following members reported themselves for duty: Capt. Clark; Lieut. Ide; Lieut. Ricketts; Sergeants: Willis, De Cour-ey, and Seegar; Corporals: Moss; Hinkel; McKean; Driesbach; and Privates: Seaver; Fine; Barr; Kimber; C. S. Lancaster; Butler; Boyles; T. B. Lancaster; J. M. Moss; H. G. Smith; F. A. Walker; Black; Robbins; McDowell; Leitz;

Bartholomew; Latta; S. G. Smith; Rulon; Fox; White; Ashmead; Wills; Harris; Dickson; R. V. Massey, Jr.; Michner; Lewis; T. K. Walker; West; Colton; Marks; Wagner; H. C. Lancaster; Taylor; and A. Beckett, Drummer. The following members of other companies reported themselves, and fell into the ranks: Corp. Allen; Privates: Parsons; Goodwin; and Prevost; Perot; Butler; and Fergusson of Company C, and Atkinson, Trotter, Brown, and Morris of Company A.

Captain Joseph T. Ford, appointed captain and assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers, June 11, 1862, resigned the adjutancy on June 19, 1862, to accept the appointment. William W. Keys, first announced as acting, was on September 12, 1862, appointed adjutant to succeed him. He thereupon resigned his second lieutenantancy in the line. Adjutant Keys was afterward elected captain of Company K to succeed Captain Henry D. Welsh and resigned the adjutancy November 12, 1862, to accept that election. Captain Welsh had succeeded Captain Chas. P. Warner, who had resigned to take the field as captain of Company K, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Captain Warner, who succeeded Major Truefitt on the battle-field in command of the 119th Pennsylvania, was killed in the same action at Spottsylvania on May 12, 1864. Lieutenant George S. Bethel, first announced as acting adjutant vice Keys promoted, was on January 9, 1863, appointed as adjutant, his appointment to date from November 12, 1862.

Resignations were frequent, a few in anticipation of the field, some from those who had already taken it, while others, in active service, but who had failed properly to signify their withdrawal, were reminded of the oversight by resolution of the Board of Officers.

On July 19, 1862, Captain Joseph N. Piersol resigned his captaincy of Company F. He subsequently returned to the regiment as major. On August 2, 1862, Second Lieutenant Joseph W. Ricketts, Company D, resigned his lieutenantancy and was made captain of Company K, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers. He was killed in action at Shepherdstown, Virginia, September 20, 1862. Second Lieutenant Charles H. Fernald, of Company F, resigned August 2, 1862, to be mustered in as captain of Company D, 118th Pennsylvania, August 25, 1862. Third Lieutenant J. Drummond Mercer, of Company F, was made adjutant of the 119th Pennsylvania, August 2, 1862. He was killed in action before Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865. First Lieutenant

William W. Wagner resigned his lieutenancy in Company F and was mustered in as captain of Company F, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 1, 1862. Second Lieutenant Henry P. Truefitt resigned his lieutenancy in Company G to accept the captaincy of Company G, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and was mustered in as such September 1, 1862. He was promoted major April 4, 1863, and was killed in action, in command of the regiment, at Spottsylvania, May 12, 1864. Col. Charles M. Prevost was appointed to the colonelcy of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 28, 1862, and Major Charles P. Herring to the majority in the same regiment August 22, 1862. Major Herring was promoted lieutenant-colonel November 1, 1863; breveted colonel United States Volunteers December 2, 1864, brigadier-general March 13, 1868, and honorably mustered out June 1, 1865. Each resigned their offices as captains and second lieutenant of company on September 12, 1862. Walter K. Ludwig was honorably discharged as regimental quartermaster September 9, 1862, to accept promotion as second lieutenant, Company I, 119th Pennsylvania.

The regiment held tenaciously to the record it had made in the patriotic tender of its services to meet the crises that had confronted the country in the brief period since its organization. It manifested its determination to perpetuate a recollection of these events, so worthy of enduring memory, in more than one emphatic resolution of the Board of Officers. One of these resolutions is of especial interest; it provided for the "preparation of a history of the organization" and a statement of the facts connected with its offer of service for the field in response to the "late requisition" made by the constituted authorities. These incidents, intended to be thus so fittingly preserved historically, make an appropriate foreground for those of weightier moment that were so soon to follow.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD, MAY 28, 1862

"*Resolved*, that a committee of five be appointed to prepare a history of this organization and a statement of the facts connected with the Regiment offering its services under the late requisition made upon the authorities of this State and the orders of the Governor, the same to be prepared for publication if thought proper by this Board." Adopted.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD, JUNE 3, 1862

On motion of Captain Piersol the following was unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, under the recent order of the Governor of this Commonwealth for the uniformed Militia of the State to repair forthwith to Washington for its defence—it being supposed that there was imminent danger of its being attacked by the enemy—this Regiment promptly responded to the order, and was in marching condition at short notice although organized for home defence—therefore

"Resolved that in any future emergency of like character this Regiment will hold itself in readiness to march at the call of the constituted authorities."

MINUTES OF THE BOARD, JUNE 5, 1862

"Colonel Ellmaker, chairman of the committee to prepare a history of the organization, etc., made a report which was adopted, and on motion of Lieut. Truefitt, it was

"Resolved, that the name be referred to the Committee of Commandants to take such action in reference to its publication as they may think proper."

The report of the Committee "on preparation of history," etc., as it appears in the minutes of the Board, if not a history within itself, is certainly a valuable contribution to history. It is a rare portrayal of the temper of the times. It reveals impressively the purpose of the regiment, not alone to make soldiers, but to use them. It expresses keen disappointment at an enforced inaction at a critical moment in those perilous times, and charges the disappointment to the State's failure to be alert to the situation. It recognizes the liberal support and patriotic encouragement of the citizen and complains of the lack of both in the councilman. It arraigns the city authorities for their "lavish expenditures" on the "Home Guard" and "the absence of any interest or encouragement of the citizen soldiery." The entire report is of especial interest, and will be found in the Appendix.

The casualty in war is ever present, whether victory attend or disaster follow its prosecution. The ranks of the armies in the field, seriously depleted, required heavy recruitment. The magnitude of operations appreciably extended, new troops were in instant demand. The patriotic utterance of the ancient cleric, "There is no limit in measure or in time to the claims which their country has upon the care and service of right-minded men," was as potent then as it was in the day of its deliverance. The President's proclamation called for 300,000 additional volunteers. The First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, responded without stint "in measure" or limit "in time" and contributed largely from its men and liberally from its means toward the recruitment of

two full regiments¹ to help fill Pennsylvania's quota under this call. These regiments were known respectively as the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Corn Exchange Regiment), Col. Charles M. Prevost, and the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Gray Reserve Regiment), Col. Peter C. Ellmaker. Colonel Prevost, as captain of Company C, withdrew from the First Regiment by resignation, and Colonel Ellmaker officially announced his retirement as follows:

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT, INFANTRY.

RESERVE BRIGADE, Philadelphia Aug. 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 12

Having been authorized by His Excellency, Governor A. G. Curtin to organize a Regiment for Active Service Lieut. Colonel N. B. Kneass will assume command of the First Regiment Infantry forthwith.

In relinquishing the command the Colonel desires to convey to each officer, non-commissioned officer and man of the Regiment his profound acknowledgment for the uniform courtesy displayed by them and for the prompt manner all have discharged their several duties.

By Command of

COL. P. C. ELLMAKER.

Colonel Ellmaker had few equals as a military instructor. He was equally efficient as an organizer and as equally able to maintain the efficiency of whatever he organized. His knowledge was ample, his conceptions clear, his explanations thorough. His orders on the field rarely failed of a proper execution, which on-lookers frequently applauded, critics generally approved. He was always firm, often severe, seldom harsh. He had just sufficient self-assurance to impress others that he knew what he professed to know, and could demonstrate that he did, if demonstration were necessary. He was as well adapted for the camp, the field, the march, the bivouac, the battle, as he was for drill and evolution. He everywhere proved himself the soldier, and when he swung his 119th Pennsylvania for the first time into column in presence of the bronzed and battle-scarred veterans of the Army of the Potomac, it was received with the hearty commendations of officers and men alike. It seemed so thorough in all appointments that it was openly asserted that this was no contingent of newly recruited

¹The 118th Pennsylvania was really the regiment of that great commercial body of Philadelphia, the Corn Exchange Association, but its life so bound up in and its touch always so close with the First Regiment of Infantry, the military parentage claimed for it by that regiment has now been freely conceded.

troops, but a regiment that certainly had seen service elsewhere in the field. This regiment was especially conspicuous in its make-up of both officers and men, and the promise it gave in the beginning of future usefulness was faithfully kept through all its three strenuous years of service in the field.

Colonel Ellmaker survived the war and lived to a ripe old age, respected by the community, and ever honored by the men who had been his soldiers.

Col. Charles M. Prevost, Brevet Brigadier-General, U. S. V., came from a long line of distinguished military forbears, and well maintained the reputation of his sires. He was a man of soldierly presence, winning ways, and generous speech. His military instincts were ever at his bidding. He commanded respect, enforced discipline, secured obedience. His dress and carriage, always exceptional in neatness and precision, so impressed itself upon his company, as to give it the special distinctiveness of his own military personality. His new regiment, with himself of the best, was especially well officered, its personnel was impressive, its soldierly bearing of definite significance. It won a high place in the beginning and carried it effectually through all its three eventful years of conspicuous service.

General Prevost was made a captain and assistant adjutant-general, United States Volunteers, on May 1, 1862, and resigned August 16, 1862, to accept his commission and be mustered in as colonel of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, from which rank he was honorably discharged September 30, 1863, to be appointed to the colonelcy of the 16th Regiment, Veteran Reserve Corps. Brevetted brigadier-general United States Volunteers March 13, 1865, for gallant and meritorious services during the war, he was finally honorably discharged from the United States service June 30, 1866.

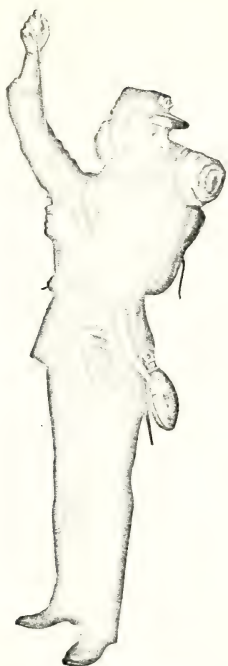
General Prevost, though severely wounded, survived the war, to gather honors, and laurels, and appreciation through many years of business thrift and home contentment. His old First Regiment, upon its resumption of activity in 1866, honored him with its colonelcy, and the State subsequently made him the major-general of the First Division of its National Guard.

CHAPTER III

ANTIETAM CAMPAIGN, SEPTEMBER, 1862, AS SEVENTH REGIMENT
PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA—FUNERAL ESCORTS—COL. CHARLES S.
SMITH ELECTED—ANECDOTES—INCIDENTS—PROPERTY, INVEN-
TORY, VALUATION, NEEDS—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON BETTER-
MENTS

The ranks of the regiment had been seriously depleted. A, B, C, D, E, G, and I had severely felt the strain, and one hundred and twenty-five from their membership were reported to the Board of Officers to have withdrawn from the active rolls and taken the field for active service, largely in response to the recent call for additional volunteers, under which the 118th and 119th Pennsylvania had been organized. This depletion reduced the aggregate of these seven companies to three hundred and thirty-three present and absent, of whom, it was stated, but two hundred and thirty-five could be counted on as present for duty in an emergency.

This report was the incentive for immediate action, and the Board by resolution set about to devise measures for a general betterment, and meanwhile urged the companies to recognize the needs for promoting efficiency, recruiting the ranks, and filling the numerous vacancies in the line. Then there came an unlooked-for happening that hastened the end sought for at a lively pace. The disastrous defeat of the army under Maj.-Gen. John Pope, on the old Bull Run battle-field, late in the month of August—the last of the disasters that had followed each other in such orderly sequence through all that fateful summer of 1862—in the end proved rather a stimulant than a depression. With it came a reawakening, a new energy, a new zeal, a new patriotism, a new purpose. It gave new zest, new patriotism, as it conclusively demonstrated that the casualties of war did not prevent, nor did the hardships of war hinder, enlistment of the volunteer. It gave new purpose to the war when within the month that followed Pope's defeat at Manassas, and but a few days after McClellan's victory at Antietam, the great Emancipation Proclamation announced to the world that America thenceforth was to be forever free.



119TH, 7TH, AND 32D REGIMENTS PENNA. INFANTRY, U. S. VOLUNTEERS
AND PENNA. MILITIA, WAR OF THE REBELLION
1862-1865

The feverish anxiety prevalent in Pennsylvania is best ascertained from official sources. A single paragraph from Bates's "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers" concisely portrays the situation. "The result of the struggle" (so runs the paragraph) "on the plains of Manassas was no sooner known than the helpless condition of the State, which had been apparent from the first, became a subject of alarm."

Then there came this sound of the tocsin, this note of warning, this urgent summons: "On September 4th Governor Curtin issued a proclamation calling upon the people to arm and prepare for defence. He recommended the immediate formation of companies and regiments throughout the Commonwealth and for the purpose of drill and instruction that, after three P.M. of each day all business houses be closed."

The First Regiment, equally alert and with foresight quite as keen, through its committee to devise measures for a general betterment, having added to their numbers such eminent citizens as Morton McMichael and Thomas Sparks, of even date with the Governor's proclamation, reported to the Board of Officers the following appeal addressed to the citizens of Philadelphia:

TO THE CITIZENS OF PHILADELPHIA:

In May, 1861, a Supplement to the Militia Laws of the State was passed, constituting a brigade, to be called the Reserve Brigade, for the special defence of this City, and the Third Regiment of Infantry Grey Reserves, as then organized, was made the First Regiment of that brigade.

That regiment started with full ranks and experienced officers, and has furnished efficient means for teaching the manual of arms and military evolutions to all who choose to learn.

Of its original members one-fourth are now in active service, and a large number of them holding commissions, which their knowledge of the military art fully entitles them to.

From the above and other causes the regiment is reduced to half its original number, and its board of officers now call upon all loyal men capable of bearing arms to come forward and fill its ranks, to make it efficient for the purposes of its creation. A savage and desperate enemy is pressing forward into our old Commonwealth, and no man can say how soon the contest may be transferred to our own soil.

It is the part of prudence to prepare in time for any emergency which may arise, and every good citizen may soon have occasion to thank those who now invite him to come forward and learn how to use a musket.

The ranks of the regiment are open to all reputable citizens, and those liable to draft may qualify themselves to receive commissions in active service, while those who are exempt may acquire a knowledge and confidence which may be of the utmost importance to them.

This appeal was adopted, ordered to be published, and a meeting called of the non-commissioned officers, privates, and associate members of the regiment, and all others seeking service or the acquisition of military knowledge, for the following evening, September 5, at eight o'clock, at Sansom Street Hall.

The meeting was a decided success. The appeal was effective and the best results followed. At the next meeting of the Board, on September 10, additional recruits were reported as follows: A, 62; B, 20; C, 39; D, 30; E, 68; F, 40; G, 26; H, 22; I, 26; K, 10;—making an aggregate of 343. At the same time a fatigue uniform was adopted—dark blue army blouse and cap with oil-cloth cover; trousers—"pants" as they were then styled—to be of light blue kersey, army pattern.

The proclamation to arm and prepare for defence was supplemented by General Orders No. 35, Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia, September 10, 1862. This order called for all able-bodied men to enroll immediately and to hold themselves in readiness to march at an hour's notice, to select officers, to provide themselves with such arms as could be obtained, with sixty rounds of ammunition to the man. Arms were to be supplied to such as had none, and it was promised that the troops should be held to service only so long as the pressing exigency for State defence should continue.

Contrary to a previously established precedent in General Orders No. 24, Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia, May 26, 1862, where in making a call for troops in obedience to a requisition made by the President of the United States it was stated that "no commanding officer of a higher grade than captain can be accepted . . . excepting where the regiment is already organized," General Order No. 35 provided for the acceptance of company organizations only, made no exception as to regiments already in existence, and ignored the active militia, whatever there was of it, as if it had neither place nor being in the military system of the Commonwealth.

On the following day, September 11, the President of the United States having meanwhile sanctioned the action of the State authorities, given the movement his encouragement, and pledged the general government "to provide such equipment as may be required, according to the regulations of the United States service,"

the governor ordered the mobilization of fifty thousand men, directed them to report by companies by telegraph to Harrisburg for orders to move, and added that further calls would be made and the number of men increased as the exigencies should require.

The President's letter to Governor Curtin follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Sept. 11th, 1862.

Sir,—

The application made to me by your Adjutant General for authority to call out the Militia of the State of Pennsylvania has received careful consideration.

It is my anxious desire to afford as far as possible the means and power of the Federal Government to protect the State of Pennsylvania from invasion by the rebel forces and since in your judgment, the Militia of the State are required and have been called upon by you to organize for home defence and protection, I sanction the call that you have made, and will receive them into the service and pay of the United States to the extent they can be armed and equipped and usefully employed. . . .

You will be authorized to provide such equipment as may be required according to the regulations of the United States service, which upon being turned over to the United States Quartermaster's Department will be paid for at regulation prices or the rates allowed by the Department for such articles. Railroad transportation will also be paid for as in other cases. Such general officers will be supplied as the exigencies of the service will permit.

Yours truly,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

HIS EXCELLENCY ANDREW G. CURTIN.

There was a sort of frontier flavor about this General Order No. 25—something that savored of Indian outbreaks, border raids, a summons to the minute men, the ride of Paul Revere. "Bring your weapons, with such ammunition as you may have on hand; deficiencies will be supplied at the rendezvous." The injunction "to provide themselves with such arms as could be obtained" was doubtless intended directly for the active organized militia, and indirectly expected to reach any abandoned property of the inactive or neglected companies, whose ranks the war had already depleted.

But comment is for naught, criticism of little avail, before results so substantial. The demonstration was unique, patriotic, spontaneous. The assembling of so large a body of men arrayed for war, armed, accoutred, equipped afresh, in many instances entirely, put into the field in so brief a period, has scarcely a historic parallel.

And who were and whence came these "able-bodied men"

of the Commonwealth? "Companies were rapidly formed," says the Adjutant-General's report of 1862, "and regiments organized comprising in the ranks the most responsible and prominent citizens of the State, representing the pulpit, the bench, the bar and the forum, and every pursuit of the enterprising and industrial portion of the community."

And of the fact that the quota was complete, that the fifty thousand men were there, there is ample proof from official sources.

"Fifteen thousand men," says Bates's "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," "were pushed forward to Hagerstown and Boonsboro, and a portion of them stood in line of battle in close proximity to the field, in readiness to advance while the fierce fighting was in progress. Ten thousand more were posted in the vicinity of Greencastle and Chambersburg." "And about twenty-five thousand" (so reads Governor Curtin's annual message of 1863) "were in Harrisburg or on their way to Harrisburg, or in readiness and waiting transportation to proceed there."

The keen disappointment in the loss of identity of the First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves in its absorption as an entire body into the Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia of 1862 has measurable compensation in the opportunity thus afforded its progeny to recall so rich an historic remembrance of their military forbears.

Neither was there discrimination. Similar disposition was made of the other two regiments of the Reserve Brigade. Colonel Day's regiment was designated as the Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Militia and Colonel Eakin's as the Twenty-fifth. In retaining under a mobilization the numbers of the militia regiments, as organized, there was this difficulty—they did not always run as serial, but their designation generally was not complete until the brigade and division to which they were severally attached had been added. The much wiser serial system as an essential has long since prevailed.

The pursuit by the regiment of every proper endeavor to preserve its identity had in no sense dulled its patriotic instincts or impaired its alacrity, so on the twelfth of September, pursuant to the instructions published in the Governor's General Order No. 35 of the eleventh, Regimental General Orders No. 5 directed

commandants of companies to instruct their commands to be ready to move at a moment's notice, a roll-call was to be held at each armory at 9 A.M. and 8 P.M., and daily reports were to be made to regimental headquarters at twelve o'clock noon. Each man, it was directed, should provide himself with a proper change of underclothing, heavy shoes, tin plate, knife, fork, spoon, and blanket.

Enthusiasm, exhilaration, excitement, followed. Armories were thrown open to receive recruits, squad drills followed daily from 4 P.M. until 6, and again from 8 P.M. until 10; in fact, drills and instructions of some sort or other were kept up continuously every day until the hour of departure, save on the intervening Sunday, the fourteenth, when a noon roll-call only was had. This was the result reported within twenty-four hours of the recruiting: Company A had its ranks filled to a total of 98; B, 59; C, 98; D, 98; E, 98; F, 98; G, 50; H, 98, and 20 over; I, 50; K, 43; Battery, 50; making an aggregate of 840, exclusive of H's surplus.

Elections were held pursuant to Regimental General Order No. 8 of September 13, for field officers, and throughout the companies where vacancies existed. Napoleon B. Kneass was elected colonel, Charles H. Graff lieutenant-colonel, and Joseph N. Piersol major. Dr. William C. Byington was named as surgeon and Dr. Silas Updegrove as assistant surgeon. The four-gun howitzer battery commanded by Captain Isaac Starr, Jr., was added to the regiment as Company L. Captain Atwood Smith had been elected to command C, and Captain Harry C. Kennedy to command F, vice Colonel Prevost and Major Piersol, promoted.

A committee of three, consisting of Lieutenant James D. Keyser, Quartermaster A. R. Foering, Adjutant William W. Keys, with Mr. R. Rundle Smith subsequently added, was appointed to visit Harrisburg "to ascertain if the Governor will accept the regiment intact" and to look after matters of detail.

Simultaneously with the appointment of this committee, at least on the same day, for the Board of Officers remained in continuous session through most of the twelfth,—Colonel Kneass was in receipt of the following telegram:

Report your command as companies in accordance with General Order No. 35. The consolidated organization shall be made to suit your wishes

in such form as is now authorized by United States Army regulations. Get ready for movement to this point (Harrisburg) immediately. Will your men be fully armed and have ammunition?

(Sgd.) A. G. CURTIN.

To this telegram a reply was promptly made as follows:

TO HIS EXCELLENCY A. G. CURTIN

A Committee of the Board of Officers will leave for Harrisburg per Reading train at 3 o'clock P. M. to give you the needful information. The regiment nearly full. Armed and accoutred but not equipped.

N. B. KNEASS

Lt. Col. Comdg.

Meanwhile the committee reported that it had fully accomplished the purpose of its mission and had secured the proper requisition on the United States Quartermaster's Department at Philadelphia for the complete equipment of the regiment for the field, arms to be exchanged and ammunition and hospital stores to be supplied at Harrisburg. Then on the fourteenth the Governor's order followed by wire: "Message received. Get transportation and bring your regiment here as soon as possible."

The movement began on the afternoon of September 15. Following the directions of General Order No. 9 of that date the regiment, with Colonel Kneass in command, at five o'clock formed on Seventh Street, with its right resting on Arch facing east, moved out Arch to Eighteenth, thence to Market, thence to the West Philadelphia depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. There the regiment entrained, and at eight o'clock the start was made for Harrisburg. The delays, apparently the necessary attendant on all such movements, followed through the night, and it was nine o'clock on the morning of the sixteenth before the Harrisburg destination was reached. After a brief stop for a review by the Governor and a parade, the day hot, the streets dusty, a start was again made at noon, for Chambersburg. There was a hearty welcome and encouraging cheers as the train passed through the thrifty towns of the Cumberland Valley—Mechanicsburg, Carlisle, Shippensburg, and others. The arrival was after dark, and the troops were quartered through the night in churches and school-houses, until the next morning when they moved out to a wood on the south side of the town to an encampment known as "Camp McClure."

Instead of a camp, it was scarcely a halt. Orders immediately followed to re-entrain, and the regiment was again on its way, this time over the State line to Hagerstown, Maryland. On the route an issue of ball cartridge was made, forty rounds for the cartridge-box and twenty for the pocket. At eight o'clock on the evening of the seventeenth on its arrival at Hagerstown the regiment left the cars, stacked arms in the main street, and awaited the distribution of what proved to be a very limited supply of rations. The commissariat, by those who looked to it to be fed, was pronounced a failure, and what the soldier got he had either brought with him or gathered up from his own pursuit of it or obtained it through purchase by his officers while on the move. Coffee was a negligible quantity. There was mischief somewhere—nobody cared to inquire where. It was said there were ample stores at the depots, but supplies and consumers rarely met.

Knapsacks and baggage were left behind at Hagerstown, and with lightened load the regiment pulled out for its first real march to Boonsboro. The distance was ten miles, which with an hour's halt at Funkstown was covered before daylight on the morning of the eighteenth. "I remember," reads a note made of the occasion, "that weary march, and how we dropped like logs, in bivouac, at three o'clock in the morning, feeling the coming day might be fatal to some of us; for signs of war and battle were in the air, and the guns of Antietam had been making unwonted music to our ears. Signals on the mountain tops, orderlies dashing by, broken caissons and vacated rebel camping grounds told us we stood on sacred soil; but the battle was over when we reached Boonsboro."

This absence of a proper food-supply was at the time the cause of much harsh comment and searching criticism. The strictures on the Government by the soldiers were severe, while the soldiers, for the liberal way in which, it was alleged, they undertook to furnish their own supplies, were themselves sharply denounced. A writer of the time has said, as it were with the "tongue of a sword," or still touched with the asperities of the moment, that the country suffered as heavily from the incursion of the militia as it did from the invasion of the enemy.

Quartermaster Foering was detached from the regiment and assigned by General Reynolds to the highly responsible post of

"Acting Assistant Quartermaster and Commissary of the Division," with headquarters at Hagerstown, Md. His official report to the Board of Officers, from the wide scope it covers and the excellent opportunity his detail gave him for a broader field of observation, is a contribution to the story of the times of true historic value. It bears date December 2, 1862, and as it is nowhere to be found, except possibly in fugitive pamphlet form, outside of the regimental archives, it is here freely quoted from, as follows:

At Harrisburg I concluded to purchase some coffee, sugar and bread and also telegraphed to Philadelphia for some soda biscuit and hams.

The hams were sent immediately on the receipt of telegram to the ware house but owing to the scarcity of cars did not get beyond Harrisburg where they laid until after our return to the City when they were ordered back again, the Regiment losing the freight and portorage paid on same.

The soda biscuit (10 barrells) were sent to Freed, Ward & Freed's ware house on receipt of telegram and for the same cause were kept there until the Tuesday following the return of the Regiment to the City when they shipped them to Chambersburg they no doubt knowing we were home at that time.

Orders were sent by Q. M. Sergt. Wattson to the agent at Chambersburg to dispose of them to the best advantage and remit the proceeds of sale.

In the meantime the Rebel Army in part made a raid on Chambersburg and among other articles and stores taken possession of, took five barrells of our biscuit remarking to the forwarding merchant that they would divide with him leaving one half. So the Board has the satisfaction of knowing the First Regiment has contributed some little towards feeding a small portion of the Confederate Army.

There was much complaint made that the Regiment was getting along badly for want of provisions, which cause is only to be attributed to the fact that the rations were not drawn when there was a chance of same being done as the Regiment being so much on the move, the opportunities were few. The morning after the Regiment left Hagerstown the first wagons pressed, were loaded up from the ware house containing, besides ammunition, rations. I sent to the Regiment without having any requisition for same and in two instances I sent one of my assistants out to the camp ground for the express purpose of having the rations sent for.

At the first meeting of the Board after returning a Committee was appointed to inquire into the cause and see further if the Company officers would not be reimbursed by the proper authorities for the amount expended by them in purchasing supplies. Capt. J. Ross Clark being made Chairman of said committee waited on me and from him I received the information of the raising of said committee and also that I was a member of same, after stating particulars to me I remarked that I did not think it worth while to inquire as the case would no doubt be referred to me as acting Quarter Master of the Division, and all I could say would be that all the requisitions made by the Regiment were filled—and he concluded best to let the matter drop, as I heard nothing further on the subject.

Special Orders No. 10, Headquarters First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, Seventh Pennsylvania Militia, Hagerstown, Md., of this day, September 17, 1862, reads as follows: "Charles J. Biddle, Brevet Major U. S. A. (serving as a private in C Company), will perform the duty of a major in this Regt."

It might be well, when any one of this number of prominent men who, through official sources, it has been said, were comprised within the ranks of this militia contingent, comes under special mention, that something be said of him and his antecedents, not alone for himself, but also in a measure as typical of his fellows.

It should be remembered, too, in this connection, that it had been held as a sort of tradition, if nothing else, that brevet rank in the regular army once conferred was always retained, and might be made available at any time thereafter, for assignment to military duty, "according to brevet rank," whenever the circumstances should require it.

Besides the duty that this Special Order No. 10 imposed upon Major Biddle, he was afterward during these same militia operations assigned as aide-de-camp and assistant adjutant-general of a brigade.

Major Biddle was the son of Nicholas Biddle, the president of the Bank of the United States, and a brother of that eminent jurist of Philadelphia, the Hon. Craig Biddle. He had won distinction as a soldier in the Mexican War. A captain in the voltiguers (foot riflemen), an organization of the regular army created specially for service during that war, he had been brevetted major for gallant and meritorious conduct at the storming of Chapultepec.

At the breaking out of the Civil War Major Biddle's services were in instant demand. Col. Thomas L. Kane had organized the Forty-second Regiment (Thirteenth Pennsylvania Reserves) Pennsylvania Volunteers, afterward better and more familiarly known as the famous "Bucktail Regiment." Colonel Kane was elected to its colonelcy and Major Biddle was made lieutenant-colonel. Colonel Kane, though the organizer of the regiment, promptly declined the honor, and in language most emphatic and expressive, in his letter of resignation to Governor Curtin recommended Colonel Biddle for the appointment. "Sir:—I this day" (so reads this letter of June 13, 1861) "resign the post of colonel of the Rifle Regiment of the Reserve Volunteer Corps of Penn-

sylvania respectfully presenting for appointment by you to fill my place Lieutenant-Colonel Charles J. Biddle, whose merits as an officer and gentleman need no other advocacy on my part." The appointment was made accordingly and Colonel Biddle held the place until his election to the Thirty-seventh Congress as the representative from the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

Colonel Kane continued to serve as lieutenant-colonel, until when, not alone in recognition of his magnanimity, but as well because of his special fitness and conspicuous courage, he was made a brigadier-general of volunteers.

General Kane had an intense passion for battle, rarely ever so keenly developed, as in the following instance. His brigade had a long march before it reached the field at Chancellorsville. The battle had been some time in progress. It is related of him, as he gradually drew near the scene, and the noise and din of the conflict increased in intensity, with his eyes afire and his cheeks aglow, he turned to his adjutant-general and said with enthusiasm: "Captain! Captain! aren't you glad you have lived to see this day." The captain (John P. Green, afterward First Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad) modestly ventured the reply: "Well, General, if I really had my own choice I should be much more rejoiced if I were sure I should live to see the end of it."

To return to the night march to Boonsboro. An amusing incident is told of it. The march was well along, when the regiment pulled out of the road into the timber for a short halt and a brief rest. Overstrained to the limit of endurance, the men were soon all sound asleep. Other troops began to pass along the road, and their tramp aroused some of the more restless. One especially, bewildered at his sudden awakening, hurriedly gathered accoutrements, knapsack, and musket, and hastened to join the ranks of the moving column, thinking it his own, with the very natural inquiry for his own Company D. "Yonder on the right," was the prompt response. Our new recruit pushed along until he dropped into what he supposed was his place or very near it, neither he in the darkness recognizing any of the men about him, nor they him. He had failed to extend his inquiry beyond the letter of his company. What regiment it was had altogether escaped him. By and by day began to break, strange faces were all about him, and the distant boom of the cannon indicated a near approach to a

battle-field. Suddenly it dawned upon him he had forgotten to ask for the regiment, and when he did, back came the answer, "Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania." Without disclosing his mistake, he quietly let himself drift to the rear, and after some tribulation, much fatigue, and a bit of chagrin found his way back to his command again.

With the coming dawn of the eighteenth came confirmation of the cheering rumors of the night before: that Antietam was over, the battle won, the invasion a failure, and that the enemy was in haste to put the Potomac between himself and his adversary. Then the regiment retraced its steps to Funkstown, a distance of about seven miles, where it was halted, reviewed by the colonel, camp lines designated, streets laid out, and every preparation made for a well-organized stop. But it was not so to be. Stuart, the famous Confederate cavalry leader, was still abroad on our side of the Potomac. There was a bit of a flurry about Williamsport. Again there was a toilsome hurried march over the old route as far as Hagerstown, and then well out the Clear Spring Road in the direction of Williamsport, where the most of the flurry was. At Hagerstown "the hasty loading of trains, locomotives with steam up, and many anxious faces told of danger to the town, which happily General Reynolds and his Division averted." All night on this the night of the eighteenth out on the Clear Spring road, with one or two companies detailed for picket, the regiment was in line of battle, "every man at his post," silently awaiting, with loaded musket well in hand, an enemy that never appeared, listening for sounds that were never heard. It seems to be conceded that this large gathering of militia at this point came under Stuart's observation, and diverted a movement which, though only intended as a raid, would, if successful, have been fraught with serious consequences.

The morning of the nineteenth dawned and there had been no attack. The enemy had disappeared entirely. In this vicinity, at least, everything hostile and in arms that had been on this, was now upon the other side of the river, and the day was devoted to rest—much-needed rest. It was seven o'clock on the evening of the twentieth before the regiment was again on the move. Orders were then received to strike tents and be ready for the march. The route carried the command through Hagerstown again; and

thence on to Greencastle. Speed was not an essential, and so with an easy, swinging gait and frequent restful halts the journey was completed and Greencastle reached on the early morning of the twenty-first. The camp, well located convenient to water, and appropriately named "Camp Rest," indicated that something of a stop was intended. Company C, with its strength increased by details to one hundred men, was detached for duty as provost guard in Greencastle, and Captain Atwood Smith was named as the provost marshal of the town.

A general order prescribed the duties of the guard, limited the issue of passes, designated who might be admitted within the camp limits, fixed the hours for drill, guard mount, and dress-parade, and generally arranged for the usual details attendant upon the soldier's life in the field. The squad and company drills were to be of two hours each, the one in the morning, the other in the afternoon. Five o'clock was fixed as the hour for dress-parade, "on the road east of the camp, right resting south faced east."

An order from Governor Curtin assigned Colonel Kneass to the command of a brigade and the command of the regiment fell for a time upon Lieut.-Col. Charles H. Graff. Privates Samuel Fluck and S. H. Venable, of Company F, were detached as orderlies at brigade headquarters. Edward Wattson, the regimental quartermaster-sergeant, being on detached service with his chief, Quartermaster Foering, at Division Headquarters at Hagerstown, the quartermaster's department of the regiment was placed in charge, for a while, of that much-esteemed citizen afterward so prominent in public affairs for a full half century, Alexander P. Colesberry, a soldier in the regiment who had made himself of value in many important ways.

The few days available from the twenty-first to the twenty-fourth were well utilized for such instruction and experience as can only be obtained through life in the field and camp. Its value was fully demonstrated when within the year to follow the regiment was again called to the performance of those other and more strenuous duties of the campaign of '63. On the twenty-fourth the camp was broken and the regiment was entrained at Greencastle for its uneventful ride to Philadelphia. It reached its destination on September 25, with little delay and no appreciable detention. Mustered out, honorably discharged, and formally



D. B. Kneass

congratulated by its commanding officer, it again returned to its place as the First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, Reserve Brigade, First Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

ROSTER OF THE OFFICERS, SEVENTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA (GRAY RESERVES), ANTIETAM CAMPAIGN, SEPTEMBER, 1862

Field and Staff: Colonel, Napoleon B. Kneass; Lieutenant-Colonel, Chas. H. Graff; Major, Joseph N. Piersol; Adjutant, William W. Keys; Quartermasters, Alfred R. Footing, Alexander P. Colesberry; Surgeon, Wm. C. Byington; Assistant Surgeon, Silas Uplegrove; Sergeant-Major, Benj. H. Dusenberry; Quartermaster Sergeant, Edward Wattson; Commissary Sergeant, Kauffman Oppenheimer; Hospital Steward, John H. Pratt.

Company "A"—Captain, Chas. S. Smith; First Lieutenant, Jas. D. Keyser; Second Lieutenant, George F. Delleker.

Company "B"—Captain, C. Fred. Hupfeld; First Lieutenant, William Hart, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Charles S. Jones.

Company "C"—Captain, Atwood Smith; First Lieutenant, Wm. W. Allen; Second Lieutenant, Jno. W. Powell.

Company "D"—Captain, J. Ross Clark; First Lieutenant, Chas. K. Ide; Second Lieutenant, Charles E. Willis.

Company "E"—Captain, Jacob Loudenslager; First Lieutenant, Julius C. Sterling; Second Lieutenant, Thos. Allman.

Company "F"—Captain, Harry C. Kennedy; First Lieutenant, Harry A. Fuller; Second Lieutenant, Robert M. Banks.

Company "G"—Captain, George W. Wood; First Lieutenant, Geo. W. Mackin; Second Lieutenant, John Rutherford, Jr.

Company "H"—Captain, Francis P. Nicholson; First Lieutenant, William W. Keys (promoted to Adjutant); Second Lieutenant, Geo. W. Kern.

Company "I"—Captain, George W. Briggs; First Lieutenant, Edward A. Adams; Second Lieutenant, Joseph A. Speel.

Company "K"—Captain, Henry D. Welsh; First Lieutenant, David A. Woelpper; Second Lieutenant, John Wandell.

Company "L"—Captain, Isaac Starr, Jr.; First Lieutenant, Benoni Frishmuth; Second Lieutenant, John S. Jenks.¹

The congratulatory order of Colonel Kneass is so concise, thorough, and yet so explicit as a brief résumé of the important happenings of the campaign, that its place is clearly in the body of the text.

HEAD QUARTERS FIRST REGT. GRAY RESERVES,
SEVENTH PENNA. VOLUNTEER MILITIA.
Philadelphia Sept. 26th, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 20

The Colonel commanding gives thanks to his command—

First—For the alacrity displayed in obedience to Orders No. 35 of the Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Gov. Curtin, in rallying and proceeding to Harrisburg and Chambersburg for the defence of the State.

Second—For the decision of the Regiment, through its Board of Officers, to cross the State line and proceed to Hagerstown (or elsewhere) in

¹See appendix for muster-roll.

accordance with the orders of Genl. Reynolds to the Colonel commanding, which were promulgated to the Board of Officers in consequence of the Commandant not desiring to order an unwilling command to execute what in law they could not be made to do, and feeling that with the knowledge of the facts, the Regiment would not be found wanting, as has been proven by the result, the Regiment to a man voluntarily electing to proceed.

Third—For the endurance of the command in the various arduous marches to which they were subjected, viz: from Chambersburg to Camp McClure and thence to Rail Road for Hagerstown, from Hagerstown to Camp "Union" (Boonsboro) and thence back to Hagerstown, from Hagerstown to Camp "Kneass" on the Western or Cold Spring Road and thence to Camp "Rest" near Greencastle, footsore and enervated by fatigue, most of the time without rations except such as could be bought or gratuitously obtained from residents along the route.

Fourth—For the promptness with which line of Battle was formed on Clear Spring Road, orders having been received at midnight whilst the men were asleep, said promptness causing it is said a detour of a large force of rebel cavalry and Infantry, estimated at 6000, from that to the Williamsport road, it evidently having been their intention to attack Hagerstown that night from the Clear Spring Road, it being a flanking road.

Fifth—To the officers, one and all, the Colonel Commanding would tender his sincere thanks, for the hearty coöperation evinced by them, in the execution of the various orders and commands. To the officers of the Command is eminently due the credit of the discipline and subordination of the Regiment, in all the trying events through which it passed.

Sixth—In closing the Colonel Commanding presents to his command, both officers and men, his hearty assurance of kindly feelings, which he trusts are fully reciprocated.

By Command of

N. B. KNEASS,

Col. Commanding.

W. W. KEYS, *Adjutant.*

It was six months before provision was made for the payment of the troops "called," as the act reads that provided for it, "into the service of the State and the United States" . . . "by the proclamation of the Governor and the order of the 11th day of September last." The act was approved April 22, 1863; it named fifteen days as the time for which pay was to be allowed and fixed the rate at the same amount per month as was paid United States soldiers. It must have been in the minds of the assemblymen that this act was not likely to be ready for execution for some time after its passage, for it further "Provided, That should the Federal Government make payment to said Militia within six months it shall be taken to be in lieu of the payment provided for by this act. However that may have been, the State met its every obligation willingly, if indeed it was a bit tardy.

If the Legislature had been slow, it did not fail to recognize

that the soldiers had been prompt. The preamble to the act gives significant expression to their promptness and gallantry. It reads: "Whereas, The Military of this State to the number of twenty-five thousand men promptly and gallantly responded to the proclamation of the Governor and the order of September last and rendered most important services in defence of the State and in aid of the Army of the Potomac. And whereas these men are justly entitled to some remuneration for their expenditures and services," therefore be it enacted, etc.

The weather has so much to do with the operations of the naval forces that its conditions are closely watched and its records carefully preserved. Not so with the movements of the land forces; it may hinder or hamper, but weather never halts the operations of the army. It is rarely consulted, scarcely discussed, must be taken as it comes, with stolid indifference as to the comforts that follow its better conditions or the discomforts that attend its worse. The soldier, the toughened soldier, is unconcerned with either heat or cold, snow or rain, dust or mud. Feed him well, and you can fight him long and march him far. But the account of this campaign ought not to close without a brief reference to the glorious autumnal sunlight that followed the troops through all their movements in that gorgeous old Cumberland Valley, then decorated in leaf and flower, forest and field, in all its early autumn loveliness. This season of the American autumn ever has its outdoor charms, that war may dull but can never efface. Intensified on this occasion to an unusual brilliancy, unbroken by cloud, uninterrupted by rainfall, with sunlight by day and starlight by night, those days ever return as a blessed memory to be cherished more fervently as each recurring season of its anniversary brings the event more vividly to mind.

There were other congratulations from "higher up" that bring this campaign of September, 1862, to a fitting close. They identify this whole militia movement as entitled to a well-recognized historic place amid the stupendous happenings by which it was for the time so completely overshadowed.

General McClellan's letter to Governor Curtin, thanking him for his energetic action in calling out the militia, concludes thus: "Fortunately circumstances rendered it impossible for the enemy to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania, but the moral support rendered to my army by your action was none the less mighty. In

the name of my army and for myself I again tender you our acknowledgments for your patriotic course. The manner in which the people of Pennsylvania responded to your call and hastened to the defence of their frontier no doubt exercised a great influence on the enemy."

Then followed the order of Governor Bradford, of Maryland, issued shortly after the battle of Antietam. It reads in part as follows: "To Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania and the militia of his State, who rallied with alacrity at the first symptoms of invasion, our warmest thanks are also due. The readiness with which they crossed the border and took their stand beside the Maryland brigade shows that the border is in all respects but an ideal line and that in such a cause as now unites us Pennsylvania and Maryland are but one."

Coincident with those stirring events there happened at the county seat of one of the largest of our eastern counties an occurrence of some historic significance, though it seems never as yet to have found its place in history. It has only an indirect bearing upon this regimental story, illustrative, as it is, of that then ever-abiding patriotism deep in the hearts of all classes and conditions of men, old and young alike.

A company of infantry just recruited by a promising young attorney of the town had been paraded on the court-house green preparatory to muster and an election. A famous lawyer of the county, attracted by the crowd, pushed his way through to the front of the company. Well known to all of them, eminent as well for his forensic power as he was for his professional abilities, inspired by the scene and the occasion, he began an impassioned harangue, which so enthused his auditors that, unmindful of their obligation to the man who had recruited them, they at once proclaimed him for their captain. He was well along in his sixties, and although he had long borne the title of colonel, conferred in one of those seasons of general distribution of military titles then incident to every gubernatorial inauguration, he was an utter stranger to all things military. Our young attorney, thus summarily disposed of, a close and appreciative friend of the colonel, fully recognizing his high standing in the community and his exalted place at the bar, quietly permitted himself to drop back to the still vacant first lieutenantcy. He seemed confident that when his zeal subsided and he began to view his new obligations more as substance than

sentiment, the colonel would be inclined to withdraw. He had, however, judged too hastily, as it proved afterward, he was not to be moved from his own convictions, nor, indeed, easily to be persuaded out of them.

The train was all ready, and captain, first lieutenant and the command were soon on their way to Harrisburg. The news of its coming and who were on board preceded its arrival at every stop. The colonel was well known through the valley, the people ever ready to greet and always anxious to hear him. Crowds welcomed him everywhere to bid him God-speed and a safe deliverance. His speeches from the rear platform at every station were full of pathos and patriotism, more than usually effective. He always so constructed his sequences that they might lead to his well-phrased conclusion, rendered with strenuous utterance and impassioned delivery, "But, but, my friends, my mission! My mission is the battle-field!"

Arrived at Harrisburg, our young attorney bestirred himself to conjecture how best the colonel might be relieved without embarrassment. It was quite apparent, from his years alone, that he would be rather a hindrance than a help to the company's progress. His early purpose was so wholly an impulse, it was hoped that when reason had the better sway he would be inclined to abandon it. So, as the colonel had had an intimate acquaintance with Governor Curtin, in the belief that the Governor might the better impress these suggestions upon him than any one else, he secured an appointment for him at the executive chamber. There the three of them met—the governor, the colonel, and the lieutenant. There was much parley, the governor persuading, the colonel resisting. The colonel's speech was declamatory, sometimes angry. Ultimately, it would seem, the influence of the lieutenant prevailed rather than the governor's. Abruptly he faced his lieutenant, as if persuasion had tortured him beyond endurance, and in impassioned tones demanded answer to his inquiry, "Stanley! Stanley! do you say I ought to go home?" Indeed! Indeed, Colonel, I do." "Then by G—d, sir," so ran his haughty and imperious reply, "I will." And with remembrance doubtless of his "My mission is the battle-field" still rankling in his bosom, he made preparation for departure, and speedily sought the train. The young lieutenant was promptly made the captain and the company, assigned to a regiment, soon found its way to the front.

The nominations of Napoleon B. Kneass for colonel, Charles H. Graff for lieutenant-colonel, and Joseph N. Piersol for major, as made by the Board of Officers, were confirmed by both election and commission. Official recognition of all the commissioned officers, field, staff, and line, and the enrolment of the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men appears under the head of "Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia 1862" in the fifth volume of Bates's "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," and the commissioned officers are also reported in the Adjutant-General's report (1866), under the same head, to rank from September 12, 1862, and as "Discharged with regiment."

The Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Militia disappeared with the campaign for which it was created. Field and staff officers commissioned for it only necessarily therefore disappeared with it. That this was the purpose is conclusive from this special clause introduced into the commissions, all of which for the Seventh Regiment bear date September 12, 1862: "which company, under the authority of the President, the Governor's proclamation of the fourth September, 1862, and General Orders No. 35 and 36 went into service for the defence of Pennsylvania." The company organizations remained intact; sustained by the previous authority conferred upon their commissioned officers and the previous enlistment of their men, they became again companies of the First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves, Reserve Brigade, First Division of the Pennsylvania Militia. Colonel Kneass published his last order, General Order No. 21, for the same day, and following his congratulatory order of September 26, 1862. In this order he prescribed for the "First Regiment Gray Reserves" bi-weekly company drills, roll-calls, with reports to headquarters, property returns, etc., and placed the right wing under the charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Graff and the left under Major Joseph N. Piersol. Thereafter Colonel Kneass's name appears in the regimental records as lieutenant-colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel Graff's as major. Both returned to their former rank, and Major Piersol, having had no former rank as field officer, ceased to be of the regiment. As will subsequently appear, however, his previous efficiency was well remembered when the opportunity came to reward him. The vacant colonelcy had really, therefore, not been filled in conformity with the requirements of the militia laws since the resignation of Colonel Ellmaker.

Colonel Kneass had not been in robust health for some time. With great regret he began to realize his infirmities, and so expressed himself to the Board of Officers, when after a protracted absence in search of health he reluctantly tendered his resignation as lieutenant-colonel. The resignation was subsequently accepted, to date from January 17, 1863. Major Charles H. Graff also reluctantly, from a "business necessity," resigned his majority, parting with regret, as he stated in his letter of withdrawal, and assuring the Board that he would endeavor to be with them in the future should the regiment be again called into active service. His resignation was accepted to take effect February 9, 1863.

On March 4, 1863, Captain Charles S. Smith was placed in nomination for colonel. At his own request Lieutenant-Colonel Kneass's name was not considered. Major Joseph N. Piersol was nominated for lieutenant-colonel. Major Piersol subsequently declined and Captain James Starr, Jr., was nominated in his stead. Captains J. Ross Clark and Jacob Loudenslager had at the same time been placed in nomination for this office, and both had declined. Captain Frank P. Nicholson, of Company H, was nominated for major. There were no other nominations, and at an election held by the brigade inspector on March 27, 1863, Charles S. Smith was elected colonel, James Starr, Jr., lieutenant-colonel, and Frank P. Nicholson, major.

On April 1, 1863, Colonel Smith published his General Order No. 4, as follows: "The undersigned having received from the Brigade Inspector of the Reserve Brigade a certificate that on the 27th day of March last he was elected Colonel of the First Regiment Infantry (Gray Reserves) Reserve Brigade, he hereby assumes the command of this regiment."

As Colonel Smith's other commissions have all been produced, and as this one as colonel cannot be found, nor any record of it discovered, it is possible the brigade inspector's return was never forwarded, or overlooked if it was. This would seem the more conclusive as among Colonel Smith's private papers is found the certificate dated March 30, 1863, on a printed form, signed "H. G. Leisenring, Brigade Inspector, Reserve Brigade, First Division P. M.," informing him that on the 27th day of March, 1863, he had been duly elected colonel of the First Regiment Infantry "of this Brigade."

A severe blow fell upon the 118th Pennsylvania early in its

career. Its loss at Shepherdstown, Virginia, September 20, 1862, within a month of its departure for the front, was unusually heavy. Of the officers killed in that action three were from Company D of the First Regiment: Captain Joseph W. Ricketts, Company K, 118th Pennsylvania, Second Lieutenant J. Mora Moss, of the same company, and Second Lieutenant J. Rudhall White, of Company G. Company D in fitting and expressive resolutions recognized the service they had rendered and the sacrifice they had made for their country, and suitable military escort was supplied from the regiment for their funerals. Lieutenant William M. McKeen, also of Company D, was seriously wounded in this same action as first lieutenant of Company K, 118th Pennsylvania. Although he survived the war, he subsequently died from the effects of this wound, while still in his early manhood.

Brigadier-General Francis E. Patterson withdrew from the command of the Reserve Brigade to accept his appointment of brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, on April 11, 1862. Col. C. M. Eakin, of the Third Regiment, succeeded him as colonel commanding. General Patterson from his own special fitness and with the prestige of a distinguished military ancestry, gave promise of name and fame, destined never to be fulfilled. He died in command of his brigade in camp near Alexandria, Virginia, on November 22, 1862. He was buried from his home in Philadelphia on the 26th. The troops of his old Reserve Brigade, the First, Second, and Third Regiments, with Col. Alfred Day in command, supplied an impressive and imposing funeral escort.

Major Thomas Hawksworth, of the 68th Pennsylvania, died at his home in Philadelphia, on January 7, 1863, of wounds received in action at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia. He was a much respected citizen and gallant soldier. His funeral on the eleventh was largely attended and the military escort, pursuant to Special Orders No. 7 of the 9th, from regimental headquarters, following Special Orders No. 14 from brigade headquarters, was composed of Companies A, C, G, and E, under the command of Captain Jacob Loudenslager.

Major Robert P. Desilver, paymaster of the regiment from its earliest organization, absent for some time with leave on account of ill health, died February 14, 1863. The officers of the regiment attended his funeral in a body and the Board by suitable

resolution acknowledged the valuable service he had always rendered. Alexander P. Colesberry, who had been announced as acting paymaster during Major Desilver's absence, continued as such until the appointment of Major William H. Kern, on April 1, 1863.

Col. J. Richter Jones, of the Fifty-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, a citizen of reputation, a soldier of distinction, was killed in action while in command of his regiment on May 23, 1863, at Bachelors Creek Station, near Newbern, N. C. His family had been prominent in Pennsylvania since the earliest days of the province. Killed in action as he had been, well sustaining the renown borne by his eminent sires, his remains were accorded a temporary resting-place in Independence Hall, where his funeral obsequies were conducted on Wednesday, June 3, 1863. Pursuant to General Orders No. 7, regimental headquarters, June 1, 1863, the regiment assembled as the military escort on the west side of Washington Square, right resting on Walnut facing west, at two and a half o'clock in the afternoon of that day and marched thence with the remains to the place of interment. Colonel Smith was in command, and Company D, Captain J. Ross Clark, escorted the colors to the point of assembling and from the place of dismissal.

The regimental activities had been impaired and the ranks depleted through the usual depression incident to a campaign in the field. Nor were the vacancies in the field officers helpful to the situation. The regiment certainly needed to be in charge of an officer with the full rank of colonel. Squad and company drills were continued with fewer numbers and less zeal than before. Except as a funeral escort, the regiment had not been together for some months, for either parade or battalion drill. Colonel Smith's first General Order called upon company commanders to zealously look after the welfare of their companies and to take immediate steps to fill their ranks to the full complement of one hundred men. Lieutenant-Colonel Starr was directed to visit the right wing companies, and Major Nicholson the left, at least semi-monthly, and to see that "the manual of arms and company movements were strictly adhered to in conformity with the Infantry Tactics of Brig-Gen. Silas Casey," recently published by the War Department for "instruction of the Infantry in the armies of the United States whether Regulars, Volunteers, or Militia."

These tactics as modified changed the regimental formation and prescribed that a regiment shall be composed of ten companies, "which will be habitually posted from right to left, in the following order: First, sixth, fourth, ninth, third, eighth, fifth, tenth, seventh, second, according to the rank of captains." Colonel Smith deemed it wise, however, for a time, until the companies had restored themselves to a more substantial basis, that the old method should prevail, and so announced in this order. This avoided the shifting of position "according to the rank of the captains."

This order, published April 22, 1863, was followed May 6, 1863, by a special order providing for a regimental skeleton drill at the city armory, Broad Street below Race, on the succeeding Wednesday at eight o'clock in the evening. Besides commissioned and non-commissioned officers, who were ordered to be present, as many men as could conveniently were requested to be in attendance. The order called attention to certain paragraphs and articles in the tactics and stated that the movements described in them would be included in the instructions.

It was reported at a meeting of the Board of Officers on February 3, 1863, by Captain Nicholson, that if a proper application were made, the city authorities would turn over to the First Regiment the use and occupancy of the City Armory at Broad and Race Streets. The application was made accordingly, and after negotiations protracted through the intervening campaign finally granted by resolution by the Committee on Defence and Protection on October 17, 1863. Regimental headquarters, which had before been more or less fugitive, were at once established there, and the companies were directed to locate there as soon as practicable. This armory had been occupied by the Second Regiment of Home Guards, and it was when the colonel informed the Committee of Defence and Protection that his regiment had no further use for it, that that committee agreed to allow that use to pass to the First Regiment. It was doubtless Major Nicholson's observation of the coming dissolution of this Second Regiment that kept him on the alert to secure for his own regiment the privilege that had formerly belonged to the Second, when that regiment should disappear. Though the resolution of the committee read for "the present," the occupancy continued until the completion of the new armory, twenty years later.

Captain George W. Briggs had resigned from the captaincy of

Company I, January 12, 1863. Thereafter the company was for a time without commissioned officers, and First Lieutenant George F. Delleker, of Company A, was assigned to its command, where he remained until Captain George W. Blake was elected to the captaincy.

As early as January 26, 1863, the Board of Officers had taken its stand for a betterment, and appointed a committee "to take into consideration the present condition of the regiment and report what action they considered necessary to improve it." Captains Charles S. Smith and Jacob Loudenslager, Major Charles H. Graff, Lieutenant Thomas Sparks, R. Rundle Smith, and Samuel Welsh were named as the committee. On February 3, 1863, the committee made a preliminary report, and submitted a resolution, which was adopted, directing company commanders to furnish the committee with reports of the names of their commissioned officers and first sergeants, with their respective dates of appointment; number of active members; average attendance on drills; and what number could be depended on in an emergency; complete inventories of arms, accoutrements, clothing, equipment, etc., now on hand and to be accounted for; and also what, if any, was the company indebtedness.

These reports were furnished full in information, thorough in detail; consolidated and tabulated by the most methodical and industrious of regimental adjutants, they supplied the data from which the committee drafted its report made to the Board of Officers at its meeting on March 4, 1863, and which was in part as follows:

That from the information derived from the commandants of companies, etc., they find that the Regiment is without a Colonel, a Lieut.-Colonel, Major, Paymaster and Sergeant Major. Two companies without Captains, four companies without 1st Lieutenants. That from the annexed table compiled from the reports of Commandants of companies there is on the Active Roll 618 men; average attendance at drills, 299; to be depended upon in emergency, 480; Muskets 956; overcoats 431; Blankets, Gum blankets, none except those belonging to the Companies; Knapsacks 483; Haversacks 739; Canteens 840; Body Belts 924; Bayonet Scabbards 897; Cap pouches 910; Cross Belts 942; Cartridge boxes 945. Debts due by Companies \$540.62. Expended in 1862 \$8,641.15. Balance in hand of Acting Paymaster \$640.30.

Physical conditions disposed of, this report was followed by another from this same committee dealing solely with money matters, together with its appeal to the Citizen's Bounty Fund Committee. The peculiar prominence of this committee, their strength

and influence in the community, render not only what they do or say of special importance, but also what they may do or say as well testifies to the character, manhood, purpose, and patriotism of those for whom they speak. Rescued from the oblivion to which through all these years this and other of these invaluable historic assets have been improvidently consigned, it is well that an opportunity is afforded to give them their proper recognition. The report here follows with the appeal:

TO THE CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND COMMITTEE

Gentlemen: Understanding that there is still at your disposal a large portion of the funds committed to your charge, we beg leave to submit to your consideration the following statements.

The Third Regiment of Infantry (Gray Reserves) was organized in May, 1861, for the special defence of the City. It consisted of ten companies with full ranks of one hundred men each. It was formed in consequence of other military organizations being taken into the field, and the City left without protection; principally of that class of citizens who could not leave their homes except for a limited period.

For the support of the organization not one dollar has been received from the State of Pennsylvania or the City of Philadelphia. The arms now used by the Regiment have been loaned to them by order of the Secretary of War and the equipments purchased by the Committee of Public Safety, an organization which we have a right to claim as having been auxiliary to, if not actually a part of, our Regiment, as it was appointed at one of the meetings held to promote the organization of the Regiment.

All other matters required by the Regiment have been furnished by the members themselves, over Twenty-three Thousand Dollars having been raised in the first year for that purpose.

It has furnished as officers and Privates in various Regiments now in the field over two hundred and fifty men, and it still numbers on its roll of active members over seven hundred men.

Notwithstanding its organization was for the special defence of the City, it responded to a call of the Governor in May, 1862, for troops to quell disturbances in Schuylkill County, by sending on three hours' notice one hundred and sixty men, within twelve hours afterward by sending two hundred, and holding as many more in reserve at their Armories in the City.

In September, 1862, they again responded to the call of the Governor for troops to defend the State from invasion by starting for Harrisburg with one thousand men in their own ranks and accompanied by Capt. Starr's Battery of four mountain howitzers and sixty men, who had attached themselves to our Regiment. Under the orders of the Governor the Regiment with the Battery proceeded to Boonsboro in Maryland and have great reason to believe were enabled to render efficient aid to the General Government by its promptness.

On three different occasions besides these its services have been tendered to the General Government in times of sudden emergency. But for all its services not one dollar has ever been received for pay, for food or the necessary expenses incident to leaving home.

The Regiment now feels that it has exhausted its own resources, and that while its members are still willing to give their time and services they cannot

provide all matters necessary to render it efficient, and without aid from some quarter, it must soon be disbanded or will dwindle away.

Under these circumstances the undersigned, a committee appointed for that purpose, make this application to your Body for an appropriation to defray the following expenses:

For rent of Armories for one year.....	\$3,000.00
“ renewing equipment, lost and injured, in campaign in Maryland	1,000.00
“ present indebtedness for armories.....	1,500.00
“ making overcoats (Cloth being on hand).....	1,500.00
“ Blankets and Gum blankets.....	4,000.00
“ Canteens, Haversacks, and Knapsacks.....	4,000.00
<hr/>	
Making a total of.....	\$15,000.00

These sums have been arrived at after careful calculations, and if the Regiment is to remain in existence and maintain its efficiency must be obtained this year.

Trusting that you will give a favorable consideration to this application
We are, very respectfully,

<i>Committee</i>	{	CHARLES S. SMITH, Chairman, Capt. A Company
	{	CHARLES H. GRAFF, Major Com'g
	{	J. LOUDENSLAGER, Capt. E Company
	{	THOMAS SPARKS, 3rd Lieut. A Company
	{	R. RUNDLE SMITH, Sergt. A Company
	{	SAMUEL WELSH, Private A Company

Phila. Jan. 28, 1863.

On motion the report was received, the resolutions adopted and the adjutant instructed to have the resolutions printed and a copy sent to the Commandant of each company.

The times were not propitious to press for favors. The country was in doubt and uncertainty. The people were wary, disaster had followed disaster—Fredericksburg in the winter, Chancellorsville in the spring. Murfreesboro was but a drawn fight. There were no results; the end was yet afar. Money collected for one purpose was not to be diverted by its trustee to another, correlated as it might be. Should the original purpose be revived, the diversion might return again to plague it. But with Gettysburg and Vicksburg, the gloom was lifted, the sky had cleared, the depression was over, and the committee proceeded with renewed efforts to the successful end it ultimately attained. The final result was reported to the Board of Officers at its session of November 4, 1863. The report of the committee as then made is a fitting sequence to their first presentation of their case and was as follows:

The Committee appointed to confer with the “Citizens’ Bounty Fund Committee” upon Army expenses report that they addressed a communication to the Committee in September last, as follows:

TO THE CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND COMMITTEE

Gentlemen: In January last a communication was addressed to you by the Subscribers on behalf of the Regiment of Gray Reserves 1st Regt. Reserve Brigade, in which the organization of the Regiment, the services it had performed and the expense incurred by the members thereof, were stated and to which we ask you to refer.

The experience of the two years past and the present state of the country shows the necessity of having permanently organized Military bodies ready to meet all emergencies either in the State or City.

The object of the present one is to say, that again the Regiment has responded to the call of the Executive of the State and has from the want of proper arrangements of the Commissary and Quarter Master's Department been subjected to heavy expenses for their support in the field. Anxious to maintain the Regiment in its efficiency in case of another call for the defence of the State or to suppress insurrection at home; but finding it cannot be done without some aid in defraying the Armory expenses, etc., we have to ask that an appropriation be made from the unexpended balance in your hands. If the Committee could be relieved in part of their expenses by an appropriation of \$250.00 for ten companies of Infantry and one Howitzer Battery for four years, making eleven thousand dollars, the balance of expenses would be paid by the members. Such appropriation could be made to the Trustees for the purpose of Armory expenses, for should the Rebellion be crushed this year, it will be at least four years before quiet can be restored and the necessity of Military organizations be abandoned. . . .

In reply your Committee received from the Citizens Bounty Fund Committee a copy of a resolution . . . appropriating \$11,000.00 to the Regiment for the purpose set forth in the application and to be receipted for by the individuals of the Committees as Trustees.

The \$11,000.00 was received upon your Committee individually receipting for the same and immediately invested in United States 5-20 Loan which is held by the Trustees for the purposes for which it was appropriated.

On December 9, 1874, the trustees having requested to be relieved from further custody and responsibility, the Board of Officers by resolution returning their thanks and making grateful acknowledgment for the valuable services they had rendered, appointed in their place and stead Col. R. Dale Benson, Lieut.-Col. J. Ross Clark, Major Charles K. Ide and Captains James Muldoon and Washington H. Gilpin to receive and hold "the said fund under the same provisions as those that were binding on the original trustees." Whereupon the principal of \$12,000 in United States 5/20 bonds of 1865 was paid over and transferred to the newly appointed trustees. This fund was never diverted, its interest meanwhile devoted exclusively to "armory expenses," as a nucleus and invitation for subscriptions to the far greater amount needed for the accomplishment of the end in view. It ultimately lost its identity, and found its last abiding-place in the structure known now as the new armory building, at Broad and Callowhill Streets.

CHAPTER IV

GETTYSBURG CAMPAIGN, JUNE-AUGUST, 1863, AS THIRTY-SECOND
PENNSYLVANIA NINETY DAYS' MILITIA—ACT OF MAY 4, 1864—
NON-ACCEPTANCE—COMPANIES MAINTAIN ORGANIZATION—
BOARD OF OFFICERS PRESERVES IDENTITY—COLONEL SMITH
RETIRES

Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville had emboldened the enemy to more aggressive ventures. Lee began to withdraw his army from Hooker's front on the Rappahannock early in June (1863). He concealed his withdrawal for a time, and so conducted his movements, with the mountains to hide him and his cavalry to cover him, that it was some days before his design of invasion was completely unmasked. Milroy's forces "brushed away" in the valley and the severe cavalry combat at Brandy Station on the ninth of June had awakened the army to a better realization of the heavy conflict that awaited it and bestirred the authorities to early notes of preparation. The people, however, were loathe to be convinced and slow to act. The harvests promised a plenty, but the "laborers were few." All walks of life had seriously felt the heavy drain already made on the best and the bravest. There was work for all, toilers scarce, skilled men rare. There had, too, been many rude alarms of hosts advancing across the border—scares of the night-time, that had disappeared with the dawn. At the most, whatever it was that was approaching, it would never be more than a raid; an invasion was inconceivable. On the evening of June 15 Jenkins's Confederate cavalry brigade occupied Chambersburg. On the morning of the seventeenth a leading editorial in one of Philadelphia's best-reputed journals closed as follows: "While the enemy might rejoice in this opportunity of occupying Pennsylvania, they would not care to do so, with so powerful an army [Hooker's] on their lines of communication."

The first note of warning that indicated that the Government was alert to the situation was a War Department order of June 9, 1863, which established in Pennsylvania two military departments, one with headquarters at Pittsburgh, to be known as the Department of the Monongahela and to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. William H. T. Brooks, formerly a division commander in the

Sixth Army Corps, and the other, with headquarters at Harrisburg, to be commanded by Maj.-Gen. Darius N. Couch, lately in command of the Second Army Corps, and to be known as the Department of the Susquehanna. The creation of these departments was promptly followed by orders from their respective commanders calling upon the people to volunteer. Governor Curtin supplemented these orders with his proclamation of the twelfth inviting attention to them and urging the importance of raising a sufficient force to defend the State. The United States stores at the Carlisle cavalry barracks had previously been removed, and farmers in the threatened neighborhoods were instructed to look to the removal of their stock.

The President's proclamation of the fifteenth definitely settled the imminence of the situation, and because, as he stated, of "the armed insurrectionary combinations now existing in several States threatening to make inroads into the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Ohio requiring immediately an additional military force for the service of the United States," he summoned from the States of Maryland and West Virginia each 10,000, the State of Ohio 30,000, the State of Pennsylvania 50,000—in all, 100,000 volunteers to be mustered into the service of the United States forthwith to serve for the period of six months unless sooner discharged.

Governor Curtin's proclamation of the same date followed—an earnest, strenuous, eloquent, patriotic appeal, concluding with the paragraph:

I now therefore call upon the people of Pennsylvania capable of bearing arms to enroll themselves in military organization and to encourage all others to give aid and assistance to the efforts which will be put forth for the protection of the State and the salvation of our common country.

Then followed, of even date with the proclamations, General Order No. 43, Headquarters Pennsylvania Militia. The first paragraph briefly recited the proclamation and call of the President, and then directed that "all organizations or companies of men responding to the call" should report by telegraph the place of their rendezvous to either Major-General Couch at Harrisburg or Major-General Brooks at Pittsburgh for transportation to either point or wherever else might be deemed expedient. And the order concluded with the provision that "troops rendezvoused at

Harrisburg and Pittsburgh will be mustered into the United States service at those points, and those ordered to rendezvous elsewhere will be mustered in at their respective rendezvous by mustering officers detailed for that duty."

"All organizations," it will be observed, not companies only, were summoned. So, still on this eventful fifteenth of June, a special meeting of the Board of Officers was hurriedly called. There was a full, almost an entire attendance. Capt. James D. Keyser appeared as the successor of Col. Charles S. Smith, promoted, and Captain William W. Allen as the successor of Captain Atwood Smith, resigned. The proclamations and General Order No. 43 were read and appear in full on the minutes. Colonel Smith then announced that in view of the pressing needs in the emergency, the order, the proclamations, and the call, he had summoned the Board to take such action in the premises as in their judgment might be deemed fit and proper. Thereupon, after a general interchange of views, a committee was appointed to visit Harrisburg and tender the services of the regiment for thirty or ninety days, "under the State Militia Law if ordered by the Governor." The regiment seemed still a little tenacious of its identification in name and number. Captain James D. Keyser, Quartermaster A. R. Foering, R. Rundle Smith, with Lieut.-Col. Isaac Starr, Jr., afterward added, were named as the committee. The Board then adjourned, to meet at eight o'clock on the following morning, the sixteenth.

At this meeting encouraging reports were received from the companies, and the adjutant was directed to advertise for recruits to be received at the various armories. Their location was given and illuminated headlines gave special prominence to the insertions: "Attention! Men of Philadelphia! Philadelphia is in imminent danger! Recruits are wanted to defend the City and State." An adjournment followed until the morning, the seventeenth, at ten o'clock, to await the return of the committee, at which hour the Board re-convened. The committee reported the result of their mission. Having announced to the adjutant-general that they were authorized to tender the services of the regiment for thirty, sixty, or ninety days as of the militia of the Commonwealth, he informed them that he had that morning (the sixteenth) "telegraphed to all the railroads in the State to pass at State expense any

able-bodied man with a musket desirous of going to Harrisburg; that he would accept a single man, squads, companies, or regiments intact, for a day, a week, a month, or any time that they were willing to come." The report was accepted, the committee continued, and it was resolved that the regiment should proceed to Harrisburg that night at eleven o'clock, provided transportation could be secured for that hour.

The following extract from the minutes of the Board of Officers of October 7, 1863, gives the report of the committee verbatim:

The following report was made by the Committee to visit Harrisburg:

Philadelphia, October 6, 1863.

TO THE BOARD OF OFFICERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY GRAY RESERVES R. B.

Gentlemen:—Your committee appointed at a meeting of the Board held on the evening of the 15th of June respectfully beg leave to report that they left the City on Tuesday morning the 16th inst at 8 o'clock and arrived in Harrisburg about one (1) o'clock P. M. On the same train with us were two hundred (200) men with picks and shovels from the Junction Railroad, West Philadelphia, under a contractor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on their way to throw up entrenchments on the opposite side of the river at Bridgeport; upon arriving at the depot we found it thronged with people anxious to get away, the stores were closed, goods removed and the citizens fleeing in all directions they considered safe, everything in the way of a horse or vehicle being in use, ladies and their children riding in carts on their baggage. The farmers are coming in with their stock and movables and reporting the Rebels to be at Carlisle. We went at once to the Capitol Hill, found the Executive Chamber stripped, doors and windows wide open and no one there, went to the other Capitol buildings, found them removing the State Library, the Archives having been removed, went to the Adjutant General's office and found it dismantled, were told he had gone home and that the Governor had been sent for on account of sickness in his family, went to General Russell's residence on the river bank, and while there heard firing. We stated to General Russell that we were authorized to tender the services of the Regiment as a Regiment for 30, 60 or 90 days as Militia for the Department of the Susquehanna to the Governor, the men objecting to being mustered into the U. S. service, he informed us that he had telegraphed that morning to all the Railroads in the State to pass at State expense any able bodied man with a musket desirous of going to Harrisburg, that he would accept a single man, squads, companies or a Regiment intact for a day, a week, a month or any time they were willing to come: we mentioned that our Regiment was 1100 men and a Battery of Five Howitzers and all of our officers, including surgeons, and that we feared that the Surgeon General would not accept the surgeons, he replied he will take care of that and will take you as you are, and you need not be mustered in and beg of you to come as soon as possible as they could not answer for the safety of the Capital. We replied that we would telegraph to the City at once, that we were accepted on our own terms, he prepared to come at once, we will be with you to-night, we then left him and went to the telegraph office at the

Capitol and sent the dispatch, he having written a letter of introduction to Major Sees, the superintendent of Telegraphing and Transportation, with instructions to forward our dispatch. When we reached the depot we found the excitement very much increased and General Milroy's trains passing through the City on their retreat from Harper's Ferry. After a delay of two hours after the regular time of starting a train of 15 cars loaded with passengers and their effects left for Philadelphia, where we arrived near midnight. We at once left notice at the armory of each company that the regiment was accepted and next morning early reported to the Col. the result of our mission.

The Regiment expected to move on Wednesday evening but on account of the delay of some equipments did not leave till Thursday morning, on the arrival of the Regiment in Harrisburg on Friday morning the 19th inst the Committee waited upon the Adjutant General to report the arrival of the Regiment with 1100 men and a battery as promised and asking for his orders, he told us he regretted to say we must be mustered into the U. S. service as General Couch the U. S. Commanding officer who had reached there the day after our interview with him, had refused to receive any men unless they were regularly mustered in, we told him this was not in compliance with the special agreement we had made with him nor the assurance that had been made to the men in consequence of that agreement; he said I am very sorry but you see my position, General Couch is supreme and I can do nothing.

The Committee then returned to the Regiment encamped at Camp Russell and reported all the facts to the Board of Officers. By a reference to General Couch's order it will be seen that it was not promulgated till the morning of the 17th, when the Regiment had been recruited according to the agreement with General Russell and was under marching orders; after remaining in camp eight days Governor Curtin issued his Proclamation calling out the State Militia, the Regiment was at once tendered to him and were the first accepted under the call, all of which is respectfully submitted, etc.

(Signed) ISAAC STARR, JR., Lieut. Col.
JAMES D. KEYSER, Captain of Co. A.
R. RUNDLE SMITH, Sergt. Co. A.

Committee.

Transportation, as it subsequently appeared, was not available for the hour first proposed, and on the afternoon of the seventeenth the colonel published his General Order No. 9. The order directed the regiment "to assemble fully equipped for active service with three days' rations on Thursday the 18th of June at 11 o'clock A.M. on Seventh Street right resting on Market Street facing east." Commandants of companies were instructed to forward certified rolls, with an order on the Bounty Fund Committee to pay to Captain William H. Kern, paymaster, the ten dollars due each man for bounty. John Rutherford, Jr., of Company G, was announced as sergeant-major.

There were "over twelve hundred men and officers" who took up the line of march that morning of the eighteenth of June, at Market and Seventh Streets, to begin an eventful campaign replete with incident, adventure, exposure. The route was down Seventh to Chestnut, to Twenty-second, to Market, to Thirty-second, where at the West Philadelphia depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad it entrained for its destination. The regiment reached Harrisburg about nine in the evening, after the usual delays incident to the movement of an unscheduled train. All night in the cars, for the want of better quarters, the welcome daylight brought a meagre breakfast and a short march to Camp Russell, a camp ground on the outskirts of the city, so named after the State's efficient adjutant-general. Contemporaneous accounts differ as to the location of this camp. The adjutant's journal designates it by name, but without specific location, and gives the source whence the name was derived. The story of a line officer gives another and more familiar name and site as well known as its name. The incident is thus related: "With Colonel Smith in command the regiment left for Harrisburg, and on arrival was hustled into Camp Curtin to be disgusted with its dirt and foul smell: and were afterward encamped near the canal for a week." An intermediate stop may have been made at Camp Curtin, but as all official matter is dated from Camp Russell, it was doubtless the location where the regiment "afterward encamped near the canal for a week."

The regiment's departure, as it subsequently appeared, had been premature. The adjutant-general's assurance that he would accept anything from a man with a musket to a colonel with his regiment, for any time from a day to a month, had been improvidently given. Relying upon this authoritative declaration the regiment had bidden its recruits to a defence of the city and State and tendered its services under "the State Militia law for thirty or ninety days if ordered by the Governor." The President's proclamation called for volunteers "for a period of six months unless sooner discharged." It comprehended no such tender. There were no intermediate conditions made possible: there was then no other authority, state or nation, under which volunteers could be received. The situation had not definitely developed until after the regiment had reached its Harrisburg encampment. Negotiations, parleyings, propositions, followed for several days between

the Board of Officers and the Governor. There was severe speech, sharp contention, on the part of some of the Board, threats to return, bitter innuendoes, before the question was finally settled. How far this feeling of unrest had found a lodgment in the ranks is illustrated, if not in a contemporary writing, yet in a contribution from the recollections of a soldier of keen observation and previous experience in the field, then serving as a private in Company D. "There were," he says, "many debates among the men at Harrisburg as to the chances of our being surely granted discharge, when the emergency should be over, and some of the men came home."

A prominent figure in these negotiations was Sergt. R. Rundle Smith, of Company A, the colonel's nephew, whom the governor had invited to his councils. So conspicuous was his prominence that he was thanked by resolution of the Board of Officers "for the prompt and able manner with which he had managed the matter of the disposition of the regiment by the State authorities."

But the Gray Reserves was not alone in its urgency for better and more definite terms of service and enlistment. It prevailed throughout the entire force that had gathered and was gathering at the Harrisburg rendezvous. So formidably did the situation present itself, that Governor Curtin visited Camp Curtin and made an appeal to the soldiers in those tones of eloquence he could so readily command. "He was very sorry," so he said in part, as the papers reported it, "there was some dissatisfaction about the call. He would tell the troops they were called out only while the emergency lasted, and when that was over they would be returned to their homes. He was to be the judge when that emergency was over." "Our soil has been invaded and we must drive the invaders from it. You are called for this emergency and no longer. If I, as your governor, have kept my faith before with the volunteers, you can trust my promise now."

It was maintained also by cotemporaneous writers that the attitude of the public press by minimizing the situation had continued to encourage rather than suppress the feeling of discontent. On the 25th of June the New York *Herald* said: "We have no idea that General Lee meditates an advance upon either Harrisburg or Baltimore." And publishing the extract on the twenty-seventh the Philadelphia *Press* adds: "This is the view we have several times expressed and it seems to be not unreasonable." "So long," says Bates's "History," "as these views pre-

vailed and were spread broadcast by leading public journals, it was natural, recruiting should be comparatively sluggish."

But the enemy's accelerated pace quickened the disposal of the question. The Governor's proclamation, issued on the morning of June 26, settled it. "The enemy," so it reads, "is advancing in force into Pennsylvania. He has a strong column within twenty-three miles of Harrisburg, and other columns are moving by Fulton and Adams counties, and it can no longer be doubted that a formidable invasion of our State is in actual progress." As "the calls already made for volunteer militia in the emergency have not been met as fully as the crisis requires," so states the Governor, he therefore issues his call "for sixty thousand men to come forward promptly and defend the State." They were to be mustered into the service of the State for a period of ninety days, "but would be required to serve only so much of the period of muster as the safety of our people and honor of our State may require."

That afternoon, on receipt of the proclamation, there was the formal tender of the regiment to the governor, its prompt acceptance, and immediate muster, with Lieutenant-Colonel Starr as the mustering officer, of the Thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Ninety Days' Militia.

The following extract from the minutes of the Board of Officers gives a list of the officers of the regiment:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY (GRAY RESERVES) R. B.

The Regiment was received and Lieut.-Col. Isaac Starr, Jr., was appointed and sworn in as mustering officer, the Col. and Committee returned to Camp Russell and the action of the Col. and Committee was announced to the officers and men, and the Regiment was then mustered into service by Companies and became the 32nd Regiment Penna. Ninety Days Militia with the following officers:

Col. Charles S. Smith

Lieut. Col., Isaac Starr, Jr.
Adjutant, George S. Bethell
Major, Frank P. Nicholson
Quartermaster, Edw. M. Wattson.

Chaplain, J. W. Morris, Huntingdon County

First Asst. Surgeon, Wm. Darrach, Jr.
Second Asst. Surgeon, Thomas A. Downs
Sergt. Major, John J. Rutherford, Jr.
Q. M. Sergt., J. P. Broomall
Hosp. Steward, Samuel Meader
Commissary Sergt., George A. Smith



COLONEL CHARLES SOMERS SMITH
32d REGIMENT, 1865
THE FIRST COMMANDER OF THE VETERAN CORPS
1875

Company A.

Captain James D. Keyser

First Lieut. Wm. W. Hollingsworth

Second Lieut. Amos Lanning

Company B.

Captain Charles S. Jones

First Lieut. John McCreight

Second Lieut. George Dodd, Jr.

Company C.

Captain Wm. W. Allen

First Lieut. John W. Powell

Second Lieut. J. Lowrie Bell

Company D.

Captain J. Ross Clark

First Lieut. Charles E. Willis

Second Lieut. Harry F. West.

Company E.

Captain Jacob Loudenslager

First Lieut. James Muldoon

Second Lieut. F. C. Garrigues

Company F.

Captain Harry C. Kennedy

First Lieut. Benjamin M. Dusenberry

Second Lieut. Robert M. Banks

Company G.

Captain H. J. White

First Lieut. James C. Wray

Second Lieut. Thomas H. Mudge, Jr.

Company H.

Captain George W. Kern

First Lieut. Mortimer L. Johnson

Second Lieut. David Jones

Company I.

Captain G. West Blake

First Lieut. William Maris, Jr.

Second Lieut. John C. Sullivan

Company K.

Captain Wm. W. Keys

First Lieut. David A. Woelpper

Second Lieut. Silas H. Safford

Company L or Battery

Captain Benoni Frishmuth

First Lieut. John S. Jenks

Junior First Lieut. Samuel T. Irwin

Second Lieut. B. M. Matlack

Color Sergeant of Regiment, Alfred Ogden¹

To this call of June 26 twenty-eight regiments of infantry, from the Thirty-second to the Sixtieth inclusive, responded, to-

¹ See Appendix for muster-roll.

gether with several battalions and independent companies. They were received under it as the terms of the proclamation provided, and were designated as "Pennsylvania Ninety Days' Militia." To the previous call of the President of June 15, eight regiments of infantry, the Twentieth, the Twenty-sixth to Thirty-first, inclusive, and the Thirty-third, together with a number of independent companies, responded. These organizations mustered into the service of the United States were known as "Emergency" infantry, Pennsylvania volunteers. The infantry regiments in the campaign of September, 1862, were numbered from the First to the Twenty-fifth, and in the campaign of June to August, 1863, from the Twenty-sixth to the Sixtieth, inclusive. The Twentieth retained its number in both campaigns.

The officers' commissions, however, were issued under the President's proclamation of June 15, and bore no distinction between the ninety days' militia and the "emergency" infantry volunteers. As there is no record of the commission anywhere it is fortunate that the evidence of this material fact is supplied by that of Colonel Smith's, carefully preserved with other valuable papers by his grandson, Maj. Charles S. Turnbull, now the surgeon, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania. The commission is dated Harrisburg, June 26, 1863, and after the usual formalities reads as follows: "Know ye that Charles S. Smith of the County of Philadelphia having been duly elected and returned colonel of the Thirty-second Regiment Infantry Pennsylvania Militia, mustered into the service of the United States, for the defence of the State of Pennsylvania under the Proclamation of the President of date June 15, 1863, and General Orders No. 43, I, Andrew G. Curtin, Governor of the said Commonwealth, do Commission him to rank as COLONEL, from the day of the date hereof. . . . THIS COMMISSION to continue in force until the same shall be lawfully determined or annulled."

The letters *a. v. m.*—"appointed and waiting muster"—after the name of an officer of volunteers indicate that he holds a commission from the Governor of his State, but has not yet been mustered into the service of the United States, and that pending that interval between the date of his commission and the date of his muster he has been acting without muster. Although not clothed with full authority, he was yet permitted to discharge

the duties incident to his office; his subsequent muster to be a ratification and confirmation, should his authority at any time be questioned. So these seven days between the arrival of the regiment at Harrisburg and its actual muster into service, this *a. w. m.*—acting without muster—interval was not permitted to pass in idleness. It was well utilized to practical purposes. The new recruits were made to understand something of discipline, and by competent non-commissioned officers were instructed in such rudimentary preliminaries as the opportunity afforded. There was the usual and regular routine of roll-calls, guard mounts, dress parades, inspection, squad, company, and regimental drills, with better results than in this period of hesitancy could fairly be expected.

Not much could be expected from a commissariat with the troops in the army and yet not of the army. Some companies fared better than others. With an alert quartermaster and liberal contribution, there came the more satisfactory supply. Grumbling there will be, whether the soldier be overfed or underfed. For the Government ration, not always at hand, never in quantity, sometimes in quality, red herring, crackers, cheese, was the non-nutritious substitute. It was needful to be frugal too; crackers and cheese, inseparable elsewhere, were parted here. "Those who have crackers can't have cheese," was the ever-repeated injunction with every issue.

The old-fashioned hardtack was the stay and prop of the army. When all else was scant, there was generally hardtack in plenty. "Crackers," its familiar designation, was a generic term for all sorts of food-supply. As the mule's weird bray told of his hunger, so the soldier's "crackers" in chorus told of his. In the course of this campaign this militia contingent came in touch with the brigade of Gen. Thomas H. Neill, of the second division of the Sixth Army Corps, seasoned soldiers. There were in this brigade two Philadelphia regiments, the Twenty-third and Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers. General Neill, himself a Philadelphian, had been the colonel of one of them, the Twenty-third. He was a West Point graduate, of exceptional excellence as a soldier, superior as a tactician, courteous, courageous, always at ease, though excessively formal, and without about the best-dressed officer of the army. It so happened that about this time, too, a

shortage fell as well upon these bronzed and hardened veterans, and Neill's brigade felt the pinch. A toilsome march, a hot day, travel-stained and weary, his troops, driven along famished and thirsty, had suddenly come to a halt and fallen off to each side of the road for the brief rest the opportunity afforded, when Neill, with his rather showy staff, dashed up through the column. His magnetic presence soon aroused his soldiers, and, as if there was but one thought in every mind, there burst in unison from every throat a spontaneous chorus of "Crackers! Crackers! Crackers!" Neill, proudly erect, reined himself in, whirled suddenly to the right, rode well in toward the resting column, and as if determined, if not to let his soldiers know what he was, certainly to let them know what he was not, vehemently shouted, "I'm no damned commissary! I am no damned commissary!" and then contentedly rode away.

General Neill had a charming personality. His mannerisms, so exclusively his own, were rather attractive than peculiar. His military abilities, conceded during the war, were recognized after it by his selection as Commandant of Cadets of the West Point Military Academy. His brother, Dr. John Neill, was a Philadelphia physician of high repute. He was a surgeon of United States volunteers during the Civil War and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for faithful and meritorious services.

The construction of fortifications on the heights on the right bank of the Susquehanna to cover Harrisburg and its important bridges had already made some progress. "Some of the patriotic citizens of that city volunteered for the work; others were paid. The colored population were not behind their white brethren in giving assistance." Fort Washington, said to be the only fortification worthy of the name erected in a northern city during the Civil War, was nearing completion. Work on these entrenchments, strengthened and enlarged to protect not only the bridge at Bridgeport opposite, but as well the other at Marysville above the city, was stimulated by the near approach of the enemy. His pickets were within a few miles of the city. Jenkins's cavalry brigade, in Chambersburg on the fifteenth, entered Carlisle, but eighteen miles away, from the west on Saturday morning the 27th of June at ten o'clock. Ewell's infantry corps followed at two. They came not as an "army with banners," but as an army with

wants. Jenkins wanted rations for fifteen hundred men to be deposited in the market-house within one hour, and he got them. Ewell wanted more; he wanted fifteen hundred barrels of flour, surgical instruments, medicines, quinine, chloroform. Carlisle was bankrupt in such supplies, and he did not get them.

The old muskets exchanged for others of a more modern pattern, the regiment was hastened from its quarters at Camp Russell at five o'clock on the morning of Sunday the 28th over the old covered foot-bridge across the river for work on the fortifications; and after night a detail was sent out to level a forest that interfered with the range of the artillery in the Fort. Neither accustomed to the spade nor familiar with the axe, they made a sorry job of it. The way the timber was slashed was a menace to human life. Trees fell indiscriminately in the darkness, the axeman and the bystander alike in jeopardy. A letter of the time thus portrays the situation:

"On the evening of the 28th we were formed and marched off in light marching order without muskets or blankets, and to our disgust the whole regiment was started to digging in the entrenchments, our company (D) excepted. Company D was marched about two miles further to the front and acted as axemen, or, in other words, we were ordered to chop down a forest which in some way interfered with the range of the artillery. It was rough duty for the boys of Company D, but they worked splendidly, each man helping to the imminent peril of his life. You can imagine what about one hundred green hands were worth in a dense forest and in the dark. Trees were falling around, and it made our position by no means pleasant. It was a very cold night too, for June: no overcoats, but a quick step back to camp made us all right, where we arrived at four A. M. The joke here is that we had only been mustered in twenty minutes when orders were given that made us the wood-choppers."

A detail under command of Major Nicholson was detached for what was supposed to be a reconnoissance. The incident was uneventful. A "noiseless march on a beautiful moonlight night" and a return to camp is all the recognition the records give it. On this same night, Sunday, June 28, after the Army of the Potomac had made its bivouac in the vicinity of Hyattstown, Maryland, the order was published that relieved Hooker and assigned Meade to its command.

Carlisle remained in the hands of the enemy until the "dawn of Wednesday morning" (July 1). Carlisle is a county seat, a college town, and was a military post. The county town of Cum-

berland County, it is the home of Dickinson College, an institution of learning of high repute, founded in 1783 and named in honor of John Dickinson, a famous patriot, scholar, soldier, and statesman of the Revolution, by whom it had been partially endowed. The United States military barracks, within the borough limits, half a mile northeast of the court-house, were built by the Hessian prisoners of war captured at Trenton. For many years a garrisoned post, a school for cavalry, it was abandoned at the close of the war and is now the famous Carlisle Indian School. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was there on duty as a first lieutenant, Second United States Cavalry, when he resigned to enter the Confederate service; subsequently to appear to break the rest, disturb the peace, and rack the nerves of the very good people who had once regarded him as quite a social gem. General Ewell, too, at one time in command of the post, was no stranger in the valley. He made his headquarters at the cavalry barracks while his corps held the town; Rhodes's division encamped around and about him, and Dole's brigade occupied the college campus.

An amusing incident is related, which, though directly applicable to Gettysburg, may not inappropriately be repeated here. A prominent newspaper editor of that borough, observing the increasing anxieties of his neighbors as the near approach of the two great armies indicated the likelihood of a coming battle, sought to allay their fears as best he could. He gathered a few of his friends about him and offered this comforting suggestion: "You know," said he, "that we have a borough ordinance that forbids the discharge of firearms in the public streets, and I am confident that General Meade and General Lee, both law-abiding men, will never, never violate that ordinance."

Despite the close proximity of this heavy force, apparently hesitating as to what should be its further direction, the presence of the militia had restored confidence to Harrisburg and its vicinity. Its highly nervous state had been quieted and the general exodus for a better safety had been checked. What knowledge the militia had that there was this heavy column of seasoned soldiers at Carlisle, but eighteen miles away, does not clearly appear. As soon, however, as it had disappeared or was thought to have disappeared, they began to occupy the town.

What the talk or gossip of the camp was we are not permitted

to know. Even the "cook house," from which always emanated the earliest intelligence of every manœuvre, however secretly it was intended to be conducted, was painfully silent. No note or memorandum appears to indicate other than the ordinary routine of camp life for those two days of Monday and Tuesday, June 29 and 30, so eventful elsewhere. Neither was there rumor abroad or facts asserted of the manœuvres, marching, concentration, necessarily incident to the close approach of the nation's greatest conflict. It is intimated, however, in a letter of the time, that the regiment held a "most important position on the right of the river road," covering the flank, where officers and men were kept constantly on the alert.

The affair on Tuesday the 30th, in the vicinity of Sporting Hill, beyond Oyster's Point, indicates that there was need to be watchful. Oyster's Point, really within the borough limits of Camp Hill, is located about three miles west of the old site of Fort Washington, at the intersection of what was known as the Mud Road to Carlisle with the Carlisle turnpike, and Sporting Hill on the turnpike is still a short distance beyond the intersection.

Gen. John Ewen, of the Fourth Brigade of the New York National Guard, with two of his regiments, the Twenty-second and Thirty-seventh New York, finding no trace of the enemy, whom he had been instructed to develop; on his return march was overtaken by a company of cavalry that had been driven in from its picket outpost by a force of some considerable strength. He promptly put his regiments about, and when nearing Sporting Hill, with his movement accelerated by a volley of small arms from a copse of timber, deployed his Thirty-seventh in an adjoining wheat field and returned the fire. Advancing under the fire of a battery which had been planted in his front, and from a single gun on his flank, materially aided by a section of Landis's Philadelphia battery, which had joined him on the march, he effected the enemy's dislodgement. The enemy's force was cavalry, and no pursuit was attempted. General Ewen on his march to Carlisle the following day learned from the farmers that the enemy's cavalry had passed over the same route the afternoon before, with a force that they had estimated at about 3,500, with a number of their killed and wounded in ambulances. General Ewen reported his own loss

as "a few officers and men of the Thirty-seventh slightly wounded."¹ Other reports gave his casualties as four wounded.

Neither had the two previous days been altogether free from touch with the enemy. On Sunday the 28th a cavalry force with a section of artillery had driven in our cavalry pickets near Oyster's Point, but did not succeed in moving the infantry pickets, while on Monday the 29th Lieutenant Stanwood, who with his detachment of regular cavalry had driven in the enemy's pickets on the Carlisle Road, was obliged to return under a fire of artillery which was opened on him.

This affair is given its significance in Bates's "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," vol. v. p. 1227: "Knipe, who had now been superseded in the chief command by General 'Baldy' Smith, but who was still intrusted with active operations, continued to fall back until he reached Oyster's Point, where he again made a stand, and on the night of the 28th the enemy's advance having approached within range of his artillery, he opened a rapid fire from the guns of Miller's Battery which inflicted some loss and caused a precipitate retreat. This was the farthest advance which was made in any considerable force towards the State Capital."

The brigade to which the regiment was assigned was commanded by Gen. William Brisbane, of Wilkesbarre. It consisted of the Twenty-eighth, Col. James Chamberlain, the Thirtieth, Col. Wm. M. Monies, and the Thirty-third Blue Reserves, Col. William W. Saylor, Emergency Infantry, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and the Thirty-second Gray Reserves, Col. Charles S. Smith, Pennsylvania Ninety Days' Militia. The division commanded by Brig.-Gen. William Farrar Smith, United States Volunteers, consisted of two other brigades, one commanded by Brig.-Gen. John Ewen, of the Fourth Brigade New York National Guard, composed of the Thirty-seventh and Twenty-second and Eleventh, New York National Guard, and the other composed of the Eighth, Seventy-first, Fifty-sixth, and Twenty-third New York National Guard, commanded by Brig.-Gen. Joseph F. Knipe, United States Volunteers, Landis's Philadelphia Battery, 6 pieces, Captain Henry D. Landis; Miller's Philadelphia howitzer battery, 4 pieces, Captain E. Spencer Miller; and the Independent Howitzer Battery, 4 pieces, Captain Benoni Frishmuth, of the Thirty-second, were all attached to the division.

¹ War Records (General Ewen's official report), vol. xxvii. part ii, p. 235.

General Brisbane had been the lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, a regiment with which our own 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers (Gray Reserves) had been brigaded throughout its entire career in the field. Though apparently without significant contemporaneous coincidence, it yet bestirs recollections closely akin to the regiment's early history well worthy of preservation. The intimacies between the officers and men of these two organizations were sincere and lasting. They were ever as of one military family. In battle their confidence was mutual, "neither had any fear of its flank as long as the other was there"; and when the great struggle was over, the confidence still remained, the friendships never were forgotten. Originally it was the old brigade made famous by Hancock at Williamsburg; the Forty-ninth had been with it from the beginning; the 119th joined it after Antietam. It was afterward better known as Russell's Brigade, the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps. Composed of the Sixth Maine, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania, 119th Pennsylvania, and Fifth Wisconsin, the brigade won special distinction at Rappahannock station, November 7, 1863, capturing the enemy's works by a bayonet charge, with a large number of prisoners, flags, and cannon. Fox, in his "Book of Regimental Losses," an accepted authority, says of this charge: "There was no more brilliant action in the war." Colonel Ellmaker commanded the brigade, Lieut.-Col. Gideon Clark the 119th, General Russell being in command of the division. It was in this engagement that Second Lieutenant Edward E. Coxe, of Company D, 119th Pennsylvania, formerly a private in Company D, First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves, was mortally wounded, and Captain C. M. Hodgson, of Company B, and Second Lieutenant Robert Reaney, of Company E, were killed.

As they had had before, and were often to have again, but this time suffering terrible loss, there came, at Spottsylvania Court House, the opportunity to probably put to its severest test their battle confidence. The Forty-ninth and 119th Pennsylvania were two of the twelve selected regiments which on the afternoon of May 10, 1864, formed the assaulting column under the gallant Upton. Both regiments were punished severely, the Forty-ninth the heavier, the colonel, Thos. M. Hulings, and the lieutenant-colonel, John B. Miles being killed, as was also Second Lieutenant Edward

Ford, Jr., of Company I, and First Lieutenant J. R. Lawrens, of Company C, of the 119th; and two days afterward, on the twelfth in Hancock's charge at the "Bloody Angle," in which the entire Third Brigade was actively engaged, the 119th lost its major commanding, Major Henry P. Truetitt, and the commanding officer who succeeded him, Captain Charles P. Warner, both killed. Early in this campaign of Grant's, "to be fought out on this line if it takes all summer," the losses of these two regiments about paralleled each other. From May 6 to May 13, 1864, including the Wilderness and Spottsylvania, the Forty-ninth lost 317 in killed and wounded out of the 530 who crossed the Rapidan. And for the same period, including the same battles, the loss of the 119th was 217 in killed and wounded out of about 400 effectives.

Of the other officers of the 119th Pennsylvania killed in action in this last campaign of Grant's, were John D. Mercer, adjutant, killed at Petersburg, Virginia, April 2, 1865; First Lieutenant George G. Lovett, Company G, died May 10, 1864, of wounds received in the Wilderness May 5, 1864; Captain George C. Humes, of Company B, killed at Cold Harbor, Virginia, June 3, 1864. This Company B was significantly marked for fatalities among its officers: three of its captains were killed outright—Captains Hodgson and Humes, already mentioned, and Captain Peter W. Rodgers, a most promising and thoroughly efficient officer, who fell, early in his career, at Salem Church, Virginia, May 3, 1863.

Though apparently digressing, it seems not inappropriate, where opportunity is afforded, to interweave facts and incidents in the story of the parent regiment forcefully suggested by others of absorbing interest in the military life of the regiment it had so successfully fathered.

There was one of the officers of the Forty-ninth, Sherwood by name, a captain, famous as an entertainer. He was disposed at times to be a bit facetious. On one occasion, in winter quarters, when there were few, if any, facilities for such an entertainment, he sent out quite a formal invitation for a "fish dinner," with covers for twelve. The table furniture was crude: plates tin; forks steel, three prongs; wooden handles for both knives and forks; table deal boards, clothless. At each plate there was a bottle of "Commissary," the army's generic for whiskey of every

brand, and in the centre a lonely mackerel with a single box of sardines. Sherwood stood at the head, his guests arranged six on each side opposite each other; but before he had opportunity to bid them be seated, there came, as if in chorus, the exclamation, "Sherwood, what in the name of thunder are you going to do with all those fish?" That was where Sherwood was facetious.

General Brisbane had been directed to move his brigade by the Mud Road to Carlisle at daylight on July 1. July nights are short, and that the men might be properly fed before this their first well-defined march, and that the brigade might be assembled, as it was that morning for the first time, shortly after midnight the command "marched to the Blue Reserves' Camp, the Thirty-third Regiment's, and waited there a long time while the morning mess was cooked and eaten." Logistics had had but scant attention. Vexatious delays still followed from insufficient transportation facilities, and it was nine o'clock before the column was well in motion toward its destination. "The day was hot, very hot, even in the early morning." Then it rained at intervals. Two-thirds of the ten hours covered by the march were sunlight and during the other one-third there was either a hard rain or the air was sultry, steaming with the moisture, not unusual when summer showers frequently repeat themselves. The temperature, the weather, the early morning frittered away in tedious delay, unseasoned troops, many fell by the wayside. A halt at noon in a wood gathered the scattered column, fed and rested the men.

Wednesday, July 1, 1863, is a day historic in the battle annals of the country, renowned for fight, famous for the march. Two corps of the Army of the Potomac were in the death-grip at Gettysburg; the others were hastening to their support. The Sixth, the farthest away—the 119th was with it—covered its thirty-seven miles in seventeen hours, without an organized halt—a march with scarce a modern parallel.

Gen. Fitzhugh Lee with his brigade of Confederate cavalry, his corps commander, Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, with him, was moving from a southeasterly direction on the roads leading from York and Dillsburg. Stuart in his search for the Army of Northern Virginia had before day on the first of July reached Dover in York County, about sixteen miles from Carlisle. Having marched all night, he had then halted for a brief rest for

horses and men, and then, pursuing his quest still further, started on for Carlisle shortly after the break of day. General Lee, so it is stated in Egle's "History of Pennsylvania," first made his appearance about seven o'clock where the Trindle Spring Road, with its more directly eastwardly trend, makes a junction with the Dillsburg Road. These roads lay to the southward of the Cumberland Valley Railroad. The road, its course westerly, by which Brisbane's column moved, was to the northward of that railway. As the two columns approached the town, they were consequently, though coming in at different angles, but little over a mile apart.

As the regiment was about to pull out from its noon-day halt, Colonel Wiedersheim, then a corporal in Company F, remembers to have overheard a staff officer give directions to Colonel Smith to hasten his march, that the purpose was to reach Carlisle before the enemy, who apparently was moving in the same direction. Captain Kennedy, his captain, caught these instructions too, and impetuous and zealous as he was, earnestly urged that he be permitted to detach himself and push into Carlisle in advance of the regiment. Others, too, recall the fact that at this point orders came from above to hurry the column along. An order given to load, awkwardly executed in some instances, was followed by a growl here and a complaint there, according to temperament, that the awkward fellow in the front rank was placing in jeopardy his better skilled companion in the rear. Sometimes it was reversed, and the awkward fellow was in the rear and the skilled men in the front rank. The instructions to increase the pace were so faithfully carried out, that a line officer records "the last hour on the double quick."

General Ewen with his command, his distance shortened by a start from the scene of his skirmish of the day before, reached Carlisle at three o'clock in the afternoon, and occupied a position on the main road on the brow of a hill overlooking a valley about a mile south of the town. General Ewen moved by the turnpike. He states in his report: "The troops were refreshed at the small villages along the march by the inhabitants, who were kindly at their doors with offerings of their food."

The regiment, with better-closed ranks, completed the march, entered the town over the Letort, a branch of and that flows north

into the Conagadwinet, moved out the main street, halted at Market Square in front of the court-house, formed line on the north side facing south, and stacked arms. A section of Landis's Battery, afterward unlimbered and in action, front to the eastward, was planted in the street opposite the left of the regiment. C. Stuart Patterson, eminent lawyer and financier, now quartermaster of the Veteran Corps, was the sergeant in command of the right gun. The main street is some eighty feet in width; through it, with its double track, runs the Cumberland Valley Railroad. Market Square is a wide open space with the Presbyterian church on the northwest, the Episcopalian church on the northeast, the court-house on the southwest, and the market-house on the southeast corner. The railway passenger station is about a square to the westward, the Wellington Hotel a square to the eastward, and the county jail still a square further to the east, all on the north side of the street.

The command reached this destination between six and seven o'clock. On a bright July afternoon, the skies had cleared, the showers had ceased, there was still quite a little daylight left. A few of the men, prone to inquiry, were disposed to stroll. A bunch from Company D—Randall, Sam Wanamaker, and Goodwin—went off, they said, to get their bearings and gather some knowledge of the roads besides the one on which they had entered. While they were thus engaged, they were passed on the edge of the town by a small body of mounted men, so dusty and begrimed as to make their equipment scarce discernible. Randall, who had been in service and had seen two battles, conjectured, from the way they rode and carried their arms, that they were rebels. His companions, however, gave no credence to his suggestion, and received it with rather a boisterous guffaw. Randall was right. There were about twenty-five of them, apparently browsing round for whatever might seem to come, legitimately or otherwise, within the scope of the game of war. It was well they had not so included the three strolling militiamen, who were back to their ranks again in time not only for the better things that first awaited them, but for the worse that were to follow. They lost neither the feast nor the fight; got but little of the one, but a good deal of the other.

The citizens glad to welcome their friends, the coming, as they had been to speed the enemy, their parting and self-invited guest.

had provided for them liberally and were prepared to quench thirst with coffee and appease appetite with nourishing food, served from well-appointed tables bountifully spread in the market-house. The meal had scarce begun, or, in fact, as one account gives it: "Just as we were about to take the first mouthful there arose a cry—which I shall never forget—'the rebels are coming!' Captain Clark and I stayed back for a few moments presuming it was a scare on the part of the townspeople; but seeing our artillery being hurried up, we took our station in line, and had hardly given the order to take arms when the first shell burst over our heads." Another reads: "We were eating this ['the bountiful meal provided for us'] when we heard the noise and commotion that followed the discovery of the rebel cavalymen by some of the town people or some of our men. They put spurs to their mounts and quickly got away; we heard a shot fired and were told to fall in. The line was hurriedly formed by our stacks and we took arms." And still another is as follows: "What a relief when we reached the market place and found coffee in waiting, and what a disappointment before we could drink it to hear the cry, 'The rebels are coming! Fall in! fall in!' How startled we were, and how quickly we formed line, as the whiz of the first shell sung in the air!"

It was still daylight when the firing began. The test was severe, the ordeal trying. The regiment stood it manfully. A captain in later years recalled an incident, illustrative of the calibre of its personnel, of a young fellow of the name of Robinson, who, incensed at the weakening of other troops in the vicinity, burst forth in his youthful ardor with: "What the hell did you come for, if it wasn't for this?"

The enemy had seven guns. His battery was planted near the residence of Carey Ald, on a rising knoll, the only ground with an appreciable elevation in that vicinity. This residence and grounds are on the south side of and to the eastward of a slight curve, in the railway, near where the Cumberland Valley enters the town, and the battery was therefore about half a mile from the left of the regiment. It enfiladed the line that had been formed when the regiment halted on the main or railroad street, and where it still was when the shelling began. The battery had the range of the street if it chose to rake it, or it could sweep the town with its guns at a proper elevation.



CARLETON, JULY 1, 1963

The first shell passed high overhead. Randall, the soldier who had felt of war before, stood next in the ranks to Colladay. It was something new for Colladay, and he turned to his comrade with the better knowledge, and inquired, "What is that?" Poor fellow! He soon knew what it was in a way that Randall never did. First Lieutenant Edmund Randall, a prominent lawyer, a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, had won distinction in Mulholland's famous fighting regiment, the 116th Pennsylvania, at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He had resigned, and was in the ranks of the Thirty-second Regiment for the emergency. The second shell struck a lamp-post just opposite Company D. Its screech before and its resonant roar afterwards, deep and sullen within the confined space of the street, recall Kipling's lines:

When shaking your bustles like hollies so fine,
The guns of the enemy wheel into line;
Aim low at the limbers, and don't mind the shine;
For noise never startles a soldier.

It did, however, weaken the lines of some of the troops nearby, but rather strengthened those of the Thirty-second. This is what an eye-witness says: "The Thirty-second still and silent: stolid, indifferent, apparently a bit dumbfounded, the third shell burst just overhead, and a piece of it struck Colladay in front of the thigh near the groin. Earle was next to him. Captain Clark, who was in front of him with Stotesbury, carried him to the pavement in the rear. Two other men had their clothing torn by pieces of shell. Colonel Smith then moved the regiment back from the railroad tracks to the house line."

"I never," so reads a correspondence of the time, "heard -hell burst or cannonading before, and I must confess it was fully up to my expectations . . . if not more so. Although we had no opportunity to return the fire, the regiment never flinched, the battery doing all the work." Colladay was of most respected parentage, with a promising future. He was elected to membership in Company D on September 8, 1862, was present through the Antietam campaign of 1862, faithful to his obligations, attentive to his duties, prompt to respond to the Gettysburg call, he had won the esteem of his comrades and the confidence of his officers. He died of his wounds, as Fletcher of his company recalls it, on the day the regiment passed through Carlisle on its return from the

campaign, Sunday, July 26, at the private residence of Mr. Jacob Rheims, which had been generously tendered for his care and treatment. He was the only Union soldier killed in battle on northern soil so far north as is Carlisle, as no battle was ever fought during the Civil War east of the Mississippi, any farther north. It is said that a Confederate soldier mortally wounded at Oyster's Point, shortly afterward died of his wounds at the hotel at Womelsdorf.

Appropriate resolutions in acknowledgment and commemoration of the virtues, worth, manhood, and patriotism of Charles W. Colladay were passed at a special meeting of the company immediately upon its return from the campaign. A concluding clause in these resolutions is well worth historic preservation, confirming, as it does, the deductions so effectively drawn by the Hon. John Hay in his memorial address before the two Houses of Congress on the "Life and Character of William McKinley," where, in referring to the patriotic awakening of 1861, he said that "patriotism, which had been a mere rhetorical expression, became a passionate emotion in which instinct, logic, and feeling were fused." "Finally," so the concluding clause reads, "in our brother's death at such a time of our country's trouble, we have given to us new cause of devotion to its interests, in the memory of such a life so freely given, and which goes into the great sum of all that is noble and true which has been sacrificed in order that our nationality and the earthly interests of man might be maintained; and in the cutting off of our comrade at so early a period of his life and early season of his usefulness we are impressed by the uncertainty that attends all earthly things, and are warned to be also ready."

Another disaster quickly followed in the immediate vicinity. The enemy seemed to know where his shells would work most effectively. Sergeant C. Stuart Patterson, of Landis's Battery, his section engaged just opposite Company D, was so seriously wounded in the right hand that amputation of the fingers followed. Patterson was a friend of Dr. Darrach, assistant surgeon of the Thirty-second, and sought to secure his services, but found him so closely in attendance on Colladay that he was compelled to look elsewhere. He fell upon a surgeon whose purpose to amputate the entire hand was only frustrated by the interference of Dr. John Neill, the surgeon of the division, who, insisting that he could save it, ulti-

mately did so by the amputation of the fingers only. The Episcopal church at the northeast corner of Market Square had been improvised as a hospital. It was so constantly under fire that the surgeons insisted upon the removal of the patients. Patterson, under this insistence, had just been taken from the chancel to the front of the church when a shell entered the roof and landed on the spot where he had been lying.

Years afterward, in a little badinage on the occasion of a casual meeting between Patterson and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, Lee told him how a shell from his battery that struck close to the bottom of a panel of fence had nearly disposed of both "Jeb" Stuart and himself, who occupied the top rail of the adjoining panel.

Gen. William F. Smith, after the enemy opened at Carlisle, and before any reply had been made, had personally given Patterson some instruction as to direction and distance, when his No. 1 gun should fire. Meeting General Smith some years afterward and referring to the incident, the general said he had been in many trying positions on the battle-field, but this was one of unusual tension. He spoke of the heroism of the Thirty-second Regiment, and referred with enthusiasm to the handsome behavior of officers and men through all of its trying ordeal. Patterson follows the general with the like impression that the conduct of the regiment made upon him, and adds that the stolidity and coolness of Captain Clark and the usefulness to which he put himself wherever his presence was required, left a recollection that has never been effaced.

The rumors prevailing through the afternoon of a large cavalry force in the vicinity were not fully confirmed until the scouts sent out on the cross-roads by General Smith had ascertained their truthfulness and so reported to him at General Ewen's headquarters, a mile and a half to the south of the town, where he had gone "about sunset" upon his arrival at Carlisle "soon after," so reads General Ewen's official report, "reports of artillery were heard in our rear and the flash and smoke of the guns were visible along the hills to the north."

The troops were then distributed with a view of "simply holding the town." General Ewen's return was immediately ordered. His regiments were subdivided into detachments. The Thirty-seventh New York, with one field-piece, guarded the cen-

tral portion, and the Twenty-second New York, with another, the southerly portion, "skirmishers being also thrown out. Some of the citizens too did good service on the skirmish line as volunteers."

General Brisbane's brigade was assigned to the northerly portion with the Thirty-second on the right. Company D was deployed across the railroad street at the eastern edge of the town "where the minie balls whistled up the street until dawn," and "some of the men were stationed in the windows of the houses on the two corners of the street with the road in front." As the town was simply to be held, and a collision with the enemy if possible avoided, the troops were pushed out to the eastward as far as the contingency would permit. Company C moved to the north and east of its position on the railroad street to a house and barn on the west bank of the Letort. The family who occupied the premises offered such attentions as the exigency permitted until the order to remove the women and children, when they sought a refuge in the cellar. The outlook to the eastward was toward the barracks, and included quite a bit of open country. To the left of Company C and across a road that passed between them another company of the regiment was also posted. These subdivisions were in detachments of two companies each, and in the close vicinity were Companies A and F. These dispositions at the double quick were made under fire, and throughout their execution there was, whenever it was needed, the conspicuous presence of General Brisbane and Colonel Smith. Private James Hogan, of Company C, afterward a lieutenant, and now paymaster of the Veteran Corps, clearly recalls the rather showy mount on a white horse of General Brisbane, who happened opposite his company, giving some supervision to the movement as it left the railroad street for its newly assigned position. They were not commenced until after the enemy had opened and not perfected until after dark. Just when the firing began does not seem to be definitely fixed. Sunset, seven o'clock, before dark, is the time stated from various sources. That it was considerably before night set in, in that long July twilight, is quite apparent.

The shelling continued until one hundred and thirty-four shots had been fired by the enemy. It ceased about one o'clock in the morning, "with the exception of three guns about three," parting

shots. It was interrupted by three distinct summons through flags of truce—the first about nine o'clock—"to surrender the town and send out the women and children"; to which answer was returned that the "women and children would be notified to leave." Half an hour later another message followed to the same purpose, with the addition that "if not surrendered the town would be burned." Reply was made that one answer had already been given. And again, about twelve o'clock, came the third summons, to which reply was given that the message had been twice answered before. The character of the enemy's fire seemed to be measured by the forcefulness he intended to give to his several demands for surrender: vigorous and continuous before the first message came; pernicious and defiant, but not so incessant, after the reply; quick, sharp, and decisive, but of shorter duration, after the second; and slowly subsiding to occasional discharges after the third.

In pursuance of his purpose to "simply hold the town," and because he deemed the enemy's fire to be inaccurate and he wished to save his ammunition, General Smith ordered our artillery firing to cease, after the early shots from Landis's battery. To this conclusion in his official report, General Ewen adds his concurrence: "Orders had been given," he there says, "by General Smith not to fire a gun unless it came to close quarters, which in my judgment was eminently judicious under the circumstances."

General Knipe's brigade did not leave the Susquehanna fortifications until half-past one in the afternoon, and it not appearing that his movement need be over-hastened, had halted for the night on his road to Carlisle, at a place known as Silver Spring. General Knipe, home from the field wounded, a citizen of Harrisburg, who knew the country well, had been temporarily assigned for duty with the militia during this campaign. He had a famous reputation as a courageous, successful, and insistent fighter, and would have courted just such an opportunity as here presented itself for a touch with the enemy's rear or a junction with the main force, as the situation might develop. Captain Dougherty, an aide on General Smith's staff, was despatched to communicate with him. The enemy got Dougherty, and, disposed to use him rather than keep him, returned him to his chief as their second truce-bearer, "principally," as the headquarter itinerary reads, "to give the impression that Lee's force was very large and could

easily destroy the town." That it did not do so is quite clear. "Dougherty's orderly was shot." Mr. Ward, another aide, succeeded in getting through to General Knipe, too late, however, to be of immediate service, as meanwhile the enemy had withdrawn. His orderly was captured.

The enemy commenced to move his heavy wagon train on a country road that came into the turnpike to Mount Holly and Gettysburg about two and a half miles beyond Carlisle, about one o'clock, and his troops followed toward three. Before his departure he had fired a board yard near the gas-works, the gas-works, several private dwellings, and the United States cavalry barracks, all of which were consumed. General Stuart denies responsibility for firing any other structure than the barracks; although he claims that as sharpshooters fired on his men from private houses, their destruction would have been altogether proper.

Napoleon Bonaparte on one occasion, his guns planted about the city of Rheims, preparatory to its bombardment without opportunity for the removal of non-combatants, sought no justification for his action, but rather delighted in the fact that, as he said, "the ladies of Rheims were about to enjoy a very unpleasant quarter of an hour." Gen. J. E. B. Stuart finds his justification at Carlisle from its refusal of his demand for an unconditional surrender; its resistance against him instead of the peaceful surrender it had accorded Ewell, and offers this, as explanatory of his failure to fully consummate his purpose to bombard and burn—that "the only obstacle to the enforcement of my threat was the scarcity of artillery ammunition."

Six or eight hours of a bombardment, one hundred and thirty-four shots, twelve soldiers wounded, no citizen injured, no building fired, save by the torch, would clearly induce the casual observer, at least, to incline to the conviction that the threat was ineffective, because its enforcement was ineffectual.

The twelve wounded soldiers were Sergeant C. Stuart Patterson, Philadelphia Artillery, Landis's Battery; Walter Scott, Philadelphia Artillery, Landis's Battery; Duffield Ashmead, Philadelphia Artillery, Landis's Battery; Charles W. Colladay (mortally), Company D, Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia; W. B. Walter, Company —, Thirty-second Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia; Penrose Garratt, Company G, Twenty-eighth Regi-

ment, Pennsylvania Emergency Volunteer Militia; Robert Welds, Second Blue Reserves; George McNutt, Blue Reserves; William Prevost, Lieutenant, Thirty-seventh New York National Guard; John Coday, Thirty-seventh New York National Guard; H. C. McCleo, corporal, Thirty-seventh New York National Guard; A. T. Dorsets, Thirty-seventh New York National Guard.¹

The Cumberland Valley, so frequently in the occupaney, first of one army, then of the other, and sometimes of both, was the scene of many incidents attendant upon the war drum, interesting, entertaining, instructive, historic, well worth a place in story. A number centred about Mount Holly Springs. Mount Holly is six miles south of Carlisle, on the road to Gettysburg. At the foot of a gap over the South Mountain range that bears its name, favored with a water-supply of especial value in the manufacture of paper, with Mountain Run, Hunter's Run, the Yellow Breeches, all neighborly acquaintances, it maintains as its sole industry the production of a paper widely known for its peculiar excellence. It was sometimes known as Papertown. The South was in sore straits for good writing-paper. It was said at the time the enemy passed through that there was nowhere in the South an establishment for its manufacture. Business had been brisk at the Mount Holly mill, and it so happened when General Ewell's column passed it on its march that there was on hand an accumulated product of an estimated value of some eight thousand dollars. Ewell's quartermaster took it all. General Ewell, from his barrack days, had some recollections of its worth, and, his war conscience satisfied that his government voucher was all-sufficient, insisted upon what he deemed a proper settlement for the seizure. The worthless pledges his quartermaster left are still produced by the present proprietors whenever the story is told.

More destruction follows the withdrawal of an enemy from, than damage accompanies his advance through, the country of his adversary. So it happened here. The paper mill was seriously threatened. Stragglers, irresponsible parties with the trains, were giving the proprietors serious concern. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's advent was most opportune. Well known in the vicinity, a constant visitor thereabouts when an officer at the bar-

¹ "History of Pennsylvania." William H. Egle, M.D., p. 623.

racks, he still cherished a lingering recollection of the many pleasant days he had passed with the good people of the neighborhood. Lee, when he left Carlisle in the very early morning of July 2, had hastened on ahead of his column, and with his staff had halted at the hotel in Mount Holly. Each had stowed himself away so that it was difficult to tell the one from the other, and all were enjoying on the porch a much-needed sleep. The mill proprietor had heard that Lee was there; he had been his close friend in the ante-bellum days. The situation had become acute, he must have relief or his mill would go. After several failures in his indiscriminate search, unmindful of how he disturbed these sleeping soldiers, regardless of the opprobrious speech that followed when he happened to wake the wrong fellow, he finally struck Lee. Lee rubbed his eyes, waked more cheerfully than was to be expected, recognized his old friend with a "Hello, Charley! How's Em!" and proceeded when the situation had been hurriedly explained, to interpose with his authority to save the mill and make "Charley" happy.

It had been often asserted, not only on the Union side but by many of Lee's own people, that Lee's move in the vicinity was more to get among those whom he had once known than for any real purpose of war. Even as late as Gen. Joseph Wheeler's visit to Philadelphia to participate in the Peace Jubilee of 1898, he said to Colonel Wiedersheim when the conversation turned upon a point that led up to the suggestion: "Oh, Lee had no business there [Carlisle] anyhow; he only went there to see some of his old girls." This view must altogether disappear with the facts supplied by the official report of Maj.-Gen. J. E. B. Stuart of his Gettysburg operations. It there appears that Carlisle, directly on his route to join his chief, had necessarily to be included in his line of march; with him was but the one brigade, General Fitzhugh Lee's, the others were "following at considerable intervals."

The most I could learn was that Genl. Early had marched his division in the direction of Shippensburg, which the best information I could get seemed to indicate as the point of concentration of our troops. . . . We pushed on for Carlisle where we hoped to find a portion of our Army. . . . General Fitzhugh Lee's Brigade was charged with the duty of investing the the remaining Brigades following at considerable intervals from Dover. (War Records, Series I, vol. xxvi, part ii. p. 697.)

And "Charley" about this same time ran into another of his old friends, a four years' student and recent graduate of Dickinson, whom he had known well through all his college days. The last of Jenkin's cavalry, with a straggling wagon train, had disappeared just a day or two before Fitzhugh Lee had come. Like most of their neighbors the Mullin family—for "Charley" always so familiarly addressed by the acquaintances of his early manhood, then and always afterward the much respected and widely influential citizen of the Valley, himself the proprietor of the mill—had under the advice of the authorities sent the best of their stock to the other side of the river. Forage, provision, and all else that remained had already been freely drawn upon by the enemy. The quartermaster of one of these straggling trains was insistent to know from Mullin something that would disclose an opportunity for a more substantial seizure than appeared to be available. Mullin was equally insistent that already these enforced contributions had taken about all they had, when the parley was interrupted by an ill-kempt, ragged-looking fellow, addressing Mullin with, "Say, is your name Charley Mullin?" Mullin acknowledged his identity, when the say was followed with: "Well, there is a fellow down there with the wagon train wants to see you." Obedient to the summons, Mullin repaired to the train and there, through the rags and tatters of a wornout Confederate uniform that covered his body and the dirt and dust and unshaven and uncut hair and beard that concealed his features, he recognized his old friend, the college student of recent years. "My heavens, Joe," was his first exclamation, "whatever got you into such a plight as this?" Joe belonged in Maryland. "Well," said Joe, "when the war broke out, I didn't think it was going to last long, not more than sixty or ninety days at most, and I was out for adventure as much as anything else, except my folks were this way inclined, and so I enlisted as a private in a Maryland regiment. I soon began to discover that the way was neither soft nor easy, got tired of carrying a musket, sought to throw up the job, finally secured a detail with the wagon train, and here I am—a teamster." "Come on up to the house," said Charley, "see the girls and take a meal with us." "No! no!" was Joe's reply, "not such a dirty, ragged, vermin-burdened fellow as I am; the contrast is too great between what I was once and

what I look like now, to permit the obtrusion, for such it certainly would be if I forced my presence on them now. No; just get a little bread and meat, or anything else that will satisfy hunger, wrap it up, leave it in the wood-shed, and I'll come and get it and be as well satisfied as if I had enjoyed your hospitality at one of those real good meals which I know I always used to get when it was my good fortune to be your guest." Joe would not be persuaded, so Charley got the provisions together as Joe had suggested, put them in the wood-shed, and Joe passed on with his train and out of Charley's memory for many, many years. One day some fifteen years later Mullin was in attendance at Herkness's bazaar in Philadelphia on a regular sales day with a view to purchase a horse. He sat upon the platform when the auctioneer was crying the sale, and beside him sat a well-groomed, well-appointed double-breasted coat, silk-hat fellow, who after a while addressed him with: "Charley, you don't know me, do you?" Charley conceded that his friend had the better of him. And well he might, for the differences between the then and the now were too great to leave even a shadow for identification. "Well," said he, "I'm Joe, your old friend of college days, your later friend the mule-driver of the Confederacy." A few exclamations of astonishment followed, with a cordial, generous greeting, when Joe, in response to Charley's search for information as to how it had all come about, said: "Well, I passed safely through my enlistment, saw the end of the war, returned to my home, completed my study of the law, practised successfully for a while, and am now upon the bench, where I hope to remain and I hope, too, that you and I may often meet again."

The quartermasters of Lee's forces, in their search for supplies, came more frequently in touch with the people of the valley than others of the officers of his army. The nature of their queries, their guarded expressions, indicated a disposition to conceal rather than be free; to be slow of speech, rather than demonstrative over their impressions of the country. This movement into the North had not been a stimulant; it did not invigorate the observing man. There were too many evidences of thrift and prosperity, too much activity in the field of labor, too many men fully employed, too many men available for the field, too much wealth, too many resources, all awaiting the requisition and demand of the Government, if needed for war.

The chief quartermaster was not disposed to be so hesitant. He was at times quite inclined to give liberal expression of his views to some of the leading men of the valley. He conceded that there were more men still available, greater resources still obtainable, better evidences of thrift and prosperity, wider opportunities for trade and commerce than he had expected to find. The South was facing a more serious problem and had undertaken a more formidable work than she had at first conjectured. Such were the deductions that it was deemed at the time might have been fairly drawn from the general trend of his speech.

A whole day at Gettysburg had gone—Lee's only day of triumph—and Fitzhugh Lee's brigade was not there, and still another day must follow before he could make the march to get there. Unwittingly the Pennsylvania and New York militia had held him in dalliance, where he had accomplished nothing, and prevented him, in the gravest battle crisis that ever confronted his army, from hastening to where he might have accomplished much.

On the morning of Thursday, July 2, the detached companies rejoined their regiments, the regiments their brigades, and the division moved out to the grounds about the burned barracks, where it encamped awaiting an issue of rations and its impedimenta. General Knipe had not hurried his march when his presence was no longer urgent, and his brigade did not arrive until Friday morning. The grounds occupied were in part those held by the enemy the night before. The entire regiment was with the brigade except Companies D and F, Captains Clark and Kennedy, detached for duty in Carlisle with the provost guard. They were not relieved until two o'clock on Saturday afternoon, when they started to hurry along to overtake the main column, which had moved in the early morning. These few days, devoid of incident, were devoted to preparation. Many weary marches were yet to follow and there were some dangers still to face. The diaries and journals make no mention of the noise of distant strife. Indeed, despite the fierce rattle of small arms and the thunderous roar of the cannon, but twenty-five miles away, no sounds of conflict reached Carlisle through all those three decisive days of battle. Its every echo of portentous significance was lost as the sound-waves vanished amid intervening hill and dale.

The author of "In Old Bellaire" writes as follows (p. 322):

In Bellaire, twenty miles away, there was no sound of rattling musketry; nor even when, a little later, the great dogs of war began to belch forth smoke and shell and solid shot, did any echo of it reach Bellaire. South Mountain lay between, and the thunder of cannon and all the awful roar of a mighty battle rolled back and forth among its spurs and ridges until they lost themselves and died away in its wooded glens.

The troops were still waiting for a full ration on Friday morning. The supply trains had been delayed from the occupation of the road by the enemy through the night of the first and early morning of the second. Our own troops, too, had contributed something to the detention; farther to the eastward stragglers, and now and then a belated moving column, blocked the way. The citizens meanwhile had manifested every disposition to aid, but their contributions were necessarily limited and meagre compared with what was required. By night, however, the railroad was opened to Harrisburg and provisions came along freely.

Independence Day of 1863 was everywhere eventful. Vicksburg had fallen, Gettysburg was won. Even when the day had gone, no news had come of the one event and but meagre details of the other. Rumor, so often rife with ominous tale or awake to undue elation, had not yet brought the story of the stupendous import of the combat of the three previous days when at six o'clock on the morning of Saturday, July 4, the entire division of General Smith, Generals Knipe's, Ewen's, and Brisbane's brigades left Carlisle and moved by what seemed to be better known than to those who kept the official itineraries as the Papertown Road to Mount Holly.

It was a good turnpike, a straight road, and easy marching for the six miles to Mount Holly. There the column was overhauled by a flag of truce, with its escort and about two thousand prisoners, a few of them stragglers who had been picked up on the roads leading into Carlisle, and the rest, and by far the greater number, those who had been captured in the first day's fight at Gettysburg and paroled on the battle-field. A detention of some hours followed, that the question of just what to do with them might be intelligently disposed of. The enemy claimed credit for the capture, and to the four thousand prisoners he took with him across the Potomac he added, in his estimate of his gains by the fight, the "nearly two thousand that had been previously paroled."¹ This

¹ War Records, Series i. vol. xxvii. part ii. p. 309.

anticipated but not known claim added materially to the delicacy of the situation. Had it not been for this claim of credit, anticipated as well as real, these prisoners might have been fairly treated by the authorities, as they had been thought by the men as escaped and not paroled. Neither is it altogether clear why the enemy should send his prisoners around our right through his adversary's country, upon which he had but a precarious hold, a distance of twenty-five miles, instead of passing then directly through his own line to the commanding officer in his immediate front, unless it was his conception that it might permit him to avail himself of opportunity to secure information not otherwise obtainable.

Just how delicate the question was and how necessary it was that the independent commander in the field should act with caution will be better comprehended when the situation is recalled. Exchange of prisoners had been suspended in December, 1862, when the cartel of the previous July had been interrupted through the Jefferson Davis proclamation declaring Benjamin F. Butler "a felon deserving of capital punishment" for having executed Mumford, who hauled down the American flag from over the United States Mint in New Orleans, dragged it through the streets, and tore it into shreds, and ordering that no commissioned officer be released on parole until Butler had been punished for "his crimes."¹ The enlistment of colored troops had become a specific irritant, and that question too had been interjected. "All negro slaves," so declared the Confederate authorities, "captured in arms and their white officers were to be delivered over to the respective States of the Confederacy to be dealt with according to their laws." It was unjust discrimination—the laws of war for the white soldier, the civic laws of States for the colored. The rigorous statutes of the States relating to negro insurrections clearly indicated the manner of procedure and its results.

General Smith was prompt with his demonstration and ready with his solution. If it was the purpose of the enemy to spy upon his adversary, to look to his communications, to calculate his force, to measure his ordnance, and estimate his supplies, then it was his business to stop him. He was moving "towards Carlisle," so he

¹Rhodes, "United States," vol. v, p. 485.

would halt him where he was and turn him back to where he belonged. As to the parole, was it to be measured to its full value, the prisoner to be held exempt from duty and service until regularly exchanged, or was he to be considered as a discharged prisoner of war and returned to immediate duty with his command? These alternatives were for his government to dispose of, not for him, and he would submit them for determination to the proper authorities. He put the proposition concisely and clearly in his report of his Gettysburg operations, "where" [Mount Holly], he said "we were detained for two hours by the arrival of two thousand prisoners paroled on the battle-field and sent under flag of truce towards Carlisle. Wishing to prevent the enemy from getting information of our strength, I was forced to accept the prisoners subject to the decision of the Government and turn the rebel escort back." ¹

Coincident almost with this very action the Confederate Commissioners declared that the prisoners captured and paroled by Grant at Vicksburg were to be regarded as discharged, and at the same time the Confederate Government refused to recognize the paroles given by the garrison at Port Hudson after it had surrendered to Banks and been paroled.

At Mount Holly the turnpike still bears south to Gettysburg and Baltimore, and there the road from Pine Grove and beyond from the south bearing west makes its junction. There, too, both roads start to climb the mountain. The Thirty-seventh New York was left here to look after that junction and to watch the approach from the southward. The remainder of the division moved six and a half miles on the Pine Grove road to Laurel Forge, where the other two regiments of General Ewen's brigade, the Twenty-second and Eleventh New York, were left to protect the junction of a road from Bendersville, connecting there, as it does, with the main route to Gettysburg. The other brigades, Brisbane's and Knipe's, were moved on to Pine Grove, two and a quarter miles farther in advance, reaching that point about six o'clock in the afternoon.

The journal of Company C, First Sergeant Ogden, and the correspondence of Second Lieutenant Harry F. West, of Company

¹ War Records, Series i, vol. xxvii, part ii, p. 221.

D, both so frequently helpful to supply material, which but for them would have been wholly unattainable, graphically kept up the touch of the regiment with the moving column of the division through the route, and, indeed, throughout the entire campaign. The good soldier usually pays but little attention to aught else but his company and regiment, but when the story comes to be written, it is made the more readable and instructive when interwoven at the proper junctures with that of the brigade and division.

From the "Journal" of July 4:

Remained in camp on the barracks grounds until Saturday morning, July 4th. Marched over South Mountain to Pine Grove, about sixteen miles through a deluging rain, never less than ankle deep in mud and water and frequently up to our middles wading through the Mountain streams. Camp on the mountain side at Pine Grove Furnace for the night, wet, hungry, and miserable. A sorry-looking party. Our quartermaster not being able to follow with the teams, the men suffered severely from hunger. A wretched night passed.

And from the West correspondence:

Company F and D did Provost duty for two or three days and then started very hurriedly on Saturday at two o'clock P. M. to join the regiment. The rain on that day and night was such that the oldest inhabitant was relegated to a back seat. The rain in this part of the country has been falling in a way never heard of before. Instead of marching, we waded in mud and water frequently up to our knees. At nine P.M. we had to bivouac; it was too dark to see our position. Happy were those who had gum blankets, and even with blankets there was not a man who was not soaked through and through. Off again next morning through mud and slush and by ten o'clock we joined the regiment. They had just received orders to march. By right we should have gone with them, but Capt. Clark begged for two hours to give us a rest, which was granted.

This duty of provost guard was continued throughout the route, and the two companies were not relieved until they reached their Pine Grove destination. The duty involved the bringing up of stragglers, and hence as the march progressed became more onerous and fatiguing.

It is interesting to note how this rain was viewed from different standpoints.

General Smith reports it officially as follows: "Saturday a furious rain-storm set in which raised the creeks, carried away bridges, and made the march toilsome in the extreme."

It covered considerable territory. A diary of an officer of the 119th from the battle-field refers briefly to its severity. Saturday,

July 4, 1863, "changed position and formed line behind a stone wall on the top of a high mountain [Big Round Top]; went out to the front occupied by Vermont troops; *rained profusely during the entire afternoon and evening*; picket firing going on all day."

It was indeed one ever-memorable rain; memorable whether because it was greater than other great rains, or whether because of its close association with a battle, greater than other great battles, is a proposition probably better left to conjecture than solution. If there be anything in the tradition that great rains usually follow great battles, Gettysburg may be said to have preserved it.

Pine Grove is well up the mountain. The residence of the proprietor was a mansion of fine proportions, and the Furnace had a reputation for the quality and quantity of its output. It is a settlement incident only to the industry that supports it. Some patronage fell to the store. Its stock in the line of what was most needed—shoes, was exhausted, save one pair of long-legged brogans No. 10, and three of No. 8. They were all purchased by members of Company D. Built for men of broader girth and heavier frame, if the feet of the buyer, so said one of them, did not fill the boot, nevertheless the boot "filled a long-felt want" for shoeless men, and hence the ready sale.

The regiment marched the next morning, Sunday, about two miles farther up the mountain, following a wood road through the mountain pass that led from Pine Grove to Cashtown, which Brisbane's brigade had been ordered to hold. Further necessity for its occupancy disappeared during the afternoon, and the troops at four o'clock returned and encamped for the night in an open field in the vicinity of the Furnace. The rest of the division at eight o'clock in the morning had moved from Pine Grove over the mountain.

The road from Chambersburg to Gettysburg, with Fayetteville, Cashtown, Newman's Gap, intervening, a distance of some twenty-five miles, had served the enemy well while his concentration was in progress, and it was anticipated that should he be defeated he would again utilize it to withdraw. It lay about an average distance of from fifteen to twenty-five miles to the south and west of General Smith's line of march, and it was soon developed that, with his trains at least, he was following the

route it was expected he would. Hence the necessity of following up all indications and keeping a watchful eye on all roads and cross-roads leading in that direction. So on this Sunday morning the remaining two brigades of the division, as had been the other with like intent, were disposed of as follows: Knipe with his command was ordered to hold the cross-roads from Mount Holly to Cashtown and Pine Grove to Bendersville, while Ewen crossed the mountain to the Mount Holly and Cashtown road, holding the pass in his rear and being within a mile of Knipe. A cavalry scout under Lieutenant Stanwood was sent up Mountain Creek Valley in the direction of the pass from Chambersburg to Gettysburg. He uncovered the enemy's retreat, disclosed the movements of his trains, drove in his pickets for a couple of miles, as far as the force he had would justify. Captain Boyd, with his detachment from the First New York Cavalry, joined General Smith at Pine Grove and reported having followed the rear guard of the enemy to Fayetteville, capturing prisoners. He was then directed to move this time more to the eastward, toward Cashtown. He again uncovered the enemy, still on his retreat on the Chambersburg road, and returned with eight of his wagons and a small batch of prisoners. Meanwhile a scout from General Meade came through with information that the enemy had been defeated and was retiring. Later in the day Captain West, a volunteer aid and an assistant in the Coast Survey, returned, having successfully opened communication with General Meade on Saturday from Mount Holly. And also during the day a small provision train came up, its arrival most opportune, as it was impossible to subsist the troops from the country.

On Monday, July 6, all the troops of the division were moved, each brigade by a different route, to Newman's Cut, four miles east of Cashtown, where they were concentrated during the evening, too late, however, for what was intended—to intercept the trains retiring by that route. The march of the regiment, led by one of the mountaineers of the vicinity as a guide, struck off through a bridle-path up the mountain, and after an extremely difficult, rough, and mountainous climb, the column reached the summit about noon, where the beauties of the valley that lay between these Appalachian ranges compensated in a measure for the toil and travail of the morning. This South Mountain range, long famed

topographically, has since the battles, marches, and bivouacs of the Civil War become equally famous historically. It was dusk when the command reached the Gettysburg turnpike and encamped at Newman's Tavern for the night. "Tavern," as the "diarists" call it, "Cut," by which name it seemed to be known officially, and yet in this same connection it is often styled "Pass." The "Newman's," however, sufficiently identifies it as the same spot, whether cut, pass, or tavern. Company C was on picket duty, and through the night many of our escaped prisoners, captured at Gettysburg, who had managed to elude the vigilance of their guards as they passed over the mountains in the darkness, came through its lines.

On Tuesday morning, July 7, while General Smith was preparing to enter the Cumberland Valley and follow down the mountains toward Boonsboro, orders came from General Meade to march to Gettysburg. These orders were shortly afterward countermanded, and General Smith was permitted to do as he had at first proposed. The head of his column left Newman's Cut at eleven o'clock A. M., and the whole force arrived at Mount Alto Furnace, a distance of some fifteen miles, from five to seven in the afternoon. An officer was despatched to Chambersburg to endeavor to procure supplies. His mission was but partially successful. The trains had failed to keep up with the column and but little remained to meet the craving demands of these hungry marchers.

Another day and another night made memorable by a steady downpour. "This was a night of nights," reads the diarist's story. "The rain came down in torrents harder than ever, and by three P. M. our camp was so wet that you had to walk through a foot of water to find an inch of dry ground. The whole encampment was a sheet of water. One big fellow, assistant quartermaster of the regiment, was lucky enough to have a shelter tent. About 4 A. M. I was on duty as officer of the guard. I went up near his quarters and found him looking very disconsolate, and asked him why he did not stay under his tent. Said he, 'I have just floated out and do not think the current will let me go in again.' The water was running through the tent at a mill-race pace."

This was in the valley; on the same night, the scene was

paralleled on the mountain, as it appears, from the diary of the officer of the 119th Pennsylvania before quoted from, in the conclusion of its entry of July 7, 1863: "Turned to the left up the Catoctin range, which mountains were crossed by a circuitous by-path after dark in a *terrible rain storm*." [Italics the author's.]

On the following day, Wednesday, July 8, the troops marched all day, passed through Quincy, and arrived at Waynesboro about six o'clock, where the whole force, Brisbane's brigade on the right and the New York troops on the left, went into camp in line of battle a mile and a half out from the town on the road to Hagerstown. There they remained all day over the ninth, awaiting rations and instructions from General Meade.

Here General Smith formed a junction with the infantry brigade of Gen. Thomas H. Neill of the Sixth Army Corps. Besides his own brigade, General Neill had with him a brigade of cavalry commanded by Col. John B. McIntosh and eight pieces of artillery. Awaiting his train and his supplies, General Smith sent an officer with a cavalry escort across the South Mountain to the west to communicate with General Meade.

On Friday the tenth, orders to be in readiness to move, orders countermanding these, other orders for a movement and their recall, followed each other through the day, resulting in no movement at all, and the regiment's still remaining in its Waynesboro encampment until the following morning.

Meanwhile renewed activities elsewhere indicated the need for these various changes. After the publication of the order to be in readiness to move General Meade had directed that the commands of Generals Smith and Milroy should remain in the vicinity of Waynesboro, occupy the enemy to the best advantage, and join either the Army of the Potomac or General Couch, as the movements of the enemy might permit or require. General Meade in this same despatch indicated that on the evening of the tenth the right wing of his army would be on the Baltimore and Hagerstown turnpike between the Antietam and Beaver Creek, and his left at Bakersville. Bakersville is on the Potomac below Williamsport. His line would then face west to bear down upon the enemy, who was covering Williamsport, where he intended to recross the river. Smith's movements, continued when the enemy was out of his way, would bring him in touch with Meade's right wing. "An exam-

ination of the country from Franklin Cliff, Md., had informed us" [General Smith's Headquarters] "that a force of the enemy was encamped on high ground two and a half miles from Hagerstown on the Waynesboro road, and another force to the southward of Hagerstown on the road to Boonsboro. No earthworks could be discovered nor any earthworks seen on the range towards Williamsport. No movements were visible on the Williamsport road."¹

Upon the receipt of this order to occupy the enemy to the best advantage, and with this general knowledge of his position, General Smith at once ordered Colonel McIntosh with his cavalry brigade and four guns to feel the enemy along the Antietam below Leitersburg. The Antietam, with its source above Waynesboro, flows southerly and empties into the Potomac near Sharpsburg. Leitersburg is on the Antietam about two miles from the State line and some seven miles northeast of Hagerstown. Colonel McIntosh carried out his instructions in a most skilful manner, driving the enemy's cavalry pickets across the creek upon their infantry and cavalry supports, where, confirming the result of the examination of the country from Franklin Mills, it was discovered that the enemy was encamped in some force along the Boonsboro road to the south of Hagerstown. Colonel McIntosh was supported in this movement by two regiments of Pennsylvania militia under Colonel Frick and the Forty-third New York Volunteers from General Neill's brigade.

This delay over the ninth, besides the disclosure it revealed of the enemy's position, was otherwise advantageous to the troops that had remained in camp. It had seemed apparently impossible, notwithstanding the urgency, to bring along the supplies "with sufficient celerity." The efforts, too, to supply the troops with rations from the "country people met with but little success, the rebels having cleaned out the region." This intervening day of no movement permitted the trains to overtake the column.

Saturday the eleventh was a day of events. The regiment moved at seven o'clock, the day was very hot, a fifteen-mile march followed, interrupted by a reconnoissance and diverted by a raid. At the eighth mile the column crossed the State line into Maryland. "A reconnoissance in force," it was called, a forward movement in

¹Itinerary. War Records, vol. xxvii, part ii, p. 226, *et seq.*

line of battle through a cornfield, overhauled a detachment of rebel cavalry on a foraging expedition. Two of the party fell into the custody of Companies K and G, and were turned over as prisoners of war.

Then it having been reported to Division Headquarters that a miller on Marsh Run, within the enemy's line of the day before, had been ordered by the rebels to run his mill all night to grind wheat for them, General Brisbane, with two regiments of his brigade, the Thirty-second and Twenty-eighth Pennsylvania, was ordered, if possible, to intercept the wagons and destroy the grain if he could not bring it off. He destroyed twenty-four barrels of flour which had been ground for the rebels and all the grain in the mill—one hundred bushels. From the two prisoners captured at the mill it was learned that the enemy had fallen back from Hagerstown. In this affair Brisbane was supported by the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers of General Neill's brigade. That night the two regiments detached with General Brisbane returned to the camp in the vicinity of Waynesboro. Except the troops of Brisbane the whole Division moved to Leitersburg, where it encamped for the night.

Sunday the twelfth was a quiet day. Religious services were held in the camp of the Thirty-third Regiment Blue Reserves, and as the diarist remarked: "Our efficient chaplain will go rusty again for another week." The chaplain of the Thirty-second was a helpful addition to the staff. He could preach when opportunity offered, was always ready with a kindly greeting; ever willing to be of service, he found frequent occasions to put the ministrations of his calling to a good and useful purpose. He was a famous provider, and what "his country" sometimes failed to supply, he would secure in far more generous measure from "the country" around about.

He had the full, true, sincere and trustful convictions of a sound orthodox belief; wholly different from another chaplain in a nearby Army of the Potomac regiment, who, though proficient, efficient in every other way, and much beloved by the men, believed in nothing at all, and was the veriest skeptic. This after a time came to the knowledge of the colonel, himself a sound churchman. He summoned the chaplain, who, upon inquiry, freely conceded his non-believing delinquencies. The colonel, recognizing how good he had been to the men, was reluctant to

part with him, yet, as he said, indifferent as they might be to any preaching at all, they necessarily demanded that he who was required to preach should at least be as fairly well disciplined in his calling as they were required to be in theirs, so he demanded his resignation. There was little delay in its acceptance. A demonstration for some time in preparation awaited his departure. The dress parade of the evening of his last day in camp was made the occasion of a farewell tribute; the colonel in a few well-chosen remarks wished him God-speed, and then the ten first sergeants marched out to the front and centre. A wooden sword, specially made for the occasion, twelve feet long and of proportionate width, with the words in big red letters, "Thou shalt not kill," painted on it, borne by two husky fellows, was produced and formally presented to the retiring chaplain. Lifted into the head-quarter ambulance by the two burden-bearers, the chaplain followed it. He was driven to the railway station, boarded the train, and both his ex-reverence and the sword disappeared forever from everything else save the memory of those familiar with the incident, who no doubt will still recall it.

On Monday the thirteenth, at eight o'clock, the regiment, as did the entire brigade, again resumed the march, this time to Hagerstown, some twelve miles distant, whence the enemy had withdrawn on the day before. It reached its destination about six. Now in close touch with the right wing of the Army of the Potomac and the cavalry force of General Kilpatrick, the brigade, with the cavalry, proceeded to uncover the enemy, who still maintained his lines not far distant. The Thirty-third Regiment, Blue Reserves, became briskly engaged in quite an active skirmish, acquitted itself most commendably and suffered a loss of nine men wounded, and as accounted for in the division official itinerary, but not returned in the regimental losses, one man killed.

On the fourteenth the regiment was ordered into line of battle in the early morning, where it remained until later in the day, where, upon the announcement that Lee's entire army had recrossed the Potomac at Williamsport, it returned to camp. On this night a rain-storm of some pretensions, while it received due recognition in the diary of the 119th's officer, in the phrase "rained terribly during the night," seemed to have escaped the observation of those who were preserving the records of the Thirty-second.

The Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers was through with its

duty with Brisbane, and that same night, Saturday the eleventh, General Neill's brigade was ordered at once to rejoin the Army of the Potomac. As no specific instructions had been given General Smith for the disposition of his troops, exclusive of Brisbane's brigade, he distributed his forces to the eastward and southward, Cavetown, Benevola, where Beaver Creek crosses the turnpike, and Boonsboro, covering a radius of some eight to twelve miles, and himself reported to General Meade for instructions, at the same time recommending that, in view of the pending engagement then believed to be imminent, his forces be divided among the "old divisions" of the Army of the Potomac—a plan which General Meade did not seem to favor. Its further consideration was avoided, with the disappearance of the likelihood of battle, by the withdrawal of the enemy to his own side of the Potomac.

On Wednesday the fifteenth, their immediate presence in the city of New York demanded for the suppression of the memorable draft riots of the summer of 1863, the regiments of the New York State National Guard were hastened with all despatch to Frederick, Maryland, and thence to their destination.

The absence of so many of his troops at a time so critical is thus commented on by Maj.-Gen. Charles W. Sandford, commanding the First Division New York State National Guard, in his official report of December 30, 1863:¹

During the absence of all these regiments² of my Division on the 13th of July last a riot of the most serious character occurred (in consequence of the commencement of the United States draft) which for three or four days was more disgraceful in its character and more serious in its consequence than any before known in our City and which could not have lasted twelve hours if one third of our regiments had been home at its commencement.

Upon the first alarm upon the requisition of his honor the mayor the whole of the division remaining in the City was ordered on duty, but the absence of over 8000 men at the seat of war had left me with so small a force that my means were entirely inadequate to the magnitude of the occasion.

With the departure of the New York troops and the concentration of the Pennsylvania militia at Hagerstown under General

¹ War Records, vol. xxvii, part ii, p. 228.

² Sevcath, 800; fifth, 900; eighth, 350; eleventh, 850; twelfth, 700; twenty-second, 600; thirty-seventh, 600; sixth, 650; sixty-ninth, 700; fourth, 500; seventy-first, 650; fifty-fifth, 350; eighty-fourth, 400; idem, p. 227.

Brisbane, who had been designated as its military governor, the connection of Brig.-Gen. William Farrar Smith, U. S. V., with the Emergency Service of 1863 practically ceased. Of high repute in his chosen profession of arms, not only for his soldierly courage and capacity, but for his scholarly attainments and ability, his favorable comment on the conduct of the troops under him during that service is of especial value. In his official report ¹ there is this significant paragraph:

Before closing I must call to the remembrance of the general commanding the force that I moved without a quartermaster or commissary, without supply trains, some regiments even without having haversacks, and with no adequate transportation of the cooking utensils of the men and must pay the proper tribute to the general behavior of the troops during long marches in rainy weather and without sufficient food. The rugged mountain roads left many of them barefooted, but the greater portion of the command seemed animated by a desire to do all that was required in the service of their country.

Col. Brisbane deserves special mention for the manner in which he managed and led his command, and I earnestly recommend him to notice.

[The records at Harrisburg do not disclose that General Brisbane—"Colonel," as he is always styled by General Smith—held either rank in the militia of Pennsylvania during the campaign of 1863, nor does he appear to have had any other rank in the United States Army after his honorable discharge as Lieutenant-Colonel of the Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers in October, 1862. It is fortunate that this well-deserved recognition of a meritorious officer helps in a measure to rescue his record from its otherwise official oblivion.—THE AUTHOR.]

As the narrative of this Valley campaign nears its close an interesting happening must not be allowed to pass unnoticed. Chambersburg had her sore trials. Lee's invasion was a heavy strain. His order to avoid the appropriation of private property did not meet with a cordial acquiescence. His officers did not seem at all times to encourage its observance nor lend their best efforts to its enforcement. A notable incident illustrative of these conditions is said to have been the manner in which the provost marshal of Chambersburg had sought to make himself as inaccessible as possible to those in search of protection from soldiers disposed to freely help themselves. Though his headquarters were at the court-house, he had stowed himself away in an interior apartment, not easily accessible.

¹ War Records, *idem*, p. 223.

A large wholesale grocery establishment had fallen under the ban of the soldiers' spleen. Its failure to yield to persuasion had been met by violence and its stock of goods was rapidly disappearing. Every effort of the proprietors to communicate with this official had been foiled, when a bright young fellow in their employ, with a better knowledge of how he might be reached, climbed a water-spout on the outside of the court-house wall, gained an entrance through a window, secured an interview with him, made the plight of his employers known, when a guard was promptly dispatched to eject the intruders and stop the plunder. But the men who had thus been foiled of their opportunities had kept a keen eye on the boy who had accomplished their discomfiture, with a view to revenge and retribution, and it was not far away. Soon the troops began to withdraw, one by one the guards were gradually relieved. It was then that these disappointed soldiers with enough stragglers gathered to assure their purpose, seized the lad, placed him at a spigot on his haunches in front of a hogshhead of molasses, and there he sat, carefully watched, compelled to fill the canteen of each soldier with the slowly running viscous fluid until his persecutors saw he could no longer endure the task, when, laying him flat on his back, they tied his trousers at the ankles and his coat-sleeves at the wrist, placed his neck under the spigot, turned it on full head until the molasses had filled his clothing almost to bursting, stood him on his feet, and sent him away, content in their conclusion that the full measure of their vengeance had been satisfactorily attained. It appeared more like a Yankee trick than southern invention. Unique beyond precedent, the victim preserved its memories, rather for a humorous reminiscence than as a lingering resentment. He does say, however, that he permitted more than half a generation to pass before he allowed molasses, even under its more persuasive designation of syrup, to pass his lips again.

There were little flurries looking to the return of the enemy rather in detachments for a raid than in force for operation. So General Brisbane had been instructed to watch the fords at Williamsport and Falling Waters. But he never attempted another invasion; this was his last, and, as was said subsequently, "It was on Pennsylvania's soil that rebellion reached its flood, and as it slowly ebbd the other way, reared a marathon on Round

Top and made great Gettysburg immortal as the ages." The days for outpost, picket, and line of battle were over, camp, march, drill, guard mount, followed for a few more, and then the campaign of this summer of 1863 was afterward a patriotic memory.

The sixteenth of July was fairly eventful. The general orders from Governor Curtin declaring that, the emergency over, the troops would be returned to their home rendezvous as soon as transportation was available, was published at the evening parade. General Brisbane after its publication made a felicitous speech, profuse in congratulations, abundant in sentiment, grateful in acknowledgments. General Brisbane was an excellent officer. He knew as well how to be appreciative of service as he did how to forcefully exact it.

It so happened, too, that for the day the camps of the 118th and 119th were not far away, at least as the soldier had come to know how to compute distance. In other words, it did not make much difference to him, how far away the object or the purpose was, if he had to or wanted to reach it. Throughout the day the men of the Thirty-second had opportunity to extend a good cheer and a hearty hospitable welcome to their many visitors. It was a bright spot in the campaign. Those who went were replete with story upon their return of what they had seen and where they had seen it. What they had been told, and how generous had been their treatment. With the men of the Thirty-second the visit seems never to have been forgotten and its survivors still recall the incident, whenever it is pertinent to the occasion.

This is one of the stories of the day that still finds a place in memory.

A well-remembered non-commissioned officer of the 119th, who afterward rose to prominent rank in the regiment, one of the visiting party, had dallied a little too long, and inopportunately fell upon and into the custody of the army headquarters provost guard. Everything was on the move, the guards were few and the prisoners many; the teamsters, too, had been disposed to be sportive, their places on a number of mules without drivers were supplied from those in custody. This lot fell to our delinquent non-commissioned officer. Remembering that no list had been taken of those in arrest, he set himself about to conjecture how soon and how he could avoid his predicament. The trains had started on

the turnpike for Baltimore; the pike led directly there, and that was where our dallying soldier did not propose to go if he could help it. The army could have but one destination, the nearest available crossing of the Potomac, and that lay off to the right and not all the way down the pike. The night was bright moonlight, the guards' watchfulness relaxed, escape was not impossible. The route by the pike clearly indicated to the trained eye that a heavy column of marching men had recently passed over it. Pretty soon this heavy trail bore off on a road that turned abruptly to the right toward the Potomac; the train kept straight on. Our non-commissioned officer caught the scent keenly. At the first convenient shadow he slipped off his mule, dodged into the timber for cover, made good his escape, quickly picked up the trail, and by daylight was in the camp of his regiment near the river, his absence over his time not yet discovered. It was too good a story to keep, and soon became a tasty morsel of regimental gossip.

A single day had scarcely gone, with rainy and disagreeable weather, to be sure, when there goes forth in the diarist's entry of the seventeenth a wail of the monotony of camp life, relieved somewhat by the arrival of boxes and packages from considerate friends at home. On other days the end was not yet, but now the tension was off, the enemy had gone. What they had come for, the "emergency," was over, and the only end for the other days was "awaiting transportation."

On Saturday the twenty-eighth the weather continued warm—very warm. Captain Loudenslager and his Company E, and Captain Allen and his Company C, marched into Hagerstown, reported at headquarters at six o'clock for provost duty, when, their orders countermanded, they returned to camp.

The usual Sunday morning inspection was the feature of the morning of the nineteenth, followed for Company C by its attendance at divine service in the Episcopal church in Hagerstown. In the evening the chaplain of the regiment conducted a service, largely attended, in the camp.

On Monday, the twentieth, with no interruption of the usual routine of camp duty, affairs in the evening took on something of a social turn. The several companies of the regiment supplied their detachments, a serenading party was made up, and complimentary serenades tendered to General Brisbane at his headquar-

ters, and at their several residences to a number of the specially pronounced Unionists of Hagerstown. The usual functional courtesies and hospitalities incident to such occasions followed and the whole party returned to camp about ten o'clock, bearing the freely expressed appreciation of those for whom the little remembrance had been arranged. It was the last night in the vicinity, and hence so selected.

The regiment left its Hagerstown encampment at eight o'clock on the morning of the twenty-first, and after a tiresome but not a tedious march reached Greencastle at about half-past four in the afternoon, where it encamped on the same spot the regiment had occupied in the previous September. The well-remembered spring of fine cool water was still there, and not a landmark had been disturbed.

Without any definite explanation of how it came about, it is recorded that on Wednesday the twenty-second, Company A brought into camp several rebel prisoners whom they had in their charge, a portion of whom had been engaged in the attack on Carlisle on the first of July.

The twenty-third and twenty-fourth were two uneventful days attended by the excessive heat then seasonably prevailing and the requisite drills, parades, roll-calls, and guard mounts.

Marching orders previously received, reveille was sounded at two o'clock in the morning of Saturday the twenty-fifth, the regiment moved at five and arrived at Chambersburg at eleven, where the camp was established to the accompaniment of a rain and wind storm of some violence.

Sunday, the twenty-sixth, was a quiet day in camp, and in the evening the regiment entrained for Philadelphia. It reached the city at noon on Monday, where a most creditable escort awaited its arrival. A parade followed through some of the principal streets. At its conclusion there was a general handshaking, greeting, and reception. For the two following days the companies reported for a daily roll-call, and on August first the whole regiment was mustered out by Lieut.-Col. Isaac Starr, mustering officer.

Inquiry is much retarded and a serious historic impairment necessarily followed the failure to discover any official report of this campaign, either from General Brisbane or any of the four Pennsylvania colonels who commanded his Twenty-eighth, Thir-



(Charles S. Smith
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tieth, Thirty-second and Thirty-third regiments. Nothing is found at Harrisburg or in the Government "War Records" that would indicate that any such reports were ever made.

The regimental archives are alike scant. Full of data, detail, and incident attendant upon the beginning of a service, the most conspicuous rendered in the regiment's early history, they supply nothing of what followed its close. There was no order of congratulation summarizing events or conferring distinction nor do the minutes of the subsequent meetings of the Board of Officers give it any special mention. Colonel Smith's General Order of August 4, 1863, announcing that he "re-assumes the command of the First Regiment Grey Reserves, Reserves Brigade, organized and officered as it was previous (viz., June 25) to being mustered into the service of the State as the Thirty-second Regiment P. M.," is published to the command and the incident is closed.

The militia, however, did not fail to contribute something of itself, and in coöperation with the volunteer forces attached to its column, to the chastisement that fell upon the enemy in his Pennsylvania misadventure. Besides, it won encomiums and approbation from national and State authorities alike.

Maj.-Gen. Darius N. Couch, U. S. V., commanding the Department of the Susquehanna, in his official reports ¹ of the operations of that Department, June 11-July 15, 1863, makes special mention of some of the substantial results accomplished by his troops.

Col. Pierce of the 12th Penna. Cav. who succeeded Milroy: killed, wounded and captured a rebel cavalry company at McConnellsburg. . . . Had Col. Pierce fully carried out my instructions he would have inflicted very heavy loss on the rebels, breaking up their trains.

On July 5th Captain Jones, First New York Cavalry, attacked Lee's wagon train near Greencastle and brought off 645 prisoners, 300 of whom were wounded, 20 wagons and one piece of artillery.

Number of prisoners reported 1341, of whom 500 were taken under arms, 400 wounded and the remainder stragglers and deserters. This does not include quite a number who escaped through the mountains and went north, being aided in this by the citizens.

Of the regiments supplied by Pennsylvania, General Couch makes this approving comment:

The militia of Pennsylvania raised to resist the invasion was composed of men from all classes and professions and was a fine body of men.

¹ War Records, vol. xxvii, part ii, p. 211.

In his acknowledgments for the aid and assistance rendered him by the State officials and the "great number of gentlemen residing within the limits of the Department, all working for the common good," he makes special mention of a prominent Philadelphia organization of nation-wide repute for its patriotic war service as follows:

Among the patriotic associations of the country, the Union League of Philadelphia is not surpassed for its vigor and efficient labor. It alone placed several regiments in the field.

The value of the militia force to the campaign of 1863 is thus commented on by Brig.-Gen. A. L. Russell, Pennsylvania's efficient adjutant-general, in his annual report of 1863:

Under the call of the President, New York sent forward six thousand three hundred and eighty-five (6385) men, and New Jersey furnished five hundred and two (502) men.

Whilst expressing her acknowledgments to her sister states for their timely assistance, it should not, however, be forgotten that the defence of Pennsylvania, at this point, was the defence also of New York and New Jersey.

The invasion of Pennsylvania and Maryland by General Lee in June last, which resulted so disastrously to the rebel army in the memorable days of the July battle of Gettysburg, contemplated in the programme of the rebel leaders the capture and sackage of the State capital, the destruction of the bridges over the Susquehanna, and the transfer of the seat of war to Pennsylvania.

The large force of militia called out by the proclamation of your Excellency of the 26th of June organized under the command of Maj.-Genl. Couch commanding the Department of the Susquehanna and the extensive fortifications opposite Harrisburg, continued under the directions of that officer, no one can doubt had the effect of retarding the march of the rebel army as to enable the Army of the Potomac to arrive in time to avert so dreadful a calamity.

Bates, in the fifth volume of his "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," concludes his chapter on the militia in the campaign of 1863 with this appreciative recognition of the value of their services:

Further services for which the militia had been called, was no longer required, and during the months of August and September the majority of the men were mustered out.

With a few exceptions they were not brought to mortal conflict. They nevertheless rendered most important service. They came forward at a moment when there was pressing need. Their presence gave great moral support to the Union army, and had that army been defeated at Gettysburg,

they would have taken the places of the fallen, and would have fought with a valor and desperation worthy of veterans. Called suddenly to the field from the walks of private life, without a moment's opportunity for drill or discipline, they grasped their muskets, and by their prompt obedience to every order showed their willingness—all unprepared as they were—to face an enemy before whom veterans had often quailed.

The foregoing paragraph is the conclusion of a series of liberal citations from Bates's "History of Pennsylvania Volunteers," from which the conclusions are drawn on the pensionable status of the Pennsylvania militia engaged in the Antietam and Gettysburg campaigns of 1862 and 1863, as established in Senate Document No. 378, 61st Congress, 2d Session, entitled:

FEDERAL AND STATE MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

Mr. McCUMBER presented the following

HISTORY OF CERTAIN FEDERAL TROOPS WHICH, BY REASON OF SHORT OR DISPUTED SERVICE, HAVE NO PENSIONABLE STATUS, AND STATE MILITIAS WHICH WERE ACTIVELY ENGAGED IN THE CIVIL WAR FOR DIFFERENT PERIODS OF TIME, BUT WHICH WERE NEVER MUSTERED INTO THE SERVICE, AND WHICH, THEREFORE, HAVE NO PENSIONABLE STATUS.

The facts disclosed in these citations, so concise in structure and convincing in deduction, accepted as proofs by the United States authorities, show that the care Pennsylvania took in preserving the history of her volunteers, at the hands of her able historian, the Hon. Samuel P. Bates, as thus adduced in these later years, is a tribute to the watchfulness and forethought of the men of that day that could not then have been within the scope of reasonable anticipation. The citations are too lengthy for reproduction here, but Bates's "History," to be found in all our public libraries, is always readily accessible, while a Senate Public Document is not. The text, deductions, conclusions, and findings of that document, so far as it treats of our State Militia, of much interest and some value, helpful to supplement the story here told, are as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA

In the early fall of 1862 and again in the early summer of 1863 Pennsylvania organized a large body of militia or emergency troops, primarily for the defence of the State and incidentally and ultimately for the support of the Union armies under McClellan and Meade in their fierce conflicts with

Lee's army of northern Virginia in the campaigns north of the Potomac River, made famous by the battles of South Mountain and Antietam, Maryland, and Gettysburg, Pa.

Twenty-six regiments of Pennsylvania emergency militia were raised in 1862, numbered from the first to the twenty-fifth, inclusive, and one known as the "National Guard Regiment," and also a number of independent companies of infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

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These militia troops were organized at various dates between September 1 and 21, 1862, and were discharged at various dates between September 15 and October 15, 1862. The longest period of service for any of them was one month.

In June, 1863, a considerable body of Pennsylvania State troops were organized to meet the emergency occasioned by the threatened invasion of that State by the Confederate army under General Lee. These troops were not mustered into the service of the United States, but were called out by Governor Curtin for the defence of the State as long as the exigencies of the time required. They are generally known as the "Emergency militia or the ninety-day militia of 1863," and consisted of twenty-eight regiments of infantry, from the thirty-second to the sixtieth, inclusive (except the thirty-third), together with several batteries and independent companies. They numbered about 25,000 men and were temporarily under the command of United States officers and were coöperating with United States forces. They were not mustered into the military service of the United States, and while so commanded they were taken beyond the limits of the State and kept beyond those limits for a comparatively short period.

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The Pennsylvania militia regiments of 1863 were organized at various dates between June 26 and July 13, 1863, and were mustered out at various dates between August 1 and September 9, 1863. A very few of them were in service for about sixty days; the greater number served but little more than thirty days.

The officers and men of the Pennsylvania Militia are given a pensionable status under the general law at the Pension Bureau by a decision of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior rendered March 3, 1892, in the case of Randolph M. Manley. Company I, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia, and reported in volume 5 of Pension Decisions, page 295. Their very brief service precludes any pensionable status under the act of June 27, 1890, but if any of them had served ninety days a pensionable service under that law by virtue of the above decision would undoubtedly be recognized.

The basis of the decision which gives the members of the Pennsylvania Militia a pensionable status is that they were called into service by the President of the United States and were, therefore, officers and enlisted men of militia employed in the military service of the United States as contemplated by the first paragraph of section 4693, Revised Statutes, which confers a pensionable benefit upon any officer of the army, including regulars, volunteers, and militia, or any officer in the Navy or Marine Corps, or any enlisted man, however employed, in the military or naval service of the United States, or in its Marine Corps, whether regularly mustered or not.

disabled by reason of any wound or injury received, or disease contracted, while in the service of the United States and in the line of duty.

A distinctly different view, however, regarding the military status of the Pennsylvania Militia is taken by the War Department, the holding there being that these troops should not be considered as in the military service of the United States in the sense that they were a part of its military establishment, inasmuch as they were raised in response to a call, not of the President of the United States, but of the governor of the State of Pennsylvania, in which it was stated that "they will be mustered into the service of the State for the period of ninety days, but will be required to serve only so much of the period of muster as the safety of our people and the honor of our State may require." An exhaustive statement regarding this matter is contained in a letter addressed by General Ainsworth to the Commissioner of Pensions, dated February 13, 1899, which is printed as a part of Senate Adverse Report No. 899, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session. That letter concludes with the statement that the military status of the Pennsylvania ninety-day state militia of 1863 is not described by any words used in the first paragraph of section 4693, Revised Statutes, quoted above, but that it is accurately and precisely described in the third paragraph of that section by the words "Any person not an enlisted soldier in the army, serving for the time being as a member of the militia of any State, under orders of an officer of the United States," and to such person that law gave only a limited pensionable status, namely, a status for wound or injury received in battle with the rebels or Indians, provided the claim was filed and completed prior to July 4, 1874, as explained in the first pages of this document.

However divergent these views may be regarding the military status of the Pennsylvania Militia, the fact remains that, whether properly or improperly, the members thereof are recognized at the bureau for full pensionable status under the general law. It is proper to remark that the adverse report (899) above mentioned was made on a bill (S. 394) proposing recognition by the National Government of the military status of the Pennsylvania Militia of 1863, thus showing that Congress adopted the view of the War Department regarding the military status of that body of troops.

The regiment resumed its routine, though details are meagre, but it was apparently with much of its former zest. This was evidenced by a confirmation in the militia of what had already been demonstrated for the volunteers, the readiness of our people to respond willingly to a call to arms, a willingness that was neither deterred by the casualties of war, nor impaired by the frequent repetition of the call. In Company D, where only does this evidence seem to be best attainable, twelve new members were added to the active roll at its first meeting after the campaign, and so on from time to time during the following six months other names were added, all men of reputation and worth, until the new recruits within that period aggregated thirty-eight.

There is but little preserved of record of the drills, parades, and inspections that for the next year were included within the scope of regimental operations, either for instruction or display. A General Order of October 21, 1863, directed that the regiment should assemble at the City Armory, Broad and Race Streets, on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at eight o'clock P.M., for inspection armed and equipped "as far as practicable." Commandants were "enjoined to have every man on the rolls present." Colonel Smith was in command, and except that the inspection was held, there is nothing further reported.

In obedience to a general order of December 22, 1863, the regiment paraded with Colonel Smith in command at nine o'clock on the morning of December 29, as an escort to the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Veteran Volunteers, returning home for the thirty days' furlough incident to their re-enlistment.

General Order No. 6, of February 18, 1864, from regimental headquarters directed the regiment to assemble for parade (in commemoration of the birthday of Washington) at the armory, Broad Street below Race, on Monday, the 22d inst., at 9.15 A.M., in full-dress uniform with overcoats (unless countermanded) and white gloves. The weather seemed to have permitted it, as the regiment paraded without overcoats. Colonel Smith was in command, the route short, and the turnout handsome, so the record reads.

The celebration of the third anniversary on the 19th of April, 1864, some time in preparation, was made a feature by a "Military and Citizens' Dress Ball" at the Academy of Music. The price of admission was fixed at two dollars and the net proceeds were appropriated in aid of the Central Fair of the Sanitary Commission. This function proved quite a success and the sum of \$1779.31 was paid over to the Commission. The gross receipts were \$3202.70 and the expenses \$1423.39.

Captain Dendy Sharwood, of Company C, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, had been a corporal in Company C of the Gray Reserves. He died of disease while still in the service, on November 21, 1863, and was buried with military honors under the escort of his old company, Captain William W. Allen commanding, at Laurel Hill Cemetery on November 24.

Lieutenant Edward Everett Coxe, of Company D, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died of wounds received in action at the

Battle of Rappahannock Station, Virginia, November 7, 1863, and Captain William C. Moss, of Company D, 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, died of disease while still in the service in the early winter of 1864. Both had been members of and went out to the field from Company D of the Gray Reserves. The company in touching and appropriate memorial resolutions paid fitting tribute to their worth, their virtues, and their valor as soldiers and as men.

The Board of Officers, with the assistance of their families, made special efforts to secure the remains of Major Truefitt and Captain Warner, killed at Spottsylvania Court-house, but the battle-fields of that campaign not altogether free from raiding columns of the enemy until after Lee's surrender, their efforts were not successful until after the close of the war.

As indicated by a resolution of Company D, on June 3, 1864, the last vestige of the gray uniforms disappeared. The resolution instructed the quartermaster-sergeant to present the gray coats, pants, etc., in possession of the company to the volunteer and cooper shop refreshment saloons. About the same time the surplus gray cloth remaining in the quartermaster's department was disposed of at public sale.

The Board of Officers resumed its sessions September 2, 1863. The meetings held at monthly intervals, with others by adjournment and when specially called, were all well and attentively attended, until the unfriendly legislation of 1864 reduced the organization to a battalion and deprived it of its field officers. Out of the thirty-four meetings which that period may be said to include, Colonel Smith was in attendance at all of them, and Captain Loudenslager scored but a single absence. Captains Clark and Keyser rarely missed, with Captains Allen, Keys, White, and Gardner so frequently present as to be at all times in close touch with the regular proceedings. Major Nicholson, watchful of the every interest, active in all measures for betterment and progress, was a constant attendant. Adjutant George D. Bethel, still the faithful, industrious, and zealous officer in regular attendance up to that time, seems to have withdrawn. Coincident in date with the passage of the Militia Act of May, 1864, if chosen to be so considered, that act might be fairly treated as operating as an honorable discharge. As Bethel's name is not again found in the records, he may have so chosen. He was succeeded by J. Stewart Brown, who except with brief intervals

when G. T. Irwin, Geo. A. Smith, A. R. Foering and T. Allman acted temporarily, served as acting adjutant and secretary until the Board ceased to hold its sessions. At all the meetings there was a full representation of the subaltern officers, Lieutenant Frishmuth, as he is styled after the Gettysburg campaign, or Lieut. John Story Jenks representing the Battery until, with its refusal to organize as infantry in February of 1864, it withdrew from the regiment. Major William H. Kern, paymaster, and Lieutenant A. R. Foering, quartermaster, rarely away, never lost their interest. Lieut.-Col. Isaac Starr, Jr., remained active until his resignation was accepted to date from February 29, 1864. Captain Chas. Frederick Hupfield, from the beginning, a prominent and useful officer, was on June 17, 1863, honorably discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. Captain George W. Gardner, who had been the first sergeant of Company C, succeeded Captain Geo. W. Kern as captain of Company H, and Captain J. Parker Martin succeeded Captain G. West Blake as captain of Company I. Captain Martin brought with him an honorable record and valuable experience: made first lieutenant of Company F, Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, September 12, 1861, and captain October 9, 1862, he had resigned to be honorably discharged February 9, 1863. Captain John McCright was made captain of Company B.

Supported by a preamble that set forth, among other things, that since the formation of the regiment it has been a practical school of instruction in the duties and discipline of the soldier, and has sent to share the deprivations of the camp, the glory and dangers of the battle-field, nearly three hundred of its members as commissioned and non-commissioned officers, some of whom in their devotion to the sacred cause in which they were engaged of upholding the glory of our country's flag and maintaining for us and future generations the blessings of the Union "have thus sacrificed their lives—they now, alas, fill a soldier's grave"—the Board of Officers at its meeting of December 2, 1863, resolved "That as a tribute of respect to their memory a suitable tablet be procured and placed in this armory on which shall be inscribed the name, rank, and regiment of those formerly members of this—who have been killed in battle or who have died from wounds received or disease contracted when in the service of their country."

The committee appointed to carry into effect the purpose of this

resolution, Captains Clark, Loudenslager, Keys, White, Keyser, Allen, and Gardner, and Lieutenants Dusenberry, Maris, and C. S. Jones, subsequently reported that they had procured the tablet, and by direction of the Board it was turned over to the Committee on Armory to be properly and suitably placed in the armory building.

No name in the history of the city of Philadelphia for several generations through a worthy ancestor and his descendants has been more highly respected nor more favorably known than that of John Price Wetherill. A letter of acknowledgment from the one who stood for the generation of the sixties, upon the receipt of resolutions of the Board, thanking him for favors done and services rendered, is illustrative of the estimation in which the regiment was held by the best people of the city. The letter is as follows:

PHILADELPHIA March 28, 1864.

LIEUT. ALBERT R. FOERING,

Qr. M. 1st Regiment, G. R.

My dear Sir: I am in receipt of the handsome engrossed Resolution passed at a stated meeting of your Board of Officers. For this kind remembrance, of the very little share done, please accept my thanks. I have always felt the need in our city of one good efficient regiment, and have long since come to the conclusion that to secure that result, that the efforts of the city authorities should be centred in the 1st Regiment Gray Reserves. To accomplish this my endeavors, either private or public, have been and still will be most cheerfully given, feeling assured that, as New York is proud of her 7th Regiment, so will we in Philadelphia with equal confidence greet your Regiment as in every way its equal.

I am your obt. servant,

JOHN P. WETHERILL.

The regiment was re-equipped in a new fatigue uniform—dark blue cloth coat, light blue kersey trousers, and regulation cap. The Committee on Uniforms were authorized to make the necessary contracts for furnishing five hundred uniforms complete, and “to draw upon the funds now in the hands of the Paymaster for the payment of the same—said uniforms not to cost over fifteen (\$15) dollars each and the whole amount not to exceed seven thousand five hundred (\$7500) dollars.” The cloth and kersey was purchased from the firm of Bullock and Sons, the uniforms were made and trimmed by Charles Stokes & Co., and the caps bought at a United States Government sale. The total cost for the five hundred and two complete, material and manufacture, was seven thousand six hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fifty-

four cents (\$7688.54), thirteen dollars and fifty cents (\$13.50) per uniform. They were assigned, forty-five to each company, free of charge. "All uniforms required over and above this number to be paid for upon delivery at the rate of fourteen dollars and fifty cents (\$14.50) cents each." The contract was completed and the committee, consisting of Major Frank P. Nicholson, chairman, and Captains Jacob Loudenslager, James D. Keyser, and Lieutenant J. M. Ross, members, discharged at the session of the Board held March 16, 1864.

The margin between this re-equipment and the legislative disintegration incident to the operation of the Act of May 4, 1864, was very narrow. That act, entitled "an act for the discipline, organization, and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," in its 101st and concluding section provided "That any act or acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act or authorizing any organization or organizations not herein prescribed are hereby repealed." With this wholesale, indiscriminate, and sweeping muster out the commissions of all the officers expired by limitation. Though it was conceded, as the report of the committee to consider the question shows, that "by an act approved May 4, 1864, repealing the act of May 15, 1861, the Reserve Brigade was virtually disbanded," the regiment was loathe to yield to this imperative demand or at once seek a rehabilitation under the new conditions imposed. There was hope of helpful supplementary legislation before the session, which was likely to last through the summer, closed, so there was dalliance with the conclusion, awaiting adjournment or action.

Meanwhile the enemy was again across the Potomac. General Jubal Early in the beginning of July of 1864, with his corps of Confederate infantry, had left the Petersburg front, where the Army of the Potomac had Lee beleagured, with a view to extensive operations on Baltimore and Washington. There were no defenders for Washington except hospital convalescents and government clerks, and Baltimore was scarcely better provided. Despite the hindrance of no organization, the spirit of the hour was again abroad, and over his signature as Charles S. Smith, late Colonel First Regiment Infantry Reserve Brigade, Colonel Smith published on July 11, 1864, a call requesting the late commissioned officers of the First Regiment Reserve Brigade to meet at the City Armory, Broad and Race, at 10 o'clock on the following

morning, Monday, July 12, for the purpose of organizing a regiment for immediate service in the present emergency. Simultaneously with this call there also appeared one from Major Nicholson, and another from "one of the captains of the old organization." The companies made prompt response, and the initiatory call was answered at the meeting for B by Captain McCreight, Lieutenants Pollock and Greer; C, Lieutenants Barrington and Brown; D, Captain West, Lieutenants Secger and Prosser; E, Captain Kennedy; H, Captain Gardner and Lieutenant Klett; I, Captain Martin and Lieutenant Maris; and K, Captain Keys and Lieutenant Woelpper. Further action, however, was suspended. The Sixth Corps, hurriedly despatched by water transportation from the lines at Petersburg, with its one division at the Monocacy and the other two at Fort Stevens, so discomfited Early that he hastened across the river to await his final rout, when later on he was wholly overcome by Sheridan in the Shenandoah Valley.

The looked-for supplementary legislation came, but it was not so helpful as was hoped for. This was what was accomplished by the efforts to put the service back, or a part of it at least, to what it was before it had been so summarily disposed of. The third section of the further supplement to the Militia Act of May 4, approved August 26, 1864, which restored the special military organizations of the city of Philadelphia and elsewhere to all their original vested rights, privileges, and immunities, and again validated the commissions of their officers, was apparently rendered wholly nugatory by its proviso "that such organizations shall be in all things subject to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement."

This involved other obligations, other responsibilities than those comprehended in the original terms of the enlistment, and the question of what was the status of the regiment under these new conditions, what to do and how to do it, was therefore on September 7, 1864, referred for report and recommendation to a committee composed of Colonel Smith, Major Nicholson, Captains Kennedy, Keys, Gardner, Clark, White, McCreight and Martin, and Lieutenants Allman, Delleker, and Powell, who on September 19, 1864—another date coincidental with the 119th's well-performed services, when Sheridan sent the "enemy whirling through Winchester"—presented an exhaustive, elaborate, and convincing report. Their conclusions were that despite the reinstatement it was for the

active members to say whether they were willing to accept and assume the responsibilities and obligations clearly imposed by its proviso. They therefore recommended that, accompanied with the necessary information for the better understanding of the matter, the question of continuance or dissolution be submitted to the several companies of the regiment for the separate action of each.

The Board of Officers on the same date submitted "to the rank and file, the active members, as they now composed the regiment, the commissions of all the officers having expired," a circular for their information, instruction, and their better guidance in whatever action they might take on the resolution that accompanied it. The circular was to the effect that the act of reinstatement included in its acceptance as comprehended in its proviso obedience to all orders of the commander-in-chief, with the surrender of all claim to any special privilege heretofore enjoyed. The term of service was fixed at five years, with no release unless discharged by the proper officer; the three years already served to be counted as part of the seven years which exempted from further militia duty. Organized companies were to be first called into active service in case of invasion, or during war, for such time as the governor might determine, after them the enrolled militia. This enrolled militia, if the law was to be enforced, included all men, not members of active companies, between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five. The individual citizen between the ages named was compelled until exempted by a seven years' service to parade three times each year with a company, and twice with a regiment of the enrolled militia. And this was the resolution that went to the companies:

Resolved, That the Commanding Officers of Companies be requested to call meetings of their Companies in order that they may take such action as they may deem proper in the reorganization of the Regiment by the election of Company officers; or to notify the Board of Officers that they desire to dissolve their connection with the Regiment.

There was deliberate and considerate action by the several companies and a formal presentation of results at the meeting of the Board of Officers of October 5, 1864. Companies A, C, and E resolved to hold elections for commissioned officers as of the Reserve Brigade, and to subsequently announce whether they would accept and assume the terms and conditions of the Act of May 4, 1864.

Company I resolved to remain in the service unconditionally, and proceeded at once to the nomination and election of officers under the provisions of the Act of 1864. Company B's resolution was that it "was not willing to accept the privilege by organizing and electing officers under the provisions of the new militia law"; Company D's, "that the representatives of this company in the Board of Officers be requested to notify that body of our desire to dissolve our connection with the 1st Reg't G. R."; Company G's, "that this company declines to accept the privilege of organizing under the new militia bill and electing its officers." Company H had as yet taken no action. Companies F and K made no report.

At the next meeting, October 17, 1864, changes were made in reports already presented, and others were received from companies that had not yet been heard from. Company E reported that it had reconsidered and withdrawn its conditional action and resolved "to call in all property preparatory to winding up its affairs." Company C reported that it had so amended its former conclusions as to now finally resolve "That the representatives of this company at the Board of Officers be instructed to insist upon an immediate winding up and settling of the civic affairs of the regiment so far as this company is concerned." Captain Kennedy reported on behalf of his Company F that at its October monthly meeting it had been resolved that his company should disband. Company H had resolved "that the Board of Officers be notified of our desire to dissolve our connection with the regiment," and Captain Keys stated for Company K that the company "had held a meeting and passed a resolution which was conditional, the condition being that they would coincide with the action of the balance of the companies." There survived, then, but the two companies, I, with its unconditional acceptance, and A, with its resolve to hold an election and subsequently announce whether it would consider itself as under the system as newly devised. Both companies did hold elections. A informally elected James D. Keyser as captain and Amos Lanning, as first lieutenant, and I, also informally, J. Parker Martin as captain and J. D. Gwynn as first lieutenant.

Thereupon the resolution that had been presented at a previous meeting and action postponed until the companies should signify their purpose "that the Board of Officers proceed at once to liquidate all claims and wind up its civil affairs in obedience to the requirements of law," was upon a yea and nay vote adopted. The

yeas were Colonel Smith, Captains Clark, Loudenslager, Keys, White, Allen, Gardner, Martin, Kennedy—21; and the nays were Major Nicholson, Captain Keyser, and Lieutenant Maris—3. Absent, Major Kern, Quartermaster Foering, Drs. Atlee and Drysdale, Quartermaster Sergeant Watson, Captain McCreight, Lieutenants Ide, Dusenberry, Pollock, Reed, Sparks, and Garrigues—12. Not voting, Commissary Sergeant Smith. Yeas, 21; nays, 3; absent, 12; not voting, 1: total 37.

The Board of its own motion changed its designation to Board of Trustees, continued its sessions usually at monthly intervals until June 7, 1865, when, all civic matters, liquidations of claims, disputes and custody of property having been disposed of, the committee charged with the duty imposed by the resolution of October 17, 1864, was discharged. The regimental property not disposed of was placed in the custody and keeping of a committee of five—Major Nicholson, Captains Keys and Kennedy, Lieutenant Wray and Quartermaster Foering—when the Board adjourned without dissolving itself, to be called together by that committee should occasion require it.

Without some acquaintance with the sentiment or motive or a knowledge of the prevailing gossip of the times, rarely historically transmitted at least in minor affairs, it is difficult to understand the tenacity with which the organization seemed to cling to its so-called special privileges.

The paramount purpose of its organization and the only special privilege or exemption that seemed to attach to the Reserve Brigade was that as an additional brigade of the first division of the Pennsylvania militia within the limits of the city of Philadelphia it was "for the special defence of said city." Save with that limitation, it must otherwise conform to all the rules, regulations, laws, and requirements prescribed for the government and discipline of the whole body of the State militia. And yet there was no call, no summons, no alarm, when the regiment did not hasten to volunteer its services to meet the emergency. And again this Reserve Brigade was but a flimsy structure at the best. This Act of May 15, 1861, which created and established it, provided in its eighth section that the brigadier-general should hold his office until the first of July, 1864, "unless the Brigade is sooner disbanded by the Major-General of the First Division." If the major-general had the authority to disband the Reserve Brigade before the first of



FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY (GRAY RESERVE) PENNA. MILITIA
1865-1869

July, 1864, why not after? At least such a surmise would indicate that the organization was created for a purpose and not for a permanency.

Col. Charles Somers Smith had a conspicuous military record beginning with his earliest manhood. In 1819 he enlisted as a private in the Third Company, Washington Guards, and was soon afterward made a corporal; then on August 3, 1821, a third lieutenant; a second lieutenant on May 29, 1823, and captain of the First Company, Washington Guards, June 19, 1824, and for three years was adjutant of the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 128th of the line. At the conclusion of this service he resigned, and on September 5, 1827, was elected first lieutenant of the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, where, after receiving a certificate of seven years' active service, he was, April 23, 1828, made an honorary member. Responding to the summons for the organization of the First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves, April 19, 1861, he was commissioned captain Company A, April 25, 1861. He held this commission interrupted by his intervening one of captain of Company A, Seventh Pennsylvania Militia, September 12, 1862, until he succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel Kneass as colonel of the First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves, by election, on Friday, March 27, 1863. There he remained, exclusive of his service as colonel Thirty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Ninety Days' Militia, June 26-August 1, 1863, until October 4, 1865, when the last meeting of the Board of Officers under the old régime adjourned for want of a quorum. He was the first commandant of the Veteran Corps, and declining re-election retired April 19, 1877. He died August 21, 1884, in his eighty-seventh year, his vigor but little impaired.

Of distinguished lineage, fine culture, high character, a man of thought himself, his associates were men of force, influence, and position. The full strength of his manhood finds its best expression in the strong men, the business leaders of the community, who had chosen him to be the captain of the company which he so successfully commanded. His long life of usefulness, the military honors he won, the social position he commanded, his care, thoughtfulness, foresight, and rectitude, the civic trust he so long held, as superintendent of the Girard Estate, undisturbed by carp, cant, or cavil, will ever mark him as a significant figure of his time.

CHAPTER V

1866-1873—COLONELS PREVOST, MCMICHAEL AND LATTA—A, C, D, E, AND I RESUME—CAPTAIN KEYSER COMMANDING—"WIGWAM CONVENTION"—ON DUTY "TO PRESERVE THE PEACE"—ACCEPTANCE ACT OF 1864—MILITIA TAX—ITS REPEAL—NEW LEGISLATION—DEDICATION ANTIETAM MONUMENT—CAPE MAY ENCAMPMENT—CAMP UPTON—PRESIDENT GRANT'S VISIT—ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY—EVACUATION DAY NEW YORK VISIT, 1872—NEW YORK SEVENTH—INAUGURATION GOVERNOR HART-RANFT—APPOINTS COLONEL LATTA ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

That the hesitancy of the First Regiment Gray Reserves to accept the provisions of the Militia Act of May 4, 1864, had not depended solely upon the mere sacrifice of a privilege of but little avail, but rather upon the more substantial reason of their admitted inadequacy and inefficiency, is best demonstrated through the light thrown upon this new, improvident, and illy constructed system by the military authorities in their first presentation to the public of the result of their observations.

Brig.-Gen. Lemuel Todd, a former major of the First Regiment Pennsylvania Reserves, the Thirtieth of the line, was commissioned as State Inspector-General August 29, 1864. He "gave to the work his personal attention and earnest efforts for more than a year, submitting such views as his administration of that branch of the service had suggested," which the adjutant-general incorporated in his report for the year 1866. The following extracts exemplify the purport of its text:

From the fact of the utter prostration of the militia system throughout the Commonwealth, it will be a most arduous, tedious, and expensive undertaking to effect any organization under that Act (May 4, 1864). . . . From a careful examination of the subject it will in my judgment require the expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars to accomplish an organization of the (enrolled) militia under that act. If we are to have a militia system at all, it should be an uniform one and well sustained by liberal provisions for its organization and support. In no other way can one be instituted and sustained. . . . Our laws on this subject are multitudinous, incongruous, and inconsistent, and productive only of trouble, expense, and inutility. Often the product of haste and incompetency, they utterly fail to meet our wants or produce results acceptable to the people or worthy of their support and admiration.

And in this same report, after giving in detail the names of the officers elected to the thirteen militia companies organized throughout the State under the provision of the 1864 Act, the adjutant-general himself said: "These company organizations afford a fair specimen of what may be expected to be accomplished under the present militia law of the State. Here and there a company of volunteer militia may be organized, but it is hardly probable that in many counties there will be a sufficient number to constitute a regimental organization, much less likely a brigade."

The system made no provision for the support, maintenance, or equipment of the volunteer militia except by the imposition of fines ranging from two dollars against the delinquent soldiers to three hundred dollars against the disobedient officer, the collection of which apparently never was and never should have been enforced. The Legislature made no appropriation for the support of the militia, nor did the Act of 1864 require that it should. It was expected that the soldier should not only bear the burdens of the service, but its expense as well. But deficient as was the system in its failure to meet the cost of the service, it was equally pernicious in its initial failure to organize a service worthy of an expenditure from the public funds for its maintenance. Its company units were well conceived, its battalion and regimental combinations properly provided for, but its divisional organization was beyond the limit of military tolerance.

The Act of May 4, 1864, provided, as did its predecessor, for twenty divisions (two others were subsequently added) topographically described, if not by metes and bounds, at least by county designations, and to each there was allotted a major-general. It made no difference under the law whether there were few soldiers or many, or none at all, the title held, the rank prevailed, and every berth was filled. It took almost as many years in time, patience, and persuasion as there were major-generals in numbers, to work them off, first one and then another, to the single and only one the service needs.

But the statute was workable. The best way to be rid of an obnoxious law, it has been said, is to enforce it. The best way to improve a poor law is to execute it, show its deficiencies, and seek its amendment. The bone and sinew of the service is the rank and file, except that the soldier saw the principle reversed, that instead of getting what he paid for he got nothing for what

he gave, he had but little personal opportunity to gauge the defects of the statute. But he was willing for the sacrifice, and not only gave his services without compensation, but paid for the privilege besides.

The larger number of the companies of the regiment had never disbanded nor dispersed; kept together, as they had been, by drill associations, social clubs, the Delta Association of D, and other methods, they had in a measure preserved their identity. The zeal for the service was still paramount; given new zest by the return of the volunteers from the field, a reorganization only awaited the formalities to be perfected.

The movement took its initiative when Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles P. Herring, with his scars, his honors, and his distinctions so bravely won in war, signified his willingness to accept the position of brigade inspector of the Reserve Brigade. There had been no incumbent in this office since the old one had been by the operation of the new law so summarily disposed of. This officer was the supervisor of all elections for commissioned officers; without his authority no election could be lawfully held; through him and with his approval all returns must be transmitted to Harrisburg before a commission could issue. It was essential, therefore, that this office should be filled before any movement could be inaugurated to give the service an opportunity to restore itself to its former prestige. So on May 23, 1866, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles P. Herring was commissioned as the brigade inspector of the Reserve Brigade.

The First Regiment took early advantage of the opportunity thus afforded, and supplied five of the thirteen companies officially reported as organized throughout the State during the year 1866: Company A, Captain James D. Keyser, commissioned June 15; Company C, Captain William W. Allen, commissioned June 21; Company D, Captain J. Ross Clark, commissioned August 31; Company E, Captain Jacob Loudenslager, commissioned June 19; Company I, Captain J. Parker Martin, commissioned June 19.

The lieutenants who were commissioned as of the same date, with their respective captains, were as follows:

Company A.

First Lieut., Geo. F. Delleker

Second Lieut., Wm. D. Hastings

Company C.

First Lieut., John O. Giller

Second Lieut., James Hogan

Company D.

First Lieut., Charles K. Ide

Second Lieut., Harry F. West

Company E.

First Lieut., James Muldoon

Second Lieut., Samuel M. Marsh

Company I.

First Lieut., John D. Gwynn

Second Lieut., Rudolph Klauder

The Board of Officers held its first meeting under the new régime June 22, 1866, at which there were in attendance all the officers whose commissions had already been received; the others joined them at the subsequent meetings when theirs came to hand. Captain James D. Keyser, as the ranking officer, presided. He retained command and continued to preside until field officers were chosen. Second Lieutenant Samuel M. Marsh was named as acting adjutant and secretary. Friday night was set apart for the weekly drill night, and the secretary was directed to give it such public notice by advertisement that it might be brought to the attention of those members not yet acquainted with the return of the regiment to the service. A resolution prevailed to parade on the coming Fourth of July, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles M. Prevost, honorably discharged from the volunteer service June 30, 1866, accepted the invitation of the Board and took command of the battalion on that occasion.

This period of reconstruction was not altogether devoid of incident. The "Wigwam Convention" held in Philadelphia August 14-17, 1866, so called from the design of the building at Twentieth and Girard Avenue constructed for its special use—there was no hall in the city of sufficient size to accommodate it—was a representative assemblage composed of delegates from all the States, ostensibly the supporters of the "my policy" of Andrew Johnson in his design for the reconstruction of the late seceded States as against the measures proposed or to be proposed by the Congress, the broad question being whether the issue was for executive or legislative disposition. Its most resonant slogan was the immediate restoration to their seats in Congress of the Senators and members from the eleven seceded States. Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix,

of New York, was made temporary chairman, and the Hon. James R. Poolittle, a senator from Wisconsin, permanent.

The recollection of the Convention is probably better recalled and its memories revived by the introduction in its initiatory proceedings of a decidedly dramatic incident evidently intended to be serious, but by the criticism and comment which followed, it was really made to appear ridiculous. When the delegates were all seated, with the body of the house filled, and the audience all attention, the chairman, in deep, deliberate, well-modulated tones, made the impressive announcement that "Massachusetts and South Carolina will now enter the wigwam arm in arm." Whereupon, approaching from the rear, Gen. Darius N. Couch, of Massachusetts, and Governor Orr, of South Carolina, with stately step and measured tread, arm in arm as provided, moved up the main aisle, and took their seats upon the platform, the vast assembly breaking into deafening shouts and tremendous applause as the incident which had opened so dramatically now closed so auspiciously.

There was a feverish excitement in political circles; the Geary-Clymer campaign for governor, a bitter contest, was in zealous progress; the city had but little sympathy with the purposes of the Convention and the authorities none. Tumult and outbreak were feared, and every precaution was taken to circumvent it. In the end it was said that the mayor had made such arrangements for the preservation of good order that no outbreak was possible, and as the proceedings progressed it was confidently asserted that good order would continue unbroken and that any infraction of it would be by the delegates themselves.

But all available troops were put into immediate requisition and Gen. Peter Lyle was placed in command—Col. Wm. H. Yeaton's Grays, the National Guard, the Keystone Battery, First Regiment Gray Reserves, Captain James D. Keyser commanding. Col. Wm. B. Thomas's regiment was mustered and drew pay for a few days at two dollars per man, and the Independent Scouts, Captain Robert M. Evans, from outside the city, were brought in and quartered in Girard College. There were but a few days of flurry, when, with confidence restored, and the good order that was really never broken assured, the troops were relieved.

The two letters following are from Mayor McMichael to Captain Keyser:



Charles McPrevost

FROM THE MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF OFFICERS

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR, CITY OF PHILA.

August 11, 1866.

Sir:

You are hereby ordered to report your command to Genl. Peter Lyle, for duty on and after August 13, 1866, in aiding to maintain the public peace of Philadelphia.

Respectfully yours,

MORTON McMICHAEL
Mayor of Philadelphia.

TO CAPT. JAS. D. KEYSER,
Comdg. 1st Regt. Gray Reserves.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

August 16, 1866

Dear Sir:

I beg to tender you my sincere thanks for the kindness and zeal manifested by you in coming to the aid of the civil authorities in the recent emergency. To me your prompt and effective action was of the most valuable assistance in my official arrangements, and I am sure the knowledge that a sufficient military force was in readiness in case it should be needed inspired the public with a sense of confidence and at the same time materially aided to repress any attempt at disturbance.

With assurance of personal regard, I am, very truly yours,

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor.

TO CAPT. JAS. D. KEYSER,
1st Regt. Gray Reserves.

The unanimous tender by the Board of Officers of the colonelcy of the regiment to Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles M. Prevost, its acceptance, followed by the issuance of his commission, September 18, 1866, practically completed the reorganization. Major William McMichael was commissioned as major November 14, 1866.

Col. Wm. McMichael was appointed captain and assistant adjutant-general United States Volunteers August 15, 1861; promoted major, August 16, 1862; brevetted lieutenant-colonel and colonel for faithful and meritorious services, he was honorably mustered out March 20, 1866. His well-remembered services on the staff of Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas brought him into prominence and won him distinction.

Col. Chas. Ross Smith, who had made a famous record as colonel and lieutenant-colonel of the Sixth Pennsylvania Cavalry and

on the headquarters' staff of the Army of the Potomac, was tendered the lieutenant-colonelcy. There was a conviction that his acceptance was assured, but to the disappointment of the Board to the acknowledgment of the tender, there came in response, as reported by the committee who presented it, a letter of which the following is its significant paragraph: "In reply to which I regret that circumstances are such that I cannot accept the more than handsome compliment you have conferred on me." The position remained vacant until December of the next year, when General Prevost, having been made the major-general of the First Division, it was filled by the advancement of Major McMichael.

In his General Order, No. 1, of October 15, 1866, General Prevost announced his staff appointments as follows: James W. Latta, first lieutenant and adjutant; Major John M. Kollock, M.D., surgeon; William A. Rolin, first lieutenant and quartermaster; and Major William H. Kern, paymaster. All were so commissioned on the same day—October 26, 1866.

An ineffectual attempt was made about this time to consolidate the two organizations,—the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays and the First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves,—following action proposed at the meeting of the Board of Officers on September 12, 1866, when on motion of Captain Clark a committee was appointed to meet a similar committee of the Washington Grays to report to the Board any proposition they may make "having in view the consolidation of the two organizations." Captains Clark and Allen and Lieutenant Klauder were named as the committee, and at a special meeting of the Board on September 26, 1866, reported the result of their negotiations.

The propositions submitted by the Washington Grays committee: that the Washington Grays should always have the right of the line, be known as the First Company; retain all their own funds, regimental expenses to be borne share and share alike by the companies; the Board of Officers to have exclusive direction of the affairs of the regiment; and that the name of the regiment shall be changed to the "Washington Gray or Washington Gray Reserve Regiment," though favorably entertained and so reported by its committee, were all rejected by the Board, except the one conferring exclusive jurisdiction, which was referred back to the committee for a better understanding. Though this reference

offered opportunity to renew negotiations, nothing further came of it, and the incident closed.

The wise selection for the colonelcy imparted a new energy and inaugurated an increased activity. Battalion drills and street parades followed each other with greater frequency. The anniversary of the birthday of Washington, February 22, 1867, was remembered with the customary street demonstration of an afternoon parade, and the inaugural ceremonies of Governor John W. Geary at Harrisburg on January 15, 1867, were participated in by the then fully equipped companies, A, C, D, E, and I, with Col. Charles M. Prevost in command, as a part of the military contingent present on that occasion. The sixth anniversary of the organization of the regiment, April 19, 1867, was modestly remembered by a full-dress drill at the regimental armory at eight o'clock in the evening. Other features of more pronounced significance had been under discussion in the Board of Officers, but their feasibility doubted, they were not attempted. With the opening of the spring came the outdoor military exercises, and the Olympic Baseball Grounds, then the most accessible location, were put into frequent use for battalion and skeleton battalion drills. The non-commissioned staff was completed with C. Stuart Patterson as sergeant-major and George A. Smith as quartermaster-sergeant.

The regiment about this time began to look to the exercise of its influence for the betterment of the improvident legislation then in operation. A further supplement to the Act approved May 4, 1864, with that in view, had been introduced into the legislative session of 1867, and was then pending. To further its progress and encourage a support for the measure, the Board of Officers extended an invitation directing the quartermaster to provide a suitable entertainment, to all the officers of the militia organizations of the city, together with the delegates to the House of Representatives and members of the Senate, to meet at the city armory on the evening of March 9, 1867, "to take into consideration the merits" of this proposed legislation. The effort was not resultless, though the legislation it produced afterward proved to be.

The bill thus introduced subsequently became a law, and was known as an Act approved April 1, 1867, entitled a further supplement to the Act approved May 4, 1864, for the organization,

discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth. The feature that most concerned the entire first division of the State militia was the first section. This section provided that all citizens of the city of Philadelphia liable to military duty, not members of volunteer organizations, should pay into the treasury of the city the sum of two dollars annually, to be collected by the Receiver of Taxes and distributed, to be used for military expenses, to the "officers of the militia and the Reserve Brigade" in the proportions in which the "numerical strength of organization represented by said officers bears to the whole number in said First Division." It worked for a while; offensive to the taxpayer, unproductive to the beneficiary, it after but a brief existence was repealed, as should and ought to be all legislation that seeks to support the military by any other than a direct appropriation.

During the years while the tax was collected at the two-dollar rate there was received by the regiment, as its share, of October 1, 1868, \$664.45; February 3, 1869, \$214.83; July 21, 1869, \$3129; and May 10, 1870, \$716. And after its repeal, on February 7, 1872, on March 7, 1872, an additional sum of \$268.50, collected subsequent to the reduction. These amounts on their receipt were apportioned among the several companies in accordance with their numerical strength.

Before the act creating this tax for the first division only was repealed, it was, April 7, 1870, enlarged to include the entire State; the rate, however, was fixed at but fifty cents, and apparently to be nearer the axiom, "that taxes shall be equal and uniform throughout the land," that for Philadelphia was reduced to one dollar, instead of the two, as originally prescribed.

The tax thus modified in amount and enlarged in the scope of its operations was undisturbed during the legislative session of 1871, but on February 7, 1872, the section of the Act of 1867 which levied the militia tax specially for the one locality was repealed. The repealing act contained but a single paragraph. An odious law, it was determined to be rid of it without the reason why but with all formality. Title and substance were alike comprehensive. The title was an act "to repeal the assessment or collection of the militia tax in the city of Philadelphia." Its text in its one and only section was, "that all acts or parts of acts authorizing the assessment or collection of a militia law in the city of Philadelphia be and the same are hereby repealed."

Though the militia tax may not have been favored by executive authority, it was at least countenanced, probably in the absence of the direct appropriation, as the only means then attainable, for even the meagre support it gave the service. The adjutant-general, in his annual report for the year 1872, makes this reference to this repealing act.

In the First Military Division Philadelphia there is to-day no military fund whatever, excepting what arises from the contribution of the officers and men themselves and of private citizens, friends of organizations, every act of the Legislature providing for the creation of such a fund in that Division having been repealed at its last session.

It was the keen military instincts of Governor John F. Hartranft who first instilled into the legislative thought such a proper estimate of the direct appropriation as to secure in the first session of his term the passage of the Act of Assembly approved April 15, 1873, which provided for the payment directly from the public treasury of the sum of four hundred dollars annually to every company up to the proper standard in numbers, drill, and discipline.

This act was followed on May 14, 1874, by a further supplemental act, which provided for the payment to each company annually of whatever arm of the service, whose standard should be as prescribed in the Act of 1873, of the sum of one hundred dollars for armory rent if located or quartered outside of cities, boroughs, or townships with a population exceeding fifteen thousand inhabitants, and two hundred dollars if inside. The same act authorized and empowered the commander-in-chief to redistrict and rearrange the military divisions, reducing their number to not more than ten. He was to so rearrange said divisions that by lines of railway or of contiguous localities the troops therein might be most speedily concentrated, make such assignments thereto as might be deemed for the best interest of the service, and recommend for an honorable discharge such general and staff officers as would be thereby rendered supernumerary.

The Act approved June 12, 1878, further reduced the number of major-generals to one, and the brigadier-generals to five; increased the annual allowance to infantry companies to \$500, and to artillery and cavalry companies to \$1000; and provided for the per diem payment for one day, increased afterward to five,

during the period of the annual encampment to commissioned officers, a sum proportioned to the pay of officers of like grade in the regular army; to first sergeants, \$3.00; sergeants, \$2.00; corporals, \$1.75; and privates, \$1.50.

This legislation was a beginning, an early development of an undeveloped system, a germ of prophecy, as it were, of the military evolution that has now so narrowed the margin between the soldier of the permanent establishment and the soldier of the National Guard.

In the elimination of the independent, separate company, and establishing the regimental unit as the basis of organization, in her assimilation of her brigades and division to the army requirements, and in her early invitation to the regular officer to supervise the annual inspection of her National Guard, it may fairly be claimed for Pennsylvania that from the beginning she was in the lead of her sister States.

The regiment paraded under the command of Major McMichael, Colonel Prevost being in command of the first division, with the following organizations only ordered out: The First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves, and the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, in celebration of the ninety-first anniversary of American independence, July 4, 1867. In the order announcing the parade, other organizations not attached to the division had been invited to join. The line was formed on Broad Street, right resting on Chestnut, at 7.15 A. M., and the column was directed to move precisely at 7.30.

The event of conspicuous remembrance of this particular period was the regiment's visit to the Antietam battle-field to participate in the dedicatory ceremonies attendant upon the laying of the corner-stone of the National Cemetery on the fifth anniversary of the battle. Familiar scenes and incidents of the campaigns of 1862 and 1863 were brought vividly to mind as the journey progressed. The expedition was undertaken pursuant to the invitation of Maj.-Gen. James R. Negley, chairman of the Military Committee of Congress. The regiment, Major McMichael in command, in full marching order, knapsacks and shelter tents included, subsistence provided by the respective companies, moved by rail at six o'clock on the evening of September 15, 1867, to Hagerstown,

Maryland, and thence some twelve miles by wagon transportation to the battle-ground, where in the vicinity of Keedysville it went into camp upon its arrival on the afternoon of the sixteenth. A tedious day followed on the next day, September 17, the anniversary day. There was a huge gathering of people from all directions, with troops from various localities. The regiment in the early morning crossed the Antietam by the historic Porter's Bridge, participated in the review by the President of the United States, the parade, and other incidental movements requiring its presence. The ceremonies closed during the afternoon, and the return journey expeditiously completed, the event is recalled as a successful and highly creditable undertaking, increasing prestige, adding experience, benefiting knowledge. Except for the rail transportation, gratuitously furnished, the expenses were all borne by the men.

This September of 1867 seemed to be full of military activities. On the twenty-fifth Maj.-Gen. Phillip H. Sheridan was the guest of the city. In compliance with the request and in response to the invitation of the Joint Committee of Councils who had the reception ceremonies in charge, the entire first division paraded, with Colonel Prevost in command of the division and Major McMichael in command of the regiment. The line was formed on Broad Street, right resting on Chestnut, facing east, and moved promptly at five o'clock P. M., the hour designated. On this occasion the troops participating were the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves, Infantry Corps National Guards, Zouave Battalion, and Weccacoe Legion.

Upton's was the last system of tactics known and designated and officially adopted and put in use under the name of its author. Scott's, Coe's, Hardee's, Casey's, had all been previously so adopted. Drill Regulations, United States Army and other similar designations have since prevailed. Upton's was the first system with principle, purpose, and demonstration for its foundation. Other systems had been rather adaptations than solutions. Upton's began with the unit of fours, kept it ever in view until it had evolved the higher evolutions, only fully demonstrable in the manœuvres of the field. It was the first in the series of evolutionary sequences that have by their wonderful development ad-

vanced the art of war to its present still unsolved limitations. Every "problem" now submitted must yet work out its own solution, with its invitation, to conception, conjecture, and original thought.

Upton was a man with no common gifts. A close student and keen observer, he never left unsolved what was capable of demonstration. He was as industrious in the closet as he was courageous in the field. Confusion never disturbed his thoughts, seclusion never bettered his judgment. He could work the solution of a problem of the battle-field in battle and under fire, as readily as he could solve a mathematical demonstration in class-room or closet. A graduate of the United States Military Academy at West Point, of the class of May, 1861, second and first lieutenant, Fourth and Fifth United States Artillery, colonel 121st New York Volunteer Infantry, brigadier-general United States Volunteers, brevet major-general United States Army and United States Volunteers, colonel Fourth United States Artillery, Emory Upton was singularly adapted to the profession of arms. In his untimely death in his early forties the service lost a soldier helpful to maintain its traditions, useful to propagate its purposes, resourceful to preserve its scholarship.

It is well that something should be known not only of the author of this new system, but that the record of its first publication and announcement to the regiment marking an era, as it does, should also be preserved and given publicity. The following is a copy of the order as it appears in the regimental Order Book:

HD. QRS. 1ST REGT. INFTRY. G. R. R. B.

City Armory Oct. 14, 1867.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 11.

I. "Upton's New System of Infantry." "Tactics, Double and Single Rank" having been adopted by the War Department, company commanders will without delay commence instructions thereunder.

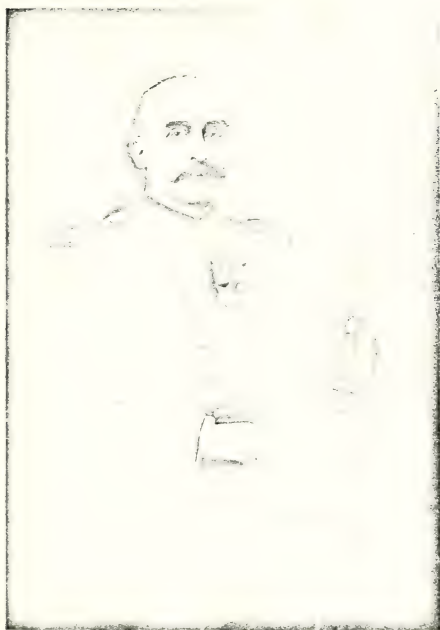
II. Par. 1. Genl. Ord. No. 6 from these Hd. Qrs. dated May 7th, 1867, is hereby revoked. [Prescribed "Old Manual of Arms."]

III. The Colonel Comdg. directs that the instructions under Upton's System be pursued diligently. It is his intention to manœuvre in these tactics on the next parade of the Command.

By order of Colonel Charles M. Prevost,

Bvt. Brig. Genl. U. S. V.

JAMES W. LATTA,
Adjutant.



William McMichael

On November 6, 1867, Captain A. H. Rosewig appeared at the Board meeting as captain of the newly reorganized Company B, remaining with the company until March 31, when he resigned, and on April 22, 1868, was succeeded as captain by his first lieutenant, C. G. Cadwallader. Captain Cadwallader, promoted from sergeant to first lieutenant in Company K of the 104th Pennsylvania Volunteers, was honorably mustered out after a full three years in that regiment. Captain Robert P. Dechert was made captain Company F, on November 7, 1867, and on December 4 was in attendance at his first Board meeting. He resigned in the spring of 1868. General Dechert entered the volunteer service as sergeant-major of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania Infantry July 1, 1861, and was mustered out as captain and brevet lieutenant-colonel July 17, 1865. His subsequent service in the National Guard of Pennsylvania was as colonel of the Second Regiment and brigadier-general of the First Brigade. Captain Alex. Kerr, Jr., an honorably discharged soldier from the Seventy-second Pennsylvania Volunteers, made an energetic effort to resuscitate Company G, but it was not successful. On December 4, 1867, Major William McMichael was placed in nomination by the Board, and on December 7, 1867, elected and commissioned as lieutenant-colonel. Adjutant James W. Latta, previously nominated and elected, was on December 14, 1867, commissioned major vice McMichael promoted.

Appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy, Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles M. Prevost, Colonel First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves, was on December 27, 1867, commissioned as major-general of the first division of the Pennsylvania militia, the first of the four general officers—three major-generals and one brigadier-general—that have come from the promotion of colonels of the First Regiment. On December 31, 1868, General Prevost by letter addressed to the Board of Officers expressing his regrets at the severance and connection, makes formal announcement of his appointment and the vacancy in the colonelcy thereby created. Before the headquarters are again fully re-established, vacancies, appointment, promotions, follow each other rapidly. Lieut.-Col. William McMichael on January 11, 1868, is made colonel, and the vacancy that follows in the lieutenant-colonelcy is filled by the promotion of Major James W. Latta, on January 18, 1868.

Brevet Major R. Dale Benson, formerly of the Commonwealth Artillery, and a first lieutenant in the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers August 11, 1862, honorably mustered out May 29, 1865, brevetted for "conspicuous gallantry at Chancellorsville, Virginia," was appointed adjutant January 22, 1865, and on February 29, 1865, elected and commissioned major.

"On February 11, 1867, at a meeting held by the officers and men who had followed the flag of the 118th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers—better known as the Corn Exchange Regiment—in the War of the Rebellion, they decided that they would form a company and go into the National Guard Service of Pennsylvania as Company H of the First Regiment of Infantry."¹ Captain John R. White, who had been captain of Company G of the 118th, was made captain, and Harry T. Peck first lieutenant, and Wm. F. Gardner second lieutenant, March 7, 1867. Lieutenant Peck had been the first lieutenant of Company C, 118th Pennsylvania, and Lieutenant Gardner first lieutenant and quartermaster. Captain White resigned July 30, 1868, Lieutenant Peck October 3, 1867, and Lieutenant Gardner April 24, 1867.

Although with the reorganization of the regiment the preference was largely for and selections generally made from those whose experience and distinction in war service had won them recognition, Company H presents a conspicuous instance of men of prominence who had served it among its early captains. Gen. Charles P. Herring, who after the retirement of Captain White and Captain Donaldson, assumed command, served the company as captain: Captain Frank A. Donaldson (captain Company H, February 24, 1869, to June 27, 1870), sergeant-major Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 26, 1861; second lieutenant Seventy-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, May 11, 1862; discharged for promotion August 27, 1862; captain Company H, 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 19, 1862; honorably discharged January 14, 1864; Captain Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr. (captain Company H, June 14, 1871, to September 14, 1872); private Company I, 99th Pennsylvania Volunteers, December 14, 1861; corporal April 1, 1862; sergeant May 1, 1862; second lieutenant Company G, August 1, 1862; first lieutenant June 18, 1864; cap-

¹ "History of Company H, First Regiment, N. G. P.," published as a pamphlet by the Company, 1908.

tain September 21, 1864; brevet major and lieutenant-colonel; mustered out July 1, 1865; on staff of Generals Ward and De Trobriand, Army of the Potomac; colonel Twentieth Emergency Regiment; major Battalion Artillery Corps, Washington Grays; colonel Third Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania; colonel, retired, National Guard of Pennsylvania, 1892; Captain Albert H. Walters (captain Company H, November 18, 1872, to June 25, 1877), private, Twenty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, August 2, 1867), first lieutenant, Company D, 118th; captain Company A, 118th; brevet major, honorably discharged February 13, 1865; Captain Wendell P. Bowman (captain Company H, June 12, 1878, to November 13, 1879), corporal Company K, 197th Pennsylvania Volunteers; private Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment, Pa. Militia, August, 1863; Iowa Battalion November, 1864; captain Twentieth Emergency Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania; colonel First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and major-general of division, National Guard of Pennsylvania; Captain F. Amedee Bregy (captain Company H, March 14, 1880, to September 28, 1880), second lieutenant, Company E, 215th Pennsylvania Volunteers, President Judge Court of Common Pleas No. 1, County of Philadelphia.

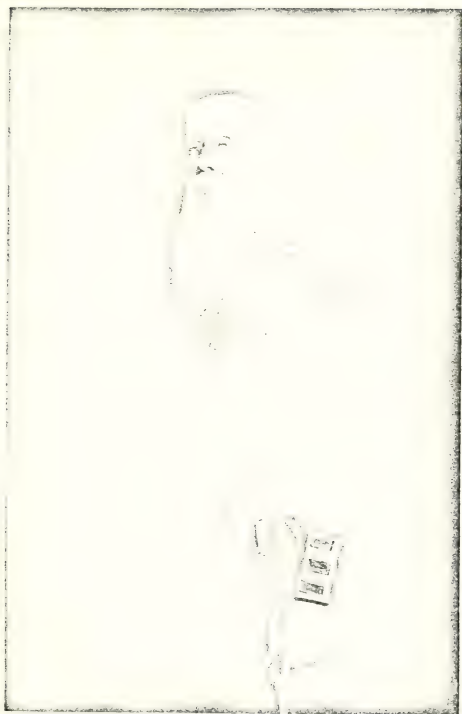
There were company drills weekly and battalion drills at short intervals. The right and left wing were respectively assigned for supervision and instruction to the lieutenant-colonel and major, and inspections were held on prescribed occasions. Except for the 22d of February and Fourth of July demonstrations of 1868, for several years these events do not appear to have been observed by the usual military display. For the seventh and ninth year also the regimental anniversary seems to have disappeared from the schedule of observances; the eighth was remembered, and again on April 19, 1871, the tenth anniversary, was revived by a street parade specially designed for its commemoration and so announced in general orders. The prescribed route was also previously published: Arch to 18th, to Green, to Broad, to Chestnut, to Front, to Market, to 7th, to Walnut, to 12th, to Locust, to Broad, to Market. And "in further commemoration of the tenth anniversary"—so read a circular that accompanied the order for the parade—"the officers of the command will assemble at a banquet at the Union League House at

7 P. M. on the 19th inst., and it is recommended that the several companies at their own quarters or elsewhere participate in a like celebration."

On February 24, 1868, Edwin N. Benson was appointed sergeant-major, vice C. Stuart Patterson honorably discharged. Subsequently, on September 12, 1871, Major Edwin N. Benson was announced as major and aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Charles M. Prevost. First Lieutenant William D. Hastings, of Company A, detailed as acting adjutant upon the promotion of Major R. Dale Benson, was relieved, in a complimentary order thanking him for his efficiency, by the appointment of Brevet Major George H. North to the adjutantcy on September 8, 1868. North had won his spurs in the field. Private Commonwealth Artillery, April 24, 1861, to August 5, 1861, he was made first lieutenant and quartermaster, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, November 3, 1862; captain, March 3, 1865; and honorably discharged July 17, 1865.

Colonel McMichael, who in November, 1868, tendered his resignation, came from a parentage famous in the field of oratory. Himself a gifted man, he closely touched the splendid speech of his distinguished sire, and to the fame that had already come to an eminent lineage he added the valorous record of a soldier in war. Lawyer, soldier, orator, his name will ever be lustrous in the historic group of the first half-century of the regiment's distinguished dead. Colonel McMichael survived his resignation many years, largely devoted to the successful practice of his profession in the city of New York. He will be heard from again as the story progresses. Upon the acceptance of Colonel McMichael's resignation, Col. James W. Latta was commissioned as his successor, December 2, 1868. The promotion of Major R. Dale Benson to the lieutenant-colonelcy, and Captain James D. Keyser, of Company A, to the majority followed within the month. His successor, Captain George F. Delleker, was chosen about the same time. Captain William W. Allen, of Company C, and Captain J. Parker Martin, of Company I, had both resigned, and were succeeded respectively by Captain Alex. C. Fergusson as captain of Company C, and Captain David Buist as captain of Company I.

Colonel Latta published his first general order on December 8, assuming command, and announced the reappointment



James W. Latta.

of the staff: George H. North as first lieutenant and adjutant, William A. Rolin as first lieutenant and quartermaster, George A. Smith as quartermaster-sergeant, and Henry L. Elder as commissary sergeant. William S. Stewart, M.D., was announced as surgeon on February 25, 1869; and subsequently James A. Buchanan, M.D., and Alonzo L. Leach, M.D., as assistant surgeons, and Rev. Wallace Radcliff as chaplain. Frank V. Robinson, of Company E, appointed sergeant-major, January 1, 1869, on March 16, 1869, was relieved at his own request, and on March 22, 1869, Henry H. Groff, also of Company E, was appointed in his stead.

The regimental strength about this time, as it appears from the records, was: A Company, 60 men; B Company, 30 men; C Company, 45 men; D Company, 62 men; E Company, 66 men; F Company, 30 men; H Company, 28 men; I Company, 45 men. Total, 366 men.

Much activity prevailed throughout the command; schools of instruction at regimental headquarters at prescribed intervals were in vogue with the usual drills and inspection. As had not been usual heretofore, with the orders announcing battalion drills, the attention of company commanders was directed by numbers and headings to the paragraphs describing the movements intended to be performed. Parade and display were for the time in a measure abandoned for the more substantial requirements.

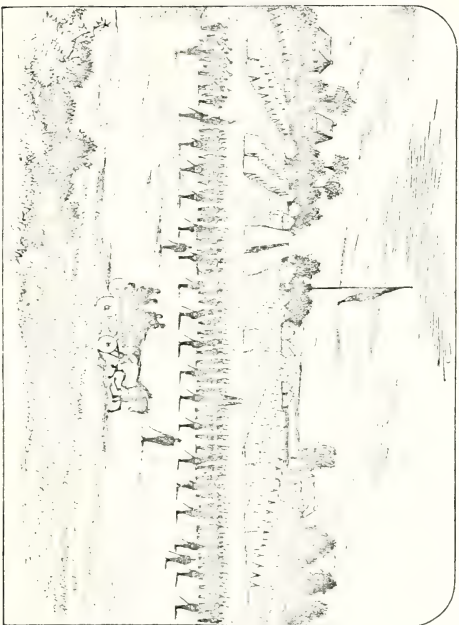
A visit to Washington to attend the inaugural ceremonies of General Grant's first induction into the Presidency, on the 4th of March, 1869, which had been for some time in active preparation, was on February 3, 1869, by vote of the Board of Officers reconsidered, and it was declared to be inexpedient to take any further action in the premises. At the same session an invitation to attend the dedication at Harrisburg on May 26, 1869, of a monument commemorative of the soldiers from Pennsylvania who had lost their lives in the war with Mexico, at first received with some favor, was, after closer thought, declined. All other enterprises weakened and every energy seemed now to be bent upon a prospective summer encampment at Cape May, New Jersey, that had its official conception at this same meeting.

This was something of a new departure, and in the general order announcing the encampment, published as early as May 5, 1869, particular attention was directed to its purpose, in the

hope that it might prove an incentive to follow and a stimulant for betterment. "A seaside encampment," so read this paragraph of the order, "having never before been undertaken by any of the troops of this Division, the success of this measure will forever establish an enduring reputation for the command and enure largely to the benefit, credit and permanent establishment of a force of Pennsylvania militia."

The time selected for the encampment was from the 16th to 23d of July, both days inclusive, and the site chosen was known as Miller's Farm, situated a quarter of a mile from the city of Cape May on the right-hand side of the road leading to the steamboat landing. The ground had considerable slope, was well drained, and was about an eighth of a mile from and in full view of the ocean; in the rear was quite a growth of timber, on the right flank a copse of wood, and in front there was a small pond of fresh water. The name given the encampment, "Camp Upton," was in honor of Maj.-Gen. Emory Upton. General Upton, besides his national reputation as soldier and scholar, had made the acquaintance of most of the officers in a visit he had paid the Board a short time before, when on the occasion of one of its monthly sessions he had happened in the city of Philadelphia.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, then President of the United States, was for a short period a guest at Cape Island while the encampment was in progress. That the camp was what it was intended to be, a camp for military instruction, and that the gaieties and festivities incident to a seaside watering-place in the height of the season had not interfered with the observance of the hours and the proper discharge of the duties and service prescribed by the camp regulations, is best attested by the reference made to this visit in the general order of congratulation issued by the commanding officer at the conclusion of the encampment. The order is General Order No. 27 of the current series of 1869, and is dated from the regimental headquarters at the City Armory, July 24, 1869, and the reference is as follows: "The fact that upon seven minutes' notice a body of citizen soldiery was twice paraded with full ranks, and in full dress uniform for review by the President of the United States, at a time when they had been dismissed, with neither drill nor roll-call to follow for at least three hours, conclusively establishes the fact that there prevailed a readi-



CAMP UPTON, CAPE MAY, NEW JERSEY, JULY, 1969.
FIRST REGIMENT, N. G. P. COL. JAS. W. LATTA

ness for duty at all times and a promptitude of action that would have done credit to troops whose business and support it is to serve as such." The same order concludes as follows: "The commanding officer congratulates the command upon the pre-eminent success which attended the entire undertaking. It has greatly enured, as was designed, to the permanent establishment and more complete appointment of the volunteer militia forces of this Commonwealth, and tended largely to increase the efficiency, discipline, and numbers of our own organization."

The following letter from General Upton, a treasure carefully preserved among the regimental archives, together with a series of resolutions adopted by guests of the hotels, sojourners and others, at a meeting specially called to pass upon the event, furnishes abundant cotemporaneous proof that the encampment not only bettered the organization, as it was designed it should, but supplied, as it was hoped it would, a tonic for the whole system.

WILLOWBROOK, AUBURN, N. Y.

August 19th, 1869.

My dear Colonel:

I regret exceedingly that your letter of July 7th, apprising me of the proposed encampment of your regiment at Cape May and your purpose to name your camp after me, did not reach me in time to elicit a suitable response. Although *apres coup*, it is not too late to express my appreciation of the honor you conferred upon me, and now that your encampment is terminated I heartily congratulate you on the success attending your efforts.

Commendations of the appearance and discipline of the Gray Reserves, while at Cape May, have reached me from various sources and of such a nature as to inspire the hope that, under your command, assisted by your zealous and efficient officers, the regiment will place itself in the front rank of the militia of the United States.

Your commencement has been most auspicious. Your regiment has been reviewed by his Excellency, the President, and received such marks of his distinguished approbation as to make it conspicuous before the country. This position you must hold. The Gray Reserves constitute the First Regiment of Infantry of Pennsylvania. You and your officers should be content with nothing less than making it the first in drill and discipline not only in your State, but, if possible, in the country. I shall ever take a deep interest in your regiment, and if you but continue to display the high soldierly qualities which distinguished you in the field, its success will be assured.

With high esteem, very truly yours,

E. UPTON,

Bvt. Maj.-General. U. S. A.

TO COL. JAMES W. LATTA,
Commanding Gray Reserves.

STOCKTON HOTEL, July 23, 1869.

A large number of the guests of the Hotel having met in Parlor A, amongst whom were the following gentlemen: Gen. J. T. Owen; Matthew Baird; A. W. Markley; John J. Thomas; W. W. Harding; H. B. Ashmead; H. B. McCauley; Saml. R. Phillips; Jas. J. Mullin; Geo. J. Presbury, Jr.; John B. Sexton; Thomas Dolan; Samuel B. Thomas; M. Hall Stanton; Jos. W. Page; Arthur Thatcher, Jr.; Thomas T. Tasker, Jr.; Wm. F. Hughes; Gen. Wm. McCandless; John L. Bispham; John Penrose; George H. Colket; Col. John Clark; C. Jones York; Theo. Megargee; Lewis Waln Smith; Thomas Sparks; Gen. H. H. Bingham; Col. P. C. Ellmaker; Raymond Damman; John C. Bullitt; Gen. W. J. Sewell; James H. McKee; J. L. Stichter; G. W. Lauman; Peter Gardner; H. T. DeSilver; and many other gentlemen, on motion L. Waln Smith, Deputy Attorney-General, State of Pennsylvania, was called to the chair, and Captain Harrison T. DeSilver appointed secretary.

General Owen, in presenting the resolutions hereto attached, premised by eulogizing the excellent conduct of officers and men of the Gray Reserve Regiment and of the marked success of the Reception Ball given at this house, as well as the great pleasure afforded the people of the island by the various entertainments given by Camp Upton.

WHEREAS, We have, in common with the other houses on Cape Island, enjoyed for the week ending to-day, a series of entertainments given under the auspices or in behalf of the Gray Reserve Regiment, Pennsylvania Militia, under command of Col. James W. Latta, which has been performing a tour of duty at Camp Upton; therefore,

Resolved, That we express to the Field, Line and Staff Officers, the commissioned and non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Drum Corps and Band of the Regiment, our sense of obligation and high appreciation of the uniform courtesy and soldierly bearing of officers and men of the command during their sojourn at Cape May.

Resolved, That the result of our observation of the rounds of camp duty performed by this command, the beneficial effect of camp discipline, the opportunity for prolonged squad, company and battalion drills, leads us to recommend the citizen soldier "camping out" as the best method within their reach of learning the art of war, as well as improving their physical health.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings, signed by the president and secretary, be forwarded to the commanding officer of the regiment.

LEWIS WALN SMITH, Chairman.

H. T. DE SILVER, Secretary.

A medal of suggestive design and appropriate inscription commemorative of the event was cast at the United States Mint under the supervision and direction of Government officers. Of the twenty cast, one was allotted to each of the companies, A, B, C, D, E, H, and I, to be shot for and held for the first year by the best marksman, to be annually contested for and held in the same manner and "to be known as the Cape May medal." One struck off in solid gold was, in recognition of his visit, presented to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. The medal passed into the care



FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY GRAY RESERVES PENNA. MILITIA
1869-1870

and custody of the general government, as did his many other relics of inestimable value, after his decease, and now has an honored place in the National Museum at Washington.

On the 23d of July, 1869, Major George H. North was announced as brigade inspector and Captain George A. Smith as brigade quartermaster. "The services of these officers"—so reads the regimental order announcing their advancement—"have been valuable and efficient, and the colonel commanding parts with them regretting that their well-deserved promotion has compelled the severance of his official connections." First Lieutenant Charles K. Ide was appointed adjutant and Caspar H. Duhring, of Company A, quartermaster-sergeant.

The stimulant incident to the encampment was made manifest in various ways. It drew increased public attention, produced substantial recognition, and nerved the entire command to renewed activities for recruitment and betterment. "A medal of gold, of costly and handsome design" was presented to the regiment by the prominent and long-established jewelry firm of Bailey and Company. It was designated in orders as the "Bailey Medal;" was assigned for parade occasions to be worn by the best shot, to be determined by competitions among the nine, who had won the first prize for marksmanship in their respective companies, and was to be so disposed of annually.¹ Other disposition was afterwards made of it. As was originally intended by the donors, it was to be allotted each year to the member of the regiment who had secured for his company the largest number of recruits. Lists of the men in competition for it were to be submitted to the Board of Officers, and from these lists the successful competitor was selected and the "recruiting medal" assigned him for the year.

A new dress uniform followed. The proposition first submitted by the Board of Officers to the several companies and adopted by a majority vote of the men included a complete outfit. The cost, which was to be borne by the men themselves, was \$31.50 for the uniform, with \$3.65 additional for epaulettes, body and breast plates. The uniform consisted of a dark blue dress coat, trimmed and stamped with white cloth and gold lace, and

¹ It was first won by Corporal W. H. Gilroy, of Company C. at regimental target practice at Media, June 25, 1870.

light blue trousers with white cloth stripe trimmed with gold lace. The contract for the manufacture of the uniforms was made with Evans & Leach, 628 Market Street, and for the epaulettes, body and breast plates with Horstmann Brothers and Company, Fifth and Cherry Streets.

The Board of Officers, not wholly satisfied with the stimulant from the encampment, prompted largely by the well-devised measures submitted by Lieutenant-Colonel Benson, directed their energies to work within the regiment itself, looking for an encouragement from without the ranks, a firmer public confidence, that might induce recruiting, by a correction of abuses and evils prevalent within them. Their circular letter, signed by the entire Board, submitted a code of laws for adoption by the companies, intended to increase efficiency and promote discipline. The circular specially directed attention to the fact that there was need that the regiment should make its own laws, as there was but little to be expected from the enforcement only of those prescribed by the State. "As the laws of the State," so reads a paragraph of the circular, "do but little to aid us in our desires after excellence, it becomes us ourselves to make such as are needed, and it is to some new laws to help us or our object that your Board urges your attention, and a speedy adoption." These laws to "which they pledge their hearty coöperation to carry into effect," were adopted by all the companies. The Adjutant-General's report for the year 1870 had not then appeared. In it there is to be found in a single paragraph full confirmation of and ample justification for this conclusion of the Board. The paragraph reads as follows: "It is humiliating to admit that our State government gives comparatively little encouragement to those who feel it their duty to keep alive and vigorous the military spirit of the people."

As a further incentive to increase the regimental strength and infuse energy and spirit into the rank and file, Major Edwin N. Benson, so frequently helpful with his personality, his influence, and his means, liberally opened his purse and provided a fund for the payment of the sum of one hundred dollars to each company that should within a given period of three months by recruitment and muster increase its ranks with ten additional men. And a further sum of one hundred and fifty dollars was to be paid to each company that should within the same period, in

excess of twenty-five recruit and muster the largest number of additional men, and to the company next below the largest and beyond the prescribed minimum there was to be paid the sum of forty dollars.

Captain J. Ross Cark, of Company D, the last of the original captains to retain his captaincy, resigned October 20, 1870. All were earnest, sincere men, notably Captains Smith and Prevost promoted, and Captains Loudenslager and Clark, who served the longest terms. Company D had but the one captain for the first decade of its existence; but Company E, with Captain James Muldoon, who on the resignation of Captain Loudenslager, December 5, 1868, succeeded him, and remained until his retirement, August 29, 1899, had but two in forty years. Captain Charles K. Ide, promoted to the captaincy of Company D by election on November 7, 1870, thereupon resigned his adjutancy, and Captain Frank A. Donaldson, who had served as captain of Company H from February 24, 1869, to June 27, 1870, and was out of the service, was on January 2, 1871, announced as first lieutenant and adjutant vice Ide promoted, First Lieutenant Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., of Company H, having meanwhile been detailed as acting adjutant. At the same time William P. Atkinson was named as quartermaster-sergeant vice Caspar H. Duhring, but on April 5, 1872, William P. Atkinson having been honorably discharged, Caspar H. Duhring was reappointed. Captain Frank A. Donaldson, after effective and honorable service in both war and peace almost continuously from May 26, 1861, resigned his adjutancy in April, 1872, and on April 10, 1872, Benjamin P. Wilson was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant to succeed him.

There were numerous changes in the line. Captain George F. Delleker, of Company A, resigned March 28, 1872, and Captain Washington H. Gilpin succeeded him on July 1, 1872. Captain C. G. Cadwalader, of Company B, resigned February 15, 1871, and after several intermediate changes—Captain Louis Wilhelmi, June 14, 1871, to November 8, 1871,¹ and Captain

¹Wilhelmi Louis—Born in Prussia, apptd. from Penna. Cadet Mil. Academy, 1 July 1872, to 29th December, 1873—2nd Lieut. 1st Infantry 15th October 1875—1st Lieut. 16th March 1880—Regt. Adj. 16 March 1880 to April 19, 1886. Died 19th April, 1886.—(Heitman's Register and Historical Dictionary U. S. Army, 1789-1903.)

Robert M. Robinson, December, 1871, to May 25, 1872—Captain Thomas J. Dunn was commissioned October 9, 1872, to remain through a more lengthy service. Captain A. C. Fergusson resigned his captaincy of C June 29, 1871, to be succeeded on October 7, 1871, by Captain C. M. O'Callaghan. Captain Frank C. Benson, elected captain of Company F, April 25, 1870, resigned December 10, 1870, and Captain John S. Dovey was made his successor on June 14, 1871. Company H, of the Fourth Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, as originally organized with its captain, F. W. Kretschmar, and his subalterns, was on February 19, 1872, transferred to, and was thereafter to be known as Company G, of the First Regiment Infantry, absorbing what there was of the then existing company in that regiment. Captain David Buist, of Company I, resigned August 12, 1870, and after the intermediate succession of Captain Louis Gullager, October 9, 1871, to February 7, 1872, was ultimately succeeded on November 4, 1872, for a more secure term, by Captain Rudolph Klauder.

The 22d of September, 1871, was the day set apart for the dedication of the bronze statue of Abraham Lincoln in Fairmount Park, well selected as the ninth anniversary of the first emancipation proclamation that the great emancipator had promised himself, biding his own time, refusing to heed the improvident clamor for immediate action, should follow the next victory his armies might achieve. Antietam was fought on the 17th of September, 1862. Lee's Maryland invasion was foiled, and the promise he had made to himself he redeemed to the bondman, with his proclamation of the 22d.

The civic demonstration drew the best talent to the rostrum, leading public men of the country to the platform, with a vast concourse, its confines beyond the reach of human voice, as participants.

The military display was alike significant that the soldier was as deeply sensible of the nation's never-to-be-forgotten obligations to the great President as was the citizen. The entire First Division paraded, with Major-General Prevost in command; prompt in its formation, alert in its movement, its full ranks and excellent marching drew favorable comment from the many spectators who thronged the sidewalks. The Keystone Battery fired a national salute at the moment of the unveiling. The comment

from the Orderly Sergeant's Book of Company C is as follows: "The entire Division paraded and made one of the best displays ever made since its organization. The whole affair was a decided success. An immense concourse of people assembled to witness the ceremonies."

The reception and escort of the military organization from abroad, of acknowledged celebrity, the visitation to participate elsewhere in some historic event of sufficient consequence for annual commemoration, or to be the guests of military hosts of recognized prominence, are incidents of moment. Continuously for a season the gossip of the armories, and always repeated with zest to all newcomers to the ranks for a long time afterward, these events attain impressiveness with distinctive official recognition. Congratulatory orders probably more clearly indicate their import than do the views of those participating. From the tenor of these orders that followed the incidents that are to follow here, the occasions were expected to accomplish as much for the tone they gave the service as they were to be of direct benefit and advantage to the active participant.

The Seventh Regiment National Guard of the State of New York, of nation-wide repute and with prestige and renown of well-nigh a century's growth, had been announced to visit Philadelphia, and the First Regiment was detailed for escort and parade duty with it, by a special order from First Division Headquarters, on Thursday, July 14, 1870.

This event, given prominent recognition in the Seventh Regiment's history, has its place, its features both civic and military, not only in our own regimental story, but in the annals of the city as well. The story, with its civilities and courtesies, its attentions and hospitalities, its weather hindrances that brought about discomfort and disappointment, is quite exhaustively told in Col. Emmons Clark's "History of the Seventh Regiment of New York" (vol. ii, p. 182, *et seq.*):

An invitation having been received from the Mayor and many distinguished citizens of Philadelphia to visit that city in July, the Regiment, after due consideration, decided to accept the courtesies tendered, and to extend the trip as far as One May. At 8 A. M. on Thursday, July 14th, it left New York with over five hundred men. The march from the armory to the Jersey City ferry was a very fatiguing one, for the heat was already oppressive. The day proved to be intensely hot, and grave apprehensions were early expressed that the unusual temperature would seriously inter-

fere with the success and pleasures of the excursion. Upon its arrival at Philadelphia the Regiment proceeded up Walnut, Third, and Chestnut Streets to Tenth Street, and was received with great enthusiasm by the crowds of people that thronged the sidewalks and filled the windows and house-tops along the route. But the sun was now at its zenith, and not a breath of air was stirring, and when the regiment finally reached the Continental Hotel the men were well-nigh overcome by the intense heat of the day. But the Continental Hotel, the headquarters of the Regiment, abounded with comforts, and after an hour's rest officers and men were in their usual gay spirits.

The parade and review, which had been announced to take place at 3 P. M., were postponed until four o'clock, on account of the extreme heat. The colonel seriously considered the propriety of countermanding the parade; but the fact that all Philadelphia was in the streets to see the Regiment; that the military escort was already under arms and awaiting its movements; and that the reputation of the Regiment would seriously suffer by so remarkable a deviation from the order of arrangements, seemed to render a parade absolutely necessary. So, at 4.30 P. M., the Regiment formed, and with the thermometer at 100° Fahrenheit in the shade, and escorted by the First and Fourth Pennsylvania Regiments, commenced its march over the prescribed route. Having passed through Spring Garden, Thirteenth, Walnut, and Eighteenth Streets, as far as Columbia Avenue, it turned into Broad Street, and, returning through that wide and handsome avenue, it passed in review, at the corner of Jefferson Street, before Major-General Prevost, commanding the First Division Pennsylvania National Guard. The reviewing stand was occupied by Mayor Fox, General Robert Patterson, and many of the most distinguished citizens of Philadelphia. Although the pavements over which the Regiment had passed were generally of cobble-stone and utterly execrable, the streets at the point selected for the review were in admirable condition, and afforded the Regiment a fine opportunity to display its Military accomplishments to the best advantage to the immense throng that occupied the sidewalks, and the yards, piazzas, and windows of the elegant residences in that vicinity. Unfortunately, however, it was suffering severely from the intense heat, and the burning sun had already compelled many of the members to leave the ranks from utter exhaustion. But a large majority of officers and men exhibited wonderful powers of endurance, and steadfastly maintained their places during the return march through Broad and Chestnut Streets to the Continental Hotel. When the Regiment reached its comfortable quarters, after this long and terrible march, there were few that did not require rest, and many were wholly exhausted. The services of the Surgeons, Drs. Barron and Morris, were constantly required in all directions, but fortunately no one was seriously injured by the fatigue and exposure of the day, and in a short time nearly all were convalescent.

An elegant entertainment, provided by the hospitable citizens of Philadelphia, awaited the Regiment at the Continental Hotel upon its return from the parade. Only a small part of its officers and members, however, were in a condition to immediately repair to the dining hall, and a considerable delay occurred before the seats were filled. A most unfortunate circumstance connected with this magnificent entertainment was the utter impossibility of securing any considerable attention to the after-dinner speeches. So fatigued and exhausted were the young men of the Seventh, that they were in no mood to listen, and oratory was at a discount. Even

the eloquent Dougherty could not obtain a patient hearing, and some of the more staid and venerable of the distinguished Philadelphians present were almost shocked by the inattention. At 9 P. M. the festivities ended, and the Regiment hurried away to the Camden Ferry and took a special train to Cape May, where it arrived at 2 A. M.¹

This occasion seemed to be a stimulant and initiative for the interchange of various other military courtesies and visitations which afterward followed, but with still more significant frequency with the celebration of the coming centennial events of national import which had had their birth and beginning in the city of Philadelphia.

As early as August 19, 1872, a general order announced that the First Regiment would visit New York City on Evacuation Day, November 25, 1872, and directed that company commanders should see that every exertion was made to insure the success of the expedition, and on September 24 another general order followed, which directed that "in order to increase the drill and efficiency of the command preparatory to the excursion to New York City company commanders will drill their respective companies at least twice in each week during the months of October and November, except in the last week in October, when wing drills will be ordered."

The regiment, with Colonel Latta in command, left the West Philadelphia depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, Thirty-second and Market Streets, on the morning of November 25, 1872, at 7.15 o'clock, by special train, and, arriving at 10.45, proceeded at once to their quarters at the Grand Central Hall, Broadway opposite Bond Street, where, first provided with a substantial meal, the men were dismissed with orders to reassemble at 2.30 o'clock. At that hour, accompanied by their escort, the Seventh Regiment National Guard of New York, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, and as well as their host—for at the conclusion of the parade the regiment was lavishly entertained at their regimental armory—they moved down Broadway to the City Hall. There, after passing in review before Maj.-Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding First Division National Guard of State of New York, and Hon. A. Oakey Hall, mayor of the city of New York, the parade was dismissed. The regiment returned to Philadelphia by the midnight train

¹ See Appendix for Cape May itinerary.

From the North American and United States Gazette, November 26, 1872:

LEFT FOR NEW YORK.—Yesterday morning the 1st Regiment N. G., Col. James W. Latta commanding, left for New York with about 400 men. They were accompanied by Beck's Band. They will be the guests of the 7th Regiment, and yesterday participated in the parade in honor of Evacuation Day. Their headquarters are at the Grand Central Hotel.

The incidents, details and results of this expedition, in this as in every event worthy of historic preservation, find their best expression through contemporaneous manuscript. The congratulatory deliverance of the colonel commanding presents the incident in the official formality of a general order, which the entry in the journal of First Sergeant D. A. MacCarroll, of Company C, supplements with a story effectively told. The colonel's order was as follows:

The Colonel commanding congratulates the command upon the great success that attended the excursion to New York on the 25th inst.

Its results surpassed and exceeded all that has been hitherto done. The press, the people, and the soldiery of both our own and our sister City unite in universal encomiums on the drill, discipline, marching, and excellent military and gentlemanly deportment of the entire Regiment. The ovation on Broadway, the enthusiastic reception at the Stock Exchange, the Review at the City Hall park, almost faultless in its execution, have added new and brighter laurels to your history, and will ever be pleasing reminiscences to all the participants.

This expedition it is believed has done much to improve the tone of public sentiment toward the encouragement of the National Guard service, and to you it should be but a further incentive to strive by continued application, and strict attention and obedience to all orders and instructions, to earn a municipal, state, and national reputation that shall stamp this regiment as the peer of all its fellows, in all that serves to make the true American soldier.

An extract from the Orderly Sergeant's book, Company C, Gray Reserves (D. A. McCarroll, first sergeant), dated November 26, 1872, describes the visit to New York as follows:

A Company order of November 20, 1872, read as follows: "In compliance with G. O. No. 15 from Regimental Hdqrs. the Company (C) will assemble at Armory at 6:15 A. M. on Nov. 25th inst. to proceed with the Regiment to New York City to participate in the celebration of "Evacuation Day" by the 7th Regt. N. Y. N. G."

In obedience to above order the Company assembled at specified time, forming with the Regiment on Market Street above 19th. Marching to depot of Penna. R. R., the command entered the cars and moved off at 7:20 o'clock—reaching New York City at 10:30 where we were met by a delegation of officers of the 7th and marched to quarters at the Grand Central Hotel, where after dismissing and fixing up generally, we had breakfast at 12:30 P. M.—at 2:30 the line was again formed. When the 7th making their ap-

pearance formed in line of battle facing east, coming to a "present arms" when the 1st marched by them, and then the 7th on the right the march was continued down Broadway and through many of the principal streets in the lower part of the City. We were reviewed by Governor Dix of New York, Mayor of the City, and General Shaler, commanding National Guard Division of New York City. "C" Company turned out particularly well that day, being divided into two companies, and forming the 3rd Division, and in marching Division front through City Hall Park they were particularly applauded for the "wheel" made there, and specially noticed by Governor Dix. After the parade, which was not a long one to us, we marched to the Grand Central Hotel where leaving our "arms" we then marched to the armory of the 7th where a table, or rather tables, were spread with eatables and drinkables, the latter especially. Returning to the Hotel at 7 P. M., those who were so inclined, dined, accompanied by many of the "7th" after which permission was given to the men to disperse and seek their own amusement until 11:15 P. M., and although many temptations were thrown in the way, all were on hand, in good condition, at the appointed time. The line again forming the line of march was taken up for the cars. We were escorted to the Ferry by many of the "7th," and our way illuminated by the firing of Roman candles, blue lights, etc. Leaving in the 12:30 A. M. train we reached Philadelphia about 6 A. M. on the 26th, all being well pleased with the excursion and matters and things generally.

Col. Emmons Clark, in his "History of the Seventh Regiment of New York" (vol. ii. p. 210), says:

On the 25th of November the First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, visited New York, and the officers and members of the Seventh Regiment gladly embraced the opportunity to extend proper courtesies to one of the leading and representative military organizations of Philadelphia. The regiment was welcomed to New York by a committee of the officers of the Seventh, and proceeded at once to its quarters at the Grand Central Hotel. At 2 P. M. the Seventh Regiment paraded and escorted its military guests down Broadway to Beaver Street, and up Broad and Nassau Streets to the City Hall, where they passed in review before the Mayor of the city. At all points on the route the First Regiment was received with distinguished honors, all of which its fine military appearance merited. After the completion of the parade the First Regiment marched to the Seventh Regiment Armory, where its officers and members were hospitably entertained; and during the afternoon and evening the members of the Seventh extended to their guests various individual attentions. When the Regiment left for Philadelphia, at 11 P. M., a large delegation informally escorted it to the ferry, and bade its officers and members a hearty farewell.

An annual pilgrimage to some previously selected point was and still is quite the vogue with independent military organizations of the character and standing of the Albany Zouave Cadets. There was something of a common bond between the First Regiment Infantry Gray Reserves and the Albany Cadets. They were of nearly cotemporaneous birth. The one, founded June 7, 1860, celebrated its fiftieth anniversary on its natal day of

1910; and the other, founded April 19, 1861, will do the like in 1911. So, encouraged by an invitation from Company D of the First Regiment Infantry, Captain Charles K. Ide, the Cadets for their pilgrimage for the year 1870 selected the city of Philadelphia. That its proficiency might be in nowise impaired by the usual suspension incident to the season, and as a note of preparation, Company D continued its weekly drills through the summer.

The 7th and 8th of September, the days covered by the visitation, were crowded with courtesies, were abundant in parades, escorts, reviews, banquets, and speeches—the Cadets under the command of Captain William T. Hamilton, and Company D, under Captain Charles K. Ide. They were of sufficient import as a regimental event not only to demand a present recognition, but to justify their preservation among the archives. A special order of congratulation from Regimental Headquarters consequently followed:

The recent visit [so reads the order] and reception of the Albany Zouave Cadets, on the 7th and 8th inst., marks an era in the history of D Company that is well deserving of a congratulatory notice from these Headquarters.

Your soldierly bearing, gentlemanly deportment, and excellence of drill and discipline was, by all, the subject of favorable comment. Your alike generous and judicious entertainment of a body of guests, whose behavior, bearing, and discipline, both as soldiers and citizens, made them well worthy of such attentions, will carry with it, both to them and you, lasting and pleasing remembrances of the occasion, and doubtless establish for you as an organization, and through you as its representative, for our whole National Guard force, an excellent and enviable reputation in the City from whence your visitors come.

This visit bred intimacies that still survive. The Cadets, anxious to show their best appreciation of the courtesies extended by Company D, hastened the opportunity to extend theirs. It happened two years later, when in June, 1872, Company D, still under Captain Ide, visited Albany as the guest of the Albany Zouave Cadets, still commanded by Captain Wm. T. Hamilton. Upon its return Company D made a brief stop in the city of New York, and was there escorted from the steamboat landing to its place of rendezvous by Company B (second company) and Company F (sixth company) of the Seventh Regiment National Guard, State of New York. This incident is made memorable by the acquaintance then first formed, that later grew to an intimacy, between Corporal Daniel Appleton, then of the sixth company, who afterward became the colonel of the Seventh Regi-

ment, and Corporal Theodore E. Wiedersheim, of Company D, who subsequently was promoted to the colonelcy of the First Regiment.

The following notice is from the "History of the Seventh Regiment of New York, *supra*" (vol. ii. p. 203):

On the 15th of June, Company D, First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, returning to Philadelphia from an excursion to Albany, arrived in New York. A Committee of the Regiment conducted the company at an early hour in the morning from the Albany steamer to the armory, and at 9 A. M. the Second and Sixth Companies, Captain Van Norden commanding, assembled and escorted the Philadelphians down Broadway to the Jersey City Ferry. The battalion and its guests attracted favorable notice from the people and the press. The officers and members of the Seventh Regiment not on parade rallied in large numbers, and at the armory, and in Broadway, and at the Ferry, were enthusiastic in their demonstrations in honor of their military guests.

Again do the regimental records best supply a brief summary of the conspicuous incidents of this occasion, in the congratulatory order of the colonel commanding, who had opportunity as the guest of the company to specially note them. The order bears date from regimental headquarters June 18, 1872, and was as follows:

The Colonel Commanding congratulates D Company upon its recent well planned and successful excursion to the City of Albany. He carefully observed the command through all the details of the expedition. Its marching, strict attention to duty, gentlemanly deportment and discipline, were subjects of universal commendation.

The ovations and kindnesses that attended you at the hands of the Albany Zouave Cadets and B and F Companies of the New York 7th Regiment, should be long and gratefully remembered and particularly will the far famed hospitalities and attentions of the Albanians be a record on the pages of your history that can never be effaced.

Though the well-defined purpose of the congratulatory order may be but transitory, it often happens that in its expressions of appreciation and encouragement opportunity is afforded for the presentation of historic material that would otherwise be entirely lost. The instances already disposed of, and the one that is to follow, appear to fairly justify this conclusion. A most important incident connected with the eleventh anniversary commemorative parade of April 19, 1872, could never have been recalled, and a bit of the best of military testimony that fully sustains the high standard for efficiency always claimed for the regiment would never have been produced, had not the colonel com-

manding gone a little outside of the usual course and issued for the occasion a congratulatory order. The order, General Order No. 8 of the current series, is dated from regimental headquarters, April 20, 1872, and was as follows:

The Colonel commanding congratulates the command on its magnificent appearance, high soldierly bearing, excellent deportment, and well executed marching and maneuvering on the occasion of the parade in commemoration of the Eleventh Anniversary.

It was his good fortune to meet on the evening of that day Major-General Geo. G. Meade, U. S. A., the General commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic, the Adjutant-General of the State, the General commanding the Brigade, and many prominent citizens of former military experience.

Their encomiums passed upon the display warrant the belief that the impressions thus made will, if our efforts to excel be continued, insure a distinguished and lasting reputation.

General Meade did not long survive. He died at his Philadelphia residence, and was buried at Laurel Hill Cemetery November 11, 1872. The regiment was a part of his imposing military funeral. The escort was composed of soldiers, sailors and marines from neighboring posts, garrisons, and navy yards; the troops of the First Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania; and other military bodies from the immediate vicinity. Maj.-Gen. Charles M. Prevost commanded the division, and the commanding officers of the brigades at that time were Brig.-Gen. John P. Bankson, of the first, and Brig.-Gen. J. William Hofmann, of the second. The regiment was attached to the second brigade. A severe epidemic prevailing among the horses forbidding a lengthy route, the escort was dismissed at the steamboat landing at Fairmount Park, and the remains, guard of honor, and others transferred to steamboats, proceeded thence by the river to the cemetery.

The journal of First Sergeant D. A. MacCarroll, Company C, again supplies descriptive details of special interest. A copy of the general order for the escort precedes the entry.

The Regiment assembled in accordance with the above, formed and moved to the line of formation on Locust Street west of Broad. The services were held in "St. Mark's" Church, after which the body was placed on a "Caisson" belonging to the Keystone Battery, and accompanied by a guard of "Regulars." The line of march was taken out Locust Street to 18th St., 18th St. to Green, and Green to the Park, on reaching which point the division was drawn up in line of battle, left in front, the line extending from entrance of Park to nearly reaching Girard Avenue Bridge

on the river front. The remains were placed on one of the river boats decorated for the occasion with flags and mourning emblems, which then moved up the river at a slow rate of speed, and as each Regiment and organization was passed they were brought to a present, the bands of each taking up the time and playing a dirge. Along the streets through which the line moved, the houses were heavily draped in mourning, the sidewalks lined with people and in places it was difficult to preserve the alignment from the great pressure of the crowd. The adjoining hills in the Park were one mass of people, such was the love, respect and honor shown to one of Philadelphia's greatest sons and warriors, the Hero of Gettysburg and many battles of the Army of the Potomac. The remains were accompanied to Laurel Hill by the family and his personal staff only. The troops returned from the Park by quick time.

Major James D. Keyser, first a lieutenant, then a captain, afterward major from December 30, 1868, with a long previous military training in the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, with a full ten years' service to his credit as a commissioned officer, resigned his majority April 28, 1871. He was a man of unflagging energy, with a readiness to do and a constancy in the doing that made him an officer of especial value wherever it was his lot to serve. He was ever watchful in the care of his men, zealous to maintain their repute, and ever mindful to preserve not only in his all-retentive memory, but as well in the large accumulation of newspaper clippings he was so prone to gather, the military incident, that added to the honors of the soldier or increased the prestige of the service.

Captain Jacob Loudenslager, of equal energy and like constancy of firm purpose and resolute will, was for a long time his cotemporary. A distinguishing feature in Captain Loudenslager's military career was the warm attachment he had for his men and the ever-abiding affection they bore for him. He repeatedly declined promotions that ultimately would have made him the colonel of the regiment. He joined the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays in 1828 at eighteen years of age, and resigned his captaincy December 5, 1868, having thus completed his full forty years of continuous military service.

Major J. Ross Clark, recalled from his retirement of October 20, 1870, was elected to succeed Major Keyser August 28, 1871.

The regiment, through its Board of Officers, announced its purpose to participate in both the inaugural ceremonies of the Governor of Pennsylvania, on the third Tuesday of January,

1873, and those of the President of the United States, on the fourth day of March, 1873, by a resolution adopted at the stated meeting, June 7, 1872. The former was consummated, the latter was not. The importance of making the proposed attendance at the Harrisburg inaugural a success was strenuously urged. The movement was designed largely in the interest of legislative betterment. It was believed that a large and effective display of the militia force of the Commonwealth might help the measures then pending. If the force appeared so well with its own unaided efforts, what might not be expected from it with a secure and more substantial public support? The minutes of the Board of Officers sustain this conclusion. At the January stated meeting, January 8, 1873, as it appears from the minutes: "The Colonel called the attention of the Board to the importance of making the trip to Harrisburg a success. It depends largely on the efforts of this command that the proposed legislation for the militia of the State may be passed, and he asked that every officer will do his utmost to impress upon the men the importance of the occasion."

The seasons for inauguration ceremonies seem to be inauspiciously chosen. They more frequently fall upon a day of storm than of sunshine. It was the misfortune of the participants in the outdoor ceremonies attendant upon the first inauguration of Governor Hartranft to feel the weather disappointment keenly. The regiment, with Colonel Latta in command, entrained at the West Philadelphia depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 8.30 o'clock on the evening of Monday, January 20, 1873. Delayed by the unavoidable detentions incident to a heavy train and a weather-encumbered track, it did not reach its destination until five o'clock on the following morning. Harrisburg was a storm-ridden, overcrowded, comfortless town. The snow was on the ground some six inches in depth and it was still falling. In about an hour it turned to hail and rain, and when the column moved in regular procession at ten-thirty, the march was through the deep and heavy slush that followed. The route completed, the ceremonies over, at two o'clock the men were permitted for a while to care for themselves. At seven o'clock the regiment re-entrained, and after less than the usual delays, then so frequently a subject for complaint in the movement of

troops by rail, reached Philadelphia at one o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 22d, "heartily disgusted," so states our first sergeant diarist, "but ready to go again."

The discomforts did not seem to divert the purpose of the regiment to do its best to so appear in the public eye that it might secure a recognition for its own betterment and the betterment of its fellows. It was, too, rumored afterward—the rumor did not seem to have had lodgement at the time—that whatever regiment on duty on that occasion the consensus of opinion should pronounce to be the best, the colonel of that regiment should have the adjutant-generalcy of the State under the then incoming administration. Though no verification of that rumor ever came directly from the governor, it seemed to have had some confirmation in the merits apparently conceded to the First Infantry in the appointment of its colonel as the adjutant-general of Pennsylvania a few months afterward.

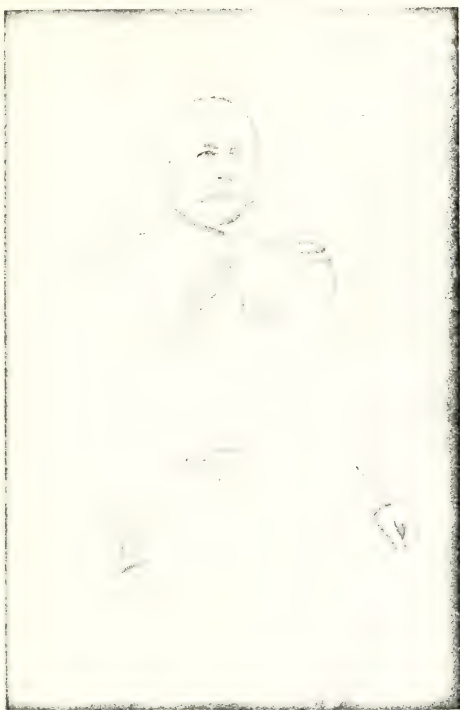
At the stated meeting of the Board of Officers, May 7, 1873, Colonel Latta made formal announcement of his appointment as adjutant-general of Pennsylvania. Resolutions reported from a committee "to draw up a series of resolutions expressive of the high feeling held toward Adjutant-General Jas. W. Latta and the pride they felt in his advancement" followed later, and on June 2, 1873, the date of his commission, General Latta was duly qualified and entered upon the duties of his office. He served through the two administrations of Governor Hartranft and the one of Governor Hoyt—June, 1873, to January, 1883—and was subsequently, upon its creation, placed upon the retired list of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, with the rank of major-general.

CHAPTER VI

COLONEL BENSON, JUNE 1, 1873—DECEMBER 4, 1878—SUSQUEHANNA DEPOT, APRIL, 1874—CENTENARY FIRST TROOP, NOVEMBER 17, 1874—HAZLETON, APRIL, 1875—BOSTON BUNKER HILL CENTENARY, JUNE 17, 1875—REGIMENTAL BADGE—FUNERAL VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON—SECOND INAUGURATION GOVERNOR HARTRANFT—CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DIVISION, BRIGADES, REGIMENTAL—CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION, MAY TO NOVEMBER, 1876—"INDUSTRIAL DISTURBANCES, 1877"—COLONEL BENSON RESIGNS—CAPTAIN MULDOON COMMANDING, DECEMBER 8, 1877, TO OCTOBER 1, 1878

Mrs. Henry de La Pasture, an English woman, a novelist of promising repute, of recent appearance in the literary field, so says *The Outlook*, "commends Americans for not being afraid to praise a man or call him great while he is still living," and by implication regrets the reserve and tradition which make it difficult for the Englishman unreservedly to commend any person or anything that is not stamped with the "hall-mark of time."

Colonel Benson's administration began with energy and with a purpose. Permitted to select his own field officers, their selection with his was confirmed by an election on the 4th of June, 1873, and as of that date Col. R. Dale Benson was commissioned as colonel, Lieut.-Col. John Ross Clark as lieutenant-colonel, and Major Charles K. Ide as major. On the same day the staff announcement included Joseph B. Godwin as adjutant, Caspar H. Duhring as quartermaster, William S. Stewart as surgeon, and Alonzo L. Leach as assistant surgeon. Rev. Thomas A. Jaggard, D.D., was subsequently named as chaplain. The non-commissioned staff was made up of H. Harrison Groff, sergeant-major; Stephen K. Philbin, quartermaster-sergeant, and Henry L. Elder, commissary-sergeant. With the creation of the officers of paymaster and commissary these changes subsequently shortly followed: Caspar H. Duhring was made captain and commissary; William A. Rolin, captain and paymaster; Stephen K. Philbin, first lieutenant and quartermaster, and Albert Haverstick, quar-



Kate Anderson.

termaster-sergeant. The captains as they stood at the beginning and within the first six months of Colonel Benson's induction were: Captain Washington H. Gilpin, Company A; Captain Thomas J. Dunn, Company B; Captain William W. Allen, who returned to his old place after the resignation of Captain O'Callaghan, Company C; Captain William J. Barr, Company D, who succeeded Captain William A. Seeger, who for a time had filled the vacancy created by the resignation of Captain Charles K. Ide a short while before his elevation to the majority; Captain James Muldoon, Company E; the captaincy of Company F was vacant; Captain F. W. Kretschmar, Company G; Captain Albert H. Walters, Company H; and Captain Rudolph Klauder, Company I.

With the conviction that Colonel Benson was from Company D—he was not of the regiment, until his appointment as adjutant—criticism was freely offered, as both Lieutenant-Colonel Clark and Major Ide had been closely identified with that company, that his selection of his two field officers savored too much of company favoritism. Without suggestion that the criticism had been too inclusive, it was graciously accepted in the confidence that with capacity tested the choice would be approved.

No field officer, in fact, was ever selected as an expedient; if the choice did not follow from direct promotion—and it was but rarely that it did not—service in war or military experience in peace was alone the test.

The coloneley, too, had been singularly free from any special company domination. There has been a reasonably fair distribution of the honor. Colonel Smith was from A, Colonel Prevost from C, Colonels Latta and Wiedersheim from D (Wiedersheim had had previous membership in F), Colonel Bowman from H, Colonels Good and Eidell from B. The others, Colonels Ellmaker and Kneass, were chosen in the beginning each from their well-established military records, and Colonels McMichael and Benson subsequently for their services in war. Colonel Bonnaffon, of the Twentieth Emergency Regiment, was from H, and of the lieutenant-colonels and majors, Lieutenant-Colonel Starr was of the Battery Company L, Lieutenant-Colonel Clark from D, Gilpin from A, Huntington from F, Williams from G; Majors Piersoll from F, Nicholson, Kensil (Clarence T.) and Kensil (Eugene J.)

from H, Keyser from A, Ide from D, Allen (William S.) from B, Zane from G, Hunt and Pierson from E, and Scattergood from C.

Measures to encourage discipline, increase efficiency, strengthen numbers, heretofore inaugurated at Colonel Benson's own instance while he was lieutenant-colonel, were now vigorously pressed. Means and methods to touch the great public pulse, "to assure the moral and pecuniary support of merchants, business men, and citizens generally"; to show to the community at large by "a spirit of determination and energetic action" that the regiment was in earnest in its efforts and endeavors to improve, were adopted by the Board of Officers and their demonstration assigned to competent committees well calculated to consummate their intended purpose. Colonel Benson's career opened auspiciously and closed successfully. His was a varied experience. There were display and pageant, function and celebration, show and parade, utility and purpose, exposure and danger, throughout his term. The commemoration of its centennial anniversaries was upon the nation and the calendar was crowded with celebration after celebration. Then each year there were industrial disturbances, bloodshed and riot, when the soldier was summoned to restore the peace and preserve order. To the prestige of a war service ever efficient, at times brilliant, notably in the Peach Orchard at Gettysburg, Colonel Benson added the splendid reputation he had made for himself and his regiment, which when he retired from its colonelcy survived him in an unsought, well-deserved popularity that he has ever since retained. Even at this distant day his appearance anywhere before or with his old command when the proprieties will permit it, is the occasion for an enthusiastic demonstration. His activities in the Veteran Corps still keep him in close touch with the regiment's present energies, and make him a moving spirit for its betterment.

The regular summer encampments, now prescribed by law, had not yet come about, and the usual inactivities incident to the season followed. There was, however, the regular spring inspection at Fairmount Park on the 9th of June, of 1873, and the Fourth of July was made the occasion for the ceremonies attendant upon the dedication of the grounds set apart in Fairmount Park for the Centennial Exposition of 1876. The regiment participated, and proceeded by rail to Belmont Station on the Read-

ing Railway, and thence to the site near by. The weather was not propitious. It was excessively hot, and the hour selected—two o'clock—did not invite a large attendance, nor had a real enthusiasm for the occasion yet been awakened. The display was consequently meagre, confined largely, as a memorandum of the time reads, to the “regulars only.”

The first of the inspections and musters under the provisions of the Act of 1873, which were to determine the fitness, capacity, and standing of the various organizations of the National Guard, was made at the regimental armory on the evening of the 27th of October by the adjutant-general of the State. The result, eminently satisfactory, appeared in his official report for the current year (1873), and was as follows: “The First Regiment, Col. R. Dale Benson, an officer of high repute, in numbers, personnel, and efficiency ranks in the National Guard service of Pennsylvania, as shown by its inspection, as most excellent. It has no equal. In detail it appears to be well, thoroughly, and efficiently managed.”

The vigorous pursuit of instruction in drill, company and regimental, with occasional outings for more extended manœuvres, was unexpectedly interrupted by a sudden call upon the Governor by the sheriff of Susquehanna County for troops to suppress a riotous disturbance, incident to a stoppage of travel by mob interference on the Erie Railway at Susquehanna Depot that had gotten beyond the control of the civil authorities. In obedience to instructions from Harrisburg, communicated through division headquarters, the regiment specially designated by the Governor, assembled at the Broad and Race Streets armory, equipped with knapsack, overcoat, three days' rations, and ten rounds of ball cartridges, at ten o'clock on the morning of Sunday, March 29, 1874, preparatory to a movement to the point of disturbance. The other organizations of the first division were all in readiness, but their services were not required.

The following field return appeared in the *Philadelphia Sunday Mercury* of April 13, 1874:

The First Regiment consisted of the following companies, and field and staff:

Colonel R. Dale Benson; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Ross Clark; Major Charles K. Ide; Adjutant Jos. B. Golwin; Surgeon Wm. S. Stewart; Assistant Surgeon Alonzo L. Leach.

	Officers	Musicians	Men	Total	Captains
Field and Staff ...	6			6	
Com.					
A	3	2	29	34	Gilpin
B	2	2	44	48	Dunn
C	1	2	26	29	Allen
D	2	2	42	46	Fell (Lt. C.)
E	3	2	39	44	Muldoon
F	2	1	30	33	Benson
G	2	2	29	33	Kretschmar
H	1	1	34	36	Walters
I	2	2	22	26	Klauder
	<hr/> 24	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 295	<hr/> 335	

The regiment, some 350 strong, with Colonel Benson in command, had rendezvoused fully an hour before the time fixed, and after a delay from higher up incident to transportation provided for the one way requiring to be changed to another, left the armory about five o'clock, and some two hours later entrained at the North Penn Depot for its Susquehanna Depot destination, which it reached about noon on the following day. With the rising altitudes of the intervening mountain ranges there came a decided fall in temperature, and by morning snow had fallen to an appreciable depth. The nearer the approach to the scene of disturbance, the more demoralized became the railway service, and at Nineveh Junction on the Jefferson branch of the Erie the regiment was detrained at the eastern end of the great viaduct, and the last four miles of the journey were made on foot. General Edwin S. Osborne with a portion of his division, troops from the Luzerne region, had already arrived, and to him Colonel Benson reported in accordance with his instructions.

Susquehanna Depot, in the northeastern corner of the State, some two hundred and fifty miles from Philadelphia, is a divisional point on the Erie system. Extensive railway repair shops there located supplied an industry upon which its 8,000 inhabitants were almost solely dependent. The situation was peculiar, the cause seemed to be without a precedent, and no incident just its parallel is familiar of such a subsequent happening. It was a strike not for a raise or rate of wages, but for the pay of wages already earned. The embarrassments of the Erie at the time seemed to have left it so financially helpless that it had permitted the neglected pay-rolls of these striking shopmen to accumulate an

aggregate unpaid wage of \$100,000. It was a condition that could not but help arouse a sympathy for the wage-earner as well as bestir a bitterness against the delinquent corporation. The situation was briefly summed up in an answer of Governor Hartranft's to a complaint of the chief burgess of the town that there was no need for troops, that there was no disturbance beyond civic control, and that the sheriff had been assured by the strikers that they would assist in making arrests and preserving order. The answer was as follows:

As an individual I may sympathize with your people in their misfortune in not receiving prompt payment of their dues, but as Chief Executive of this state I cannot allow creditors, however meritorious their claims may be, to forcibly seize the property of their debtors and hold it without due process of law, much less can I allow them to take and hold illegal possession of a great highway and punish the innocent public, either as passengers or transporters, for the default of a corporation with which they have no concern. Whenever the laws of this Commonwealth shall provide that the employees of a railroad company may suspend all traffic upon it until their wages are paid, I shall acquiesce, but I cannot do so while the law refuses to contemplate any such remedy.

My duty is not to make laws or to criticise them, but to execute them, and that duty I must discharge without fear or favor. General Osborne is the officer in command. I have implicit confidence in his impartiality, firmness and discretion. I have ordered him to confer with the sheriff of your county, who is its proper peace officer. If the laws are not set at defiance the sheriff will so inform General Osborne. If they are set at defiance General Osborne has been ordered to enforce obedience to them. If unfortunate consequences follow, the responsibility must rest with those who endeavor to redress their wrongs by violence, in contempt of the laws of their country and of the officers whose sworn duty it is to take care that they are faithfully executed.

The regiment was quartered in the machine shop of the Erie Railway, where it remained until relieved. The regular and daily routine of garrison duty was immediately ordered, guards mounted and posted, police details made, dress parades had, and roll-calls, as the regulations required. All reports made of these roll-calls included every man present for duty or properly accounted for. The strictest discipline was at all times enforced and cheerfully accepted. There was a demonstrative but rather pacific parade of some 1500 of the striking shopmen on the day following the arrival of the regiment. Contrary to the usually expected conditions, there was little manifestation of ill-feeling, and within twenty-four hours the situation was under control, and

the long lines of stalled and hindered cars, freight and passenger, began to move; negotiations had worked to a satisfactory conclusion and the strike was over.

A memorandum constructed in the easy way of the Company C journalist concludes as follows:

Notwithstanding the tour of duty was short, there were many hardships that to men unused to such life were hard to bear, but all was taken without a murmur. It was amusing to see all hands turn in for the night; every man wanted to be the "inside man," for the thermometer ranged from 10 to 18 degrees above zero, and for sleeping on a hard plank floor without blankets and no fire it was rather cold. However, we all enjoyed the trip and look forward for another chance to show our patriotism.

The regiment was relieved from duty on Wednesday, April 1, made the return journey on Wednesday night, and reached Philadelphia on Thursday morning, April 2d. Ample provision had been made for its entertainment, notably by the staff of the first division, and a comfortable breakfast served in the vicinity of the depot greeted officers and men on their arrival. The command then proceeded over the following route: Fourth to Chestnut, to Third, to Walnut, to Fourth, to Chestnut, to Broad, and thence to the armory at Broad and Race Streets, where, its services being no longer required for the duty for which it had been summoned, it was formally dismissed. At Third and Chestnut Streets the column was reviewed by General Prevost, and in front of the State House by Governor Hartranft.

The official recognition by Maj.-Gen. Edwin S. Osborne of the services rendered by the regiment, to be found in the report of the adjutant-general of the State for the year 1874, is deserving of rescue from the obscurity of the public document where a busy posterity would never bother to look for it:

At ten minutes past twelve o'clock P. M. on Monday [said General Osborne in his report] the First Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. R. Dale Benson, reported to me for duty. It affords me pleasure to say that I found Colonel Benson to be a gentleman and a soldier. He commands an excellent body of men and is assisted by a corps of efficient officers. He and his command rendered valuable service, for which I extend to them my thanks and commendation.

And then Colonel Benson's congratulatory order, so aptly framed, is well worthy of historic preservation, that a military

progeny of such high repute as is now the First Regiment may know of the worth of its ancestors:

HEADQUARTERS

1ST REGIMENT INF'Y 2D BRIGADE, 1ST DIV. N. G. OF PA.

Philadelphia, April 4, 1874.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 8.

The Colonel Commanding, with a pardonable feeling of pride, desires to congratulate the command upon its prompt response to the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, to proceed to Susquehanna Depot, in this State.

The numerical strength of the several Companies—the cheerful submission to strict military discipline under trying circumstances—the alacrity with which every demand made upon this Regiment was met, have called forth the admiration of superior Head-quarters, and that of your fellow-citizens.

The Colonel Commanding is not unaware of the valuable coöperation of his brother officers of the Field, the support of the Line, the faithful and intelligent performance of duty by the Regimental staff in their several departments—but where all vied in the strict rendering of that which was but their duty, special commendation is unnecessary.

By your promptness this command was ready to move, fully equipped, one hour before that which had been designated. By your military bearing and discipline you demonstrated the efficiency of your troops. By your presence at the designated point, in connection with other troops, you have maintained the laws of this Commonwealth without shedding blood, leaving you a record of which you may be justly proud.

By order of Col. R. Dale Benson.

Jos. B. GODWIN,
Adjutant.

This disturbance, the first of the several that were to follow, each increasing in intensity, seemed to awaken the community to a better thought for its military. The "great awakening" of the '60's had fulfilled its mission so faithfully that the need for the soldier other than for the pageant had not yet reached a demonstration. The prevailing apathy was discouraging. The soldier needs the public countenance as well as the public confidence. He gives his services freely and expects at least appreciation, nor must it be tardy and await a manifestation only, when a peril impends. Newspaper comment viewed the situation rigorously and with some severity.

From one, the clipping of which has been preserved, but not the name, the following editorial extract follows:

Our citizen soldiery seem to have been the target for all manner of abuse and unkind remarks from the very people who would most benefit by

their action in any extremity requiring their aid, and yet, notwithstanding all this, these men have proved themselves true soldiers in the hour of trial.

On Sunday morning last, the First Regiment, N. G. of Pennsylvania, Col. R. Dale Benson commanding, was ordered to report for duty at Susquehanna Depot, a town two hundred and fifty-six miles from this city. . . .

They returned on Thursday morning, tired and fagged out, and for all their self-sacrifice on that occasion, what was the reward? They marched through our principal streets, a remarkably fine body of men, presenting an appearance that should have brought a hearty "hurrah" to the lips of every spectator, which, if not elicited by admiration, was certainly due from gratitude. But no such compliment was vouchsafed them, and they reached their armory, at length, unthanked and unnoticed, save for a moment, by men, women, and children, who indirectly owe them just as much as the citizens of Susquehanna Depot, and by a few members of their organization, who improvised for them a lunch. . . .

For what success has been attained in the formation of a local militia, small thanks are due to our citizens; but to the officers and men of the First Division, N. G. of Pennsylvania, we offer our most hearty congratulations upon the highly creditable results attained.

And from another, the *Sunday Transcript*, April 5, 1874, editorial matter appeared as follows:

THE MILITIA.—The prompt response of the Gray Reserves to the call of the Governor, and the equally earnest and immediate muster of the remainder of the Division, to await orders to march, should have a beneficial effect upon the future of the militia in Philadelphia. . . .

If the rebellion, which found Philadelphia and Pennsylvania comparatively helpless, while the east could push forward troops by the thousands, did not teach our people anything, let them gather wisdom from the events of the week just closed. Fortunately, no blood was shed; but why? Simply because the overwhelming force which this city was able to supply at a moment's notice overawed all opposition, and saved the State and its citizens from the disgrace of a fratricidal struggle within our borders.

In better temper and without denunciation, generously toned to special commendation, there follow contributions from the editorial pages of both the *Public Ledger* and the *North American*:

From the Public Ledger:

The First Regiment (Gray Reserves), Colonel Ben-on, which returned yesterday from Susquehanna Depot, is entitled to great credit. It has done the State good service during its brief absence. Its prompt response to the call of the Commander-in-Chief, through its Division Commander, shows that the First Division of our State militia is a body that can be depended upon for immediate and threatening emergencies. The call reached the Colonel of the Regiment at midnight; he and his Lieutenant-Colonel, Major and Adjutant acted at once, and in the dead of night notified the company officers personally, who in their turn notified their subordinates personally, and these last personally called out the men. In the morning the Regiment was ready,

fully equipped for the march and ready for action, several hours before they got the Governor's order to march. They arrived at the scene of disorder at a critical time, their presence had an immediate good effect, and how important it was that that Regiment did arrive, equipped as it was, at the time when it did, it would perhaps not be wise to tell. While on duty at Susquehanna its conduct was all that the department of a well-trained regiment of citizen soldiers should be. There was not a breach of discipline, not a cause for complaint. Its mere presence saved what might have been a destructive, if not a sanguinary, riot. It discharged its duty in a soldier-like manner; and returning home, with orders to report to General Prevost, that was done in a soldier-like manner, too—and then the men returned to their homes, and their business. The whole event was creditable to the Regiment, the Division and the State, and deserves this acknowledgment and something more.

From the North American:

THE MILITIA CAMPAIGN.—The First Regiment returned yesterday from the duty upon which it had been engaged during the week. Without unnecessary fuss or display the troops were marched to their armory, a formal review having first been made by General Prevost, and were there dismissed to resume their ordinary avocations. To officers and men every award of credit is to be made for the soldierly and practical manner in which their duty had been discharged. The men have shown that with threatened danger in front of them they were prompt to rally to the roll-call; and the officers have been rewarded for the care and discipline they have insisted upon. The time, it seems to us, is opportune to again urge upon the young men of the city and upon their employers the wisdom and necessity of encouraging as perfect a militia organization as is practicable. Without some such reliable organization as this First Regiment the troubles at Susquehanna Depot would have unquestionably assumed a more serious aspect; for the previous arrivals of troops had been in small detachments of irregular commands not calculated to impress the rioters with a sufficiently clear sense of the fact that they were to be opposed by arms. Any similar trouble occurring in Philadelphia, a thing possible, while not at the moment probable, would develop itself upon so much larger a scale that the local troops now available might prove inadequate. As a measure of wise precaution, then, apart from other and important reasons, a proper increase of our militia should be encouraged.

The incident did not close without an illustration of the rigorous discipline that at that time followed the delinquent. A general order from regimental headquarters published the names of nine men, "the only members" of the command who failed to respond to the call that summoned the regiment to its riot duty at Susquehanna or "place upon record satisfactory reasons accounting for their inability to do so." They were consequently adjudged "unworthy of being borne upon the rolls of this command and of membership in the National Guard of this Commonwealth," and were therefore "discharged as prescribed by laws governing the National Guard of the State of Pennsylvania."

The records that survive for the year 1874 supply no evidence of commemorative parades in recognition either of the 22d of February, the 4th of July, or the regimental anniversary. Washington's Birthday fell upon a Sunday, and at the invitation of its rector, Rev. Thomas A. Jagger, the chaplain, the regiment attended divine service at the Church of the Holy Trinity. His very effective sermon on that occasion was afterward printed by authority of the Board of Officers. A general order directed the resumption of the regular drills after the summer suspension, and also named Monday afternoon, September 7, at half-past two o'clock, for a parade and battalion drill in fatigue uniform, the field and staff dismounted, at Ridley Park, the regiment to proceed thither by rail.

On the afternoon of October 5 there was a parade, review and inspection of the second brigade of the division by Governor Hart-ranft. The *Evening Bulletin* of the day following makes this comment on the presence and appearance of the First Regiment on that occasion: "The First Regiment, which has no superior in the country in the proficiency of drill or the fine *morale* of the command, made a display which delighted the spectators and which added fresh laurels to the corps, which has already won such high distinction in holiday parade and in the sterner duties of actual service."

On November 17, 1874, there was a parade of the entire first division in commemoration of the centenary of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry. From various sources the officers were highly complimented for the fine appearance the command made on that occasion. The soldiery seemed to have bestirred the community to better attentions. The Board of Officers, moved to action by the aid and support of the civil authorities that had contributed so largely "to the effect of the parade," by resolution tendered their thanks to "His Honor the Mayor and to the officers and men of the police force for their efficient coöperation in keeping the streets free from obstructions, thereby enabling us to handle the command satisfactorily to itself and the public."

The following is from a newspaper clipping of the day:

THE CENTENNIAL OF THE FIRST TROOP PHILA. CITY.

FIRST INFANTRY, Col. R. Dale Benson.—The Reserves paraded seven companies and were accompanied by their excellent band of 40 pieces and drum corps of 20 pieces. The regiment mustered a total of about 350 men and

paraded in winter uniform—overcoats and knapsacks. The command presented a splendid appearance and were frequently applauded. The marching was good and undoubtedly the First was one of the main features of the display.

And among the rank and file there prevailed a generous disposition to encourage the progressive tendency then so evidently manifest. Private John H. McDonald, of Company C, was the "originator and principal donor" in presenting to the regiment through his captain, William W. Allen, for and on behalf of Company C, a handsome "silver cup" and "purse of money," the cup to be competed for at target practice under such stipulations as might subsequently be imposed. The cup was described in the report of the committee of the Board of Officers to whom the subject of proper rules for its annual disposition had been referred as one of which a photograph "could give but an imperfect idea of its beauty and value." The Board in their acknowledgment of the gift stated that "the action of Company C in procuring and presenting such a prize at a cost of so much time and money was eminently generous and praiseworthy," and determined that the formal presentation should be made at the first opportunity when it might be brought prominently to the attention of the public. The ceremony took place before a large assemblage at a "Regimental Promenade Concert" at the Academy of Music on the 9th of January, 1875.

An industrial disturbance of some magnitude was again upon the State; this time in the coal regions. The civil authorities of Luzerne County, the seat of the trouble, had exhausted their powers, lost control of the situation, and the military were once more summoned to restore order and preserve the peace. The disturbance centered about the thriving borough of Hazleton; huge crowds of the striking miners thronged the thoroughfares; several thousand, in by no means an orderly procession, with a number of American flags borne at the right of the column, marched down the main street, shouting, jeering, and threatening. A Catholic priest heroically stepped in front of this unruly mass, and in loud and manly tones demanded that the crowd disperse, that no body of men with threats in their speech and riot on their faces should bear aloft the American flag. The flag stood for authority and law and should not be used to countenance riot and disorder. The crowd, cowed by his effec-

tive speech, and awed by his priestly presence, sullenly dispersed. The adjutant-general of the State—the story of his heroic behavior had previously reached Harrisburg—when on the ground a few days later personally called at his residence and thanked him in the name of the Commonwealth. This was but the beginning; the crowds soon gathered again, open violence followed, the sheriff was powerless.

How it happened that it fell to the lot of the First Regiment to be again in active service, to suppress a disturbance originating in and wholly confined to the limits of another military division, and with no other troops on duty except the troops of that division, is best ascertained by quoting from the report of Maj.-Gen. Edwin S. Osborne, commanding the Ninth Division of the National Guard, in extracts made to follow each other in an orderly sequence that more fully, satisfactorily, and authoritatively define the situation, than any brief *résumé* of the facts could be made to do. Major-General Osborne's report, addressed to the adjutant-general of the State, is to be found in its proper place in the public documents for the year 1875.

The report opens after the necessary preliminary phrases with the dispatch from Governor Hartranft that inaugurated the movement quoted in full. The dispatch was as follows: "Sheriff Kirkendall telegraphs me that the disorders continue in his county [Luzerne] and at points so distant from each other that he is unable to maintain the peace by means of the *posse comitalus*. You will therefore furnish Sheriff Kirkendall such troops as you may deem necessary to enable him to preserve order, protect life and property, and enforce obedience to the laws of the Commonwealth."

It will be observed that these instructions permitted General Osborne to select troops outside of his own division if he deemed it necessary to increase his force. Other than his own command, he evidently considered the addition of the First Regiment an all-sufficient increase, and in an explanatory paragraph gives not only the reason for his choice, but gives also reason why he explains an act that he did not need to explain neither to the public nor to his superiors. This is the paragraph:

As you [the adjutant-general] remember, I made an earnest request that in case troops should be ordered to duty and it became my lot to take com-

mand, I should be allowed to select the troops so ordered out. The Governor granting my prayer, I named together with my own troops the First Regiment Infantry, Col. R. Dale Benson commanding. I make mention of this fact here because of some reports I have heard and seen in newspapers censuring the Governor and yourself for not sending other troops to me. Suffice it to say I never undertook a public duty with the reluctance I did on this occasion, and feeling that to do what was required of me and prevent bloodshed could only be done through efficient officers and thoroughly disciplined men, and having had an opportunity on a former occasion to try Colonel Benson and his command, I felt in my hands it would be more serviceable than any other regiment in the State. . . .

This division was at once put under marching orders for Hazleton and you [the adjutant-general] were called upon to furnish the First Regiment of Infantry. . . .

Later in the evening [April 7] the First Regiment Infantry, Colonel Benson commanding, reported. . . .

It is but just for me to say that I found the First Regiment to be all I had anticipated. It is in my judgment, all things considered, the most perfect volunteer military organization in the country. Indeed, there are regiments in the regular service less efficient and not so reliable.

The order for this movement to assemble at once at the armory, Broad and Race Streets, promulgated at 12 o'clock noon on April 7, 1875, promptly executed, the regiment entrained at the North Penn depot, Third and Berks Streets, at five o'clock in the afternoon, fully armed and equipped, with Colonel Benson in command, reaching its Hazleton destination at midnight. Detrained immediately on arrival, the march was through streets, with sullen and turbulent crowds, hurling threats, slurs and imprecations, lining the sidewalks, to Hazle Hall, where the command was quartered for the rest of the night.

The entire region was disturbed, and the day following five companies were detached under Lieut.-Col. J. Ross Clark, and assigned for the protection of collieries in the immediate vicinity; two (Company A, Captain Washington H. Gilpin, and Company I, Captain Rudolph Klander) to Jeddo and Drifton; one (Company D, Captain William J. Barr) to Eckley; one (Company B, Captain Thomas J. Dunn) to Highland; and another (Company H, Captain Albert H. Walters) to Oakdale. Colonel Clark's headquarters were established at Jeddo. The four companies (C, First Lieut. David A. MacCarroll; E, Captain James Muldoon; F, Captain F. E. Huffington; and G, Captain C. H. Kretschmar), all under the immediate command of Major Charles K. Ide, were retained at Hazleton.

The story of the four companies held at Hazleton—their stay was uninterrupted—is so well told by the diarist of Company C, in his journal, it is better that it appear as a piece of history as he tells it rather than that its integrity should be disturbed by an abstract:

After [so it reads] drilling on the streets and showing the populace what stuff and discipline there was with us, we established that respect that armed troops generally carry with them.

Although time sometimes hung a little heavy on our hands, it was not the case often, for in a day after we got settled "Regulations" were published and strictly adhered to, thereby giving us something to look forward to almost every hour, for instance—

"Guard Mount," 9 A. M. and 9 P. M.

"Company Drill," 10 A. M.

"Battalion Drill," 3:30 P. M., and

"Dress Parade," 5:30 P. M.

The evenings were mostly spent in a jolly way, as at the end of the Hall in which we were quartered a stage was erected, and almost every evening some amusement was enacted, and Mess. T. W. Watson, J. J. Keenan and C. F. Kuhn were the men of C Company taking a prominent part.

The 19th of April, 1875, being the anniversary of the Regiment, and as it was also a prominent event in the annals of the country, we concluded to celebrate as well as possible with the means at our command, thinking that it would be a long time, perhaps, when we would be in the same position again. So a program was gotten up, the people of the town invited to attend and a pleasant affair was the consequence. To be in readiness in case of emergency, twenty feet of the room was kept clear around the walls where the arms were stacked, back of which the men formed ready at a minute's warning to spring "to arms." On one occasion just after "tattoo" when we were getting our "beds" in order to turn in, and some had already done so, we were startled by the sounding of the "long roll," and we all thought the time had come for some action, and every man got himself down to work. In less time, almost, than it takes to write it, the four companies, of more than 150 men, were formed and the Battalion in readiness in less than "4½ minutes." The Colonel then told us it was necessary for him to know in how short a time the Battalion could be in readiness, and that he was fully satisfied with the result.

The detached companies were practically on outpost duty, and so continued to the end. Their duties were onerous, manifold and demanded an especial vigilance. All the costly property interests of the colliery—breaker, cars, tracks, pumps, engines, shafts, and what not—were in their special care and keeping. Dynamite was not then in vogue, but other secret methods of destruction were known, and the incendiary's torch was boldly, openly and defiantly threatened. Guards and patrols were consequently required to be ever active and always on the alert.

The conduct and carriage of officers and men had had a tendency to weaken demonstration and soften speech. Indeed, their soldierly bearing had created an impression that the troops were of the regular army. A bit of innocent deception had helped to strengthen it. While Company D on its arrival at Eckley was halted awaiting distribution of its details, a sturdy miner from the crowd in a general sort of a way threw out the inquiry, "Are you fellows regulars?" Sergeant Chas. H. Coxe, catching the opportunity and ready with response—his red chevron on his sleeve indicated his services in war—volunteered the reply, "Certainly." But the miner, apparently not altogether satisfied with this categorical answer, pressed his inquiry further: "And where were you last stationed?" said he. Coxe was still the more ready, and in his reply gave it that flavor of dignity and importance which distance lends to service: "At Fort Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory," came the quick response.

There were some not yet regulars, and who never hoped or desired to be, but earnestly aspired to do their best. The relation of this incident to one long since retired, afterward a commissioned officer, then a young recruit for the first time on active field duty, vividly recalled a happening that fell to his lot on this same occasion. The officer of the guard played on him the well-worn ruse of requesting his piece for the moment while he was on his post, for an innocent and very proper purpose, and then after he had given it up returned it, severely rebuking the indiscretion. This officer visited the post of this then young recruit about an hour after midnight; the challenge, the halt, the advance, all in the precise formula of the regulations, were given with a confidence and assurance clearly indicating the sentry's intimate acquaintance with his highly responsible duties. Completely unmanned, however, by the profuse compliments this exhibition of proficiency elicited, to the officer's request that he pass over his gun that he might see whether it was loaded he incontinently yielded, and the relator has never forgotten how the officer's profusive speech of commendation changed to stern reproof. And he still remembers how intense was the "Don't let it occur again!" with which the incident closed.

Timoney's, over the "Mountain," was a place where the vilest of liquors were sold. It was a disreputable hostelry, something of a menace to discipline, and to frequent it was forbidden.

As prohibition does not always prohibit, so the effort to enforce it on this occasion was not conclusive. Breaking away for a visit to this forbidden ground, the soldier—it was always the good fellow—subsequently apprehended was punished with a double tour of guard duty. This lot had more than once fallen upon one of the best of men. He was a man of somewhat a conspicuous figure, fat, chubby, and cheery, and once seen was always remembered. His beat happened to be in full view of a shanty occupied by an Irishman with a close-observing keen-witted wife. The frequency with which she had seen this soldier upon his beat rather induced her to believe that he was bearing more than his share of the burden. The soldier, who overheard the refrain of her speech, in which she proclaimed this conviction, said he could bear his punishment with a better grace than he could what the woman said about him, despite its sympathetic strain. This was the refrain: "It's a great shame," said the woman, "bedad, to keep that little fat man walking up and down all day long while the other men do nothing at all, at all!"

A defiant, heavily leaded, display type poster appeared about this time throughout the region, conspicuously posted, notably in bar-rooms, announcing that there was a big giant, a veritable Goliath among the Philistines, ready to settle the question of prowess between these minions of the law and the insurgent disciples of disorder; not indeed in the old way of the ancients, but in the more modern methods prescribed by the Queensberry rule. The poster speaks for itself.

A CARD!

I, Dominick McGlynn, hereby challenge any member of the First Regiment, P. S. N. G., now stationed here, to fight me a fair stand-up fight, in a twenty-four-foot-ring, according to the rules of the London prize ring, for the sum of fifty dollars (\$50) or I will fight any of them, barring an Irishman, for one hundred dollars. Time and place to be fixed hereafter. Any party wishing to accept this challenge can meet me either in person or by proxy at Neal McMonigle's saloon, Wyoming St., north of Broad, to make arrangements for the mill.

DOMINICK MCGLYNN.

Hazleton, Pa.

The proposed combat had too much of a commercial flavor about it for the acceptance of a David, had there been one ready to respond.

The weather was unseasonable; there was no spring in it yet. The nights were dark, gloomy, and forbidding. The sound of the approaching relief, the coming of the patrol, the visit of the Grand Rounds, were cheery breaks in the midnight solitude of the sentry's lonely vigil. Occasional shots rang out through the night, which brought the guards to arms, and on one occasion a heavier firing prompted a hurried march in the direction from whence it came. All, however, proved inventions of the disaffected to disturb and annoy. No hostile intent behind them was anywhere developed. Colonel Benson was assiduous in his visitations to his outlying companies. He kept in close touch with his entire command at all times. "Turn out the guard, the colonel commanding," notwithstanding the necessary hurry and scurry for belts, boxes and accoutrements, had always a prompt and cheerful response. The whole command was usually in line as quickly as the guard.

The following extract from the official report of Colonel Benson supplies an interesting and comprehensive statement of how well and faithfully the responsibilities incident to the situation were met by these companies at the outpost:

I constantly visited all the posts under my command, and although the patrol, outpost, and guard duty was a severe test upon the discipline of the Regiment, owing to the intense cold and inclement weather, to the credit of the officers and men it can be stated they never relaxed in their duty or vigilance, and any hardship or extra duty was borne without a murmur.

As the situation warranted, and the peace of the section under my command, through the force of military authority, began to be restored, I ordered the duties at the several posts lightened, with the authority of the Major-General commanding, and finally, toward the close of our tour of duty, mere sentinel duty was observed, the presence of the military seeming sufficient to maintain the peace.

And the following extracts from the official report of Lieutenant-Colonel Clark, in direct command of the outposts, "of the operations of the Second Battalion, composed of Companies A, B, D, H, and I," are more specific:

In obedience to instructions contained in Circular dated April 8, 1875, the command proceeded by rail to Jeddo, arriving there at 11:30 A. M. I at once detailed D & H Cos., and sent them to Eckley, under command of Capt. Walters, and B Co., Capt. Dunn, commanding, to Highland, reserving A & I Cos. at Jeddo.

Finding later on in the day that Oakdale Colliery was in a disturbed condition, I withdrew H Co. from Eckley, and with a detachment of ten men

from A Co., ordered them to that place. . . . As my information in regard to the then condition of affairs in the district had to be gained after arrival there, and as it was limited entirely to one source, viz.: the operators or superintendents of collieries, it was based upon opinions which were perhaps not free from the bias which personal interest or undue excitement is likely to produce. This I discovered later—but from some such information I was induced to believe that the force at Eckley was sufficient for the purposes intended, and as my reserve at Jeddo was as small as I thought my instructions would permit. I telegraphed for an additional company to be sent there. . . . Instructions to commandants of posts were issued, directing them to preserve the peace and protect property, using discretion and good judgment in the means which were carefully and faithfully carried out by each. Patrols were sent out, streets and roads cleared of men, guards mounted at breakers, engine houses, and quarters, and a strict military surveillance had of all the section. During the first night a few shots were fired at parties prowling about suspected places, who would not answer challenge, and this vigilance and determination at first, was of ultimate benefit, since all disturbers of the peace were made aware that the movement was in earnest, and their lives in certain danger.

There were no changes made in the relative positions of the troops during my stay in the district, and as the influence of these representatives of the State's authority became more marked, the duties of the men were relaxed, until at last their presence merely was all that was needed to insure quietness and order.

The detached companies had not the opportunities for demonstration such as had those quartered in the borough, yet they did not permit the 19th of April to pass, this fourteenth anniversary day, to go by, without some suitable recognition. A parade was out of the question, a formal dinner impossible, so with an improvised menu, a deal table, clothless, the furniture as primitive as was the table, with the talks of present experiences, rather than of reminiscent selection, the affair was long remembered as a bright episode in the Hazleton campaign of 1875.

The weather was surcharged with April vagaries throughout the entire period of this tour of duty. Slush, snow, and mud hindered and hampered but did not stop drills, guard mounts, parades, and inspection. Snow fell during some part of the day or night on seventeen out of the twenty-one days covered by the service.

On the 26th of April, under the direct superintendence of Colonel Benson, the posts at Eckley and Jeddo were relieved by detachments from the Ninth Regiment under the command of Captain Pierce of that regiment. Military occupancy of the others was abandoned, and at two o'clock on that day the com-

panies returned to their Hazleton rendezvous and the entire regiment was again assembled at Hazle Hall. On the twenty-seventh, relieved by a special order from General Osborne, the regiment entrained at nine o'clock, and by special train over the North Penn and Lehigh Valley reached the Berks Street depot at two. From there, after a reception by a special committee improvised from honorary and active members, a street parade, a review by the Mayor and Councils, an enthusiastic demonstration as the column passed the Union League, a brief but felicitous address from Colonel Benson at the regimental armory, the companies proceeded to their respective armories and were then discharged from further service. General Osborne's order relieving the regiment concludes with the following paragraph:

The Major-General desires to express his thanks and congratulations to Col. R. Dale Benson, and through him to the officers and men of his command, for the promptness and alacrity with which they have performed the duties assigned to them while serving in this Division, and to express the hope that the peace-loving and law-abiding citizens of the Commonwealth may duly appreciate the sacrifice they have made, for the honor and good name of the State.

The regiment was growing in public favor, the appreciative spectator was in constant evidence, whether the occasion was of full-dress or fatigue. This was conspicuously manifested on the evening of June 14, 1875, when the command was summoned in general orders in fatigue uniform for instruction in the "School of the Battalion" at the Rink Building, 2305 Chestnut Street. It was in no way out of the ordinary, designed solely for instruction and not for display, yet the building, with galleries well adapted for the accommodation of a large audience, was crowded beyond its capacity by an intelligent and observing gathering, many of whom were ladies. The manœuvres, the men stimulated by the presence of so goodly a company, were executed with a care, precision, and snap that elicited much applause.

But the more substantial proof of a ripening growth of popular appreciation was supplied when the merchants and business men of the city selected the First Regiment at their invitation and at their expense as one of the organizations to represent the military of Philadelphia at the centenary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, to be celebrated with ceremonies commensurate with its

historic importance in the city of Boston on June 17, 1875. The invitation—or the request rather, for such it really was—willingly accepted, the regiment set about in the brief interval permitted for preparatory effort to stiffen up for, in a measure, their competitive meeting with military organizations from other States of high repute for proficiency, who were likewise to participate.

Through the efficiency and experience of Major Charles K. Ide in railway management a well-adapted prearranged schedule was faithfully carried out. There was neither interruption nor interval in any of its details. The regiment left Philadelphia at 12.30 p. m. on Wednesday, June 16, and arrived at Boston by the Stonington route at six o'clock on the morning of the seventeenth, and, returning by the same route, left Boston at five o'clock on the afternoon of the eighteenth and completed its return a little after noon on the nineteenth. While in Boston the command, quartered at Continental Hall, was the guest of the First Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, Col. Henry W. Wilson commanding.

There is a wide-spread prevalent inquiry for original war-time manuscripts. Magazines and periodicals willing to make liberal compensations are in constant search for correspondence and diaries of that epoch-making period of such signal and lasting importance in our country's history. Told in familiar phrase, the story of first impression has a flavor of reliability. Authenticity is often disturbed by a change of garb, the truth is not infrequently marred by too florid speech. Fortunate as this text has been in the goodly supply of such material from which it has already been permitted to draw, a further contribution still awaits it. The oft-referred-to journal of Company C, passing from the hands of First Sergeant David A. MacCarroll upon his promotion, as it did, to those of First Sergeant W. S. Poulterer, and continued by him after his advancement, up to and including the Centennial year, contains the following readable, thorough, and first-impression story of the regiment's participation in the Bunker Hill centenary:

"We came! We saw! We conquered!" were the words of the greatest general of ancient times, and well may they be applied to one who, although not a general, is—Colonel R. Dale Benson. Embarking via Penn-

sylvania Railroad at 1 P. M. we reached New York about 1:30 P. M., where we boarded the *Narragansett*, one of the famous Stonington line of steamers on Long Island Sound. If we had previously requested the "Clerk of the Weather" to have a pleasant night reserved for us for the trip "down the Sound," we could not have had one more pleasant and suitable—a perfectly cloudless night, with a bright full moon. Glorious!! A guard was established on the boat under command of Lieutenant Poulterer. Arrived at Stonington about 1:30 A. M., where we took the cars for Boston via Providence, reaching Boston at 6 A. M. and marched direct to "Continental Hall," it being the quarters of the regiment during its stay. At 7:30 A. M. breakfast was served, the service of a caterer having been secured to "feed" us while there. As orders had been published that the column of troops would form at 9 A. M., we were again in line and on parade at that time, but as the Massachusetts State Troops were to be inspected that day, we were held in line until 11:30 A. M., when the column moved—and what a column it was! There were troops from all over the country—North, South, East, and West, all represented. Our position in line was that immediately in rear of the Seventh New York, and many and hearty were the compliments paid us all along the route, such as "they must be regulars," "the best yet," and "that beats the Seventh," etc., etc. The city was magnificently draped with bunting and flags. The command paraded as ten (10) companies, the tenth company being composed of details from C and E and officered by Lieutenants Crane (E) and Poulterer (C). After parading all over Boston, we marched over into "Charlestown," and then up "Bunker Hill," where the columns of parade were dismissed. A short rest was here made, when the line of march was again taken up, for quarters, being escorted there by the "First Massachusetts," reaching Continental Hall about 6:30 P. M. pretty well tired. However, supper, or rather dinner, refreshed us somewhat and the members scattered around town to see the sights; but as a general thing we were all glad to "turn in" at an early hour.

The morning of the eighteenth opened rainy, which continued most all day and made sight-seeing rather unpleasant. At 5 o'clock P. M. we again formed line; this time, under escort of First Massachusetts National Guard, we marched to the depot, homeward bound. We arrived at Stonington about midnight, where we again boarded the *Narragansett*, but the ride on the Sound was not so pleasant as on the night of the sixteenth. The weather was foggy and the water rough, and before morning many of the men had been "feeding the fishes." Arrived in New York about 8 A. M. Marched direct to the ferry and proceeded to Jersey City, where we breakfasted at Taylor's Hotel, entered the cars of Pennsylvania Railroad about 11 A. M., arriving at West Philadelphia depot about 1 P. M. Marching down Chestnut to Third and tendering a "marching salute" to the "Commercial Exchange," who were instrumental in raising the funds to defray the expense of the trip. Reaching the armory about 4 o'clock P. M. well satisfied that we had represented Philadelphia, and at least maintained our previous reputation and gained new laurels. Thus ended the great trip to "Bunker Hill," the beginning of "Centennials," for they followed thick and fast afterward. There we met, beside the Seventh New York, the renowned Fifth Maryland, "Norfolk Artillery," the "Charleston Light Infantry," "Old Guard of New York," and the "First Light Infantry" of Providence, R. I., all of which are crack organizations of their respective cities.

The regimental badge as now worn, upon its presentation, as manufactured by the firm of Robbins, Clark & Biddle, through the report of a committee to whom the matter had been referred, was formally adopted at the meeting of the Board of Officers November 11, 1875. The motto, yet to be determined, was left with another committee—Colonel Benson, Captain Allen, and Lieutenant Poulterer—who were instructed to report at the next meeting of the Board. At that meeting, December 9, 1875, the reports of committees not having been yet reached in the regular order of business, or by agreement and understanding with the committee, on motion of Major Ide, by a vote of 12 ayes to 3 noes, "the word 'Paratus,' signifying 'ready,' was adopted as the motto of the regiment." A circular from regimental headquarters of December 13, 1875, announced its adoption, prescribed the cost, how and where it was to be purchased, fixed a six-months' requirement of "creditable service" before the soldier should be entitled to wear it, and announced also its adoption by the Veteran Corps with the addition of the letter "V" across its face. Now in its thirty-sixth year chaste, ornate, suggestive, comprehensive, recognized as a treasure, revered as is the standard, there is no likelihood that its design will ever be disturbed.

A number of interesting incidents followed before the Centennial events overshadowed all else. A disappointing Fourth of July parade and review on Monday, the 5th, at Belmont, Fairmount Park, with ranks thinned by the heat (thermometer said to be about 112°), promised to be over by nine o'clock, but prolonged until noon, was one. Another was a full-dress uniform parade for inspection by the adjutant-general of the State on October 18. And still another, for review by the Governor of the State, on November 25—a day regularly observed, principally in New York, as the anniversary of the evacuation of that city by the British troops after their several years of occupancy during the Revolutionary War. Here on this occasion it fell upon a Thanksgiving Day, and though neither event may have had aught to do with the selection of the day for the review, it so happened to be well adapted for the display, and as it was a holiday, resulted in a parade of unusual strength.

From the Sunday Republic, November 28, 1875:

FIRST REGIMENT.—Colonel R. Dale Benson. This command paraded as ten companies, in full winter uniform, accompanied by the regimental band and drum corps of 70 pieces. The regiment had in line a total of about 450, and the marching, etc., of the command was most flattering. As this splendidly equipped and disciplined organization swept by the reviewing officer, its personnel never appeared to better advantage. The overcoats and knapsacks gave the several companies a solid and decidedly martial appearance.

The following is the field return of the regiment on Thanksgiving Day, 25th inst.:

	Officers	Men	Aggregate
Field and staff	7	5	12
Company A		40	40
Company B	2	61	63
Company C	2	45	47
Company D	1	58	59
Company E	2	55	57
Company F	3	40	43
Company G	1	33	34
Company H	2	28	30
Company I	1	31	32
	<hr/> 21	<hr/> 396	<hr/> 417
Band			40
Grand Total			<hr/> 457

The marching of the First Regiment on Broad Street was perfect.

And again on a hurried call two days afterward, Saturday, November 27, the regiment, with the entire First Division of the National Guard, detachments from the regular army and marine corps, and the Fifth Maryland regiment, participated in the obsequies, making up the funeral escort, as the remains of the Hon. Henry W. Wilson, Vice-President of the United States, passed through the city on their way to the place of interment in Massachusetts. And as a conclusion of these pre-Centennial incidents there was the participation in the ceremonies attending the second inaugural of Governor John F. Hartranft, at Harrisburg, January 17, 1876, with its usual attendant of inclement weather. Nevertheless it seems that it did not suppress the prevalent spirit of temperaments apparently suited to all conditions. A note of the conclusion of the journey reads thus:

At four o'clock the assembly beat and the column moved depotwards, and home once again our aim. Here, however, a delay occurred, and the start was not made until six o'clock. As the men were pretty well tired, the ride home was a comparatively quiet one until about midnight, when, the restless spirits being a little refreshed, all were compelled to "wake up" or suffer the penalty of "burnt cork."

On this occasion Company K, organized in December of 1875, with Captain C. I. Wickersham in command, made its first appearance with the regiment and was accorded the honor of an escort to its position in line, with Companies B and E specially designated for the duty.

Early in the year (1875), confronted by the problem as to how to best finance the schemes conjectured for the proper celebration of the nation's approaching centenary, in which the military must necessarily prominently figure, the Board of Officers appointed a committee, with a view to its solution. The committee reported, recommending meanwhile retrenchment and economy in expenditures, the avoidance of all entertainments, excursions, displays, necessarily attended with expense, that might be reasonably dispensed with, and the creation in each company of a fund, to be known as a "Company Centennial Fund," in amounts proportioned \$1,000 to each company, making an aggregate of \$10,000, that amount being estimated as a minimum of the necessarily attendant Centennial expenses. The fund to be kept separate and apart from the general current expense account, its principal to be applied to Centennial expenditures only.

This was followed by a circular from Colonel Benson, addressed to the officers and men, calling attention to the fact that the corps, as one of the representative organizations of the National Guard of the State and of American soldiery, would be placed in review before military critics of this and other nations. In its duty to maintain, and to excel, if possible, its recognized reputation, he urged constant attention to weekly drills, watchfulness as to the cleanliness and completeness of arms, uniform and equipment, and a cheerful submission to that military discipline so essential to assure that measure of excellence every soldier should seek to attain. There was a manifest need for an increase in the strength of the rank and file. He urged its recruitment, to the extent at least of twenty-five new members to each company, with the caution that the recruit should be from a class

that would not impair the standard for efficiency or disturb the character of the personnel which had heretofore been so successfully maintained. He specially designated the particular events in view in the coming celebration likely to call for a larger surrender of the time of the soldier than had previously been demanded, and plainly demonstrated that, as they were all more or less of a holiday character to be observed by the whole people, the soldier would not be called upon to surrender any more of his time than would any public-spirited private citizen be expected to give of his.

There were numerous changes, notably in the command of the division and brigades. Maj.-Gen. Charles M. Prevost resigned April 19, 1875, and Maj.-Gen. John P. Bankson was, on August 30, 1875, appointed to succeed him. Brig.-Gen. Louis Wagner, as the ranking brigadier, having held command in the interval until his resignation, August 25, 1875. General Bankson died December 27, 1876, and Maj.-Gen. Robert M. Brinton, promoted from his brigadier-generalcy, was appointed to succeed him. General Brinton retained command until May 24, 1878, when he resigned.

Brig.-Gen. Henry P. Muirheid was appointed to the First Brigade, to which the First Regiment was attached, November 5, 1875. He died April 28, 1876, and was succeeded, until his promotion, by Brig.-Gen. Robert M. Brinton. The appointment of Brig.-Gen. E. Wallace Matthews followed, June 1, 1877, of special interest to the First Regiment, as he named for his major and assistant adjutant-general William W. Allen, so long faithful, efficient, energetic, from the very beginning in the ranks, April 19, 1861, to the end in the captaincy of its ever-continuous, well-appointed, and highly reputed Company C, until he resigned, November 18, 1876, making fifteen years and six months, with interruptions, scarce appreciable, of service in the line. Major Allen retained his staff position until he resigned with his chief, December 20, 1877.

The following entry, made coincident with the resignation of Captain Allen, is taken from the journal of Company C:

Captain William W. Allen having tendered his resignation on November 18th, 1876, the following is a copy of the approval as forwarded by the

Colonel Commanding to "Headquarters of the National Guard" and which fully expressed the sentiments entertained by the members of the ("C") Company.

Respectfully forwarded.

approved.

Cognizant of the grounds upon which this officer withdraws from the National Guard service, he having remained in commission during the "Centennial year" at the urgent solicitation of the undersigned, the approval is reluctantly affixed.

Captain Allen's faithful and honorable record as a soldier, his dignified bearing, wisdom in council, high standing as a citizen, tend to make his loss felt in this Regiment.

The National Guard service can ill afford to lose officers who bring honor to the Commonwealth through the commissions she confers.

(Signed) R. DALE BENSON,
Col. 1st Infantry.

The Company naturally feels the loss of an officer and a gentleman of the character and standing of Captain Allen, together with his long association and strong friendship among its members. His loss, however, is only reparable, because the next in command, 1st Lieut. D. A. MacCarroll, is thoroughly capable to assume the responsibility, and who has the entire support of the members of the Company.

The retirement of Captain Allen naturally makes "C" Company the junior company of the Regiment, and under the circumstances of the provision of the "Tactics" the "Colors" that for more than thirteen (13) years have been carried by "C" (they having been placed with us while in active service, in camp near Hagerstown, June 20, 1863) revert to "B" Company, Captain T. J. Dunn commanding.

The brigade commanders of the Second Brigade were Brig.-Gen. Russell Thayer, November 8, 1875, to May 27, 1877; and Brig.-Gen. Edw. D. C. Loud, June 15, 1877, to May 24, 1878.

An interesting incident is associated with the appointment of General Thayer. Governor Hartranft, during his first term as governor, visited the West Point Academy as a guest of Gen. Emory Upton, then Commandant of Cadets. Thayer was at the time a first classman and a cadet captain. Hartranft happened to have him in view on one occasion as he marched the battalion from the parade-ground to the mess-hall. He gave his commands with such a vim, zest and action that the Governor was prompted to inquire who he was and whence he came. When told he was Cadet Captain Russell Thayer, of Philadelphia, a son of the eminent jurist, the Hon. M. Russell Thayer, he ventured the prediction that if, after his graduation, Thayer should be of a notion

to resign from the army and locate in his native city, he would be made a brigadier-general of the National Guard if he was still in office as Governor of Pennsylvania. Within a couple of years Thayer resigned, returned to Philadelphia, and Hartranft was enabled to fulfil his own prediction, which he did.

There were many changes in the staff and line in the regiment. Stephen K. Philbin resigned as first lieutenant and quartermaster, and on August 14, 1875, Albert Haverstick was appointed to succeed him. L. K. Tappey, Jr., was appointed quartermaster vice Haverstick, promoted. Caspar H. Dulring resigned as commissary July 19, 1876, and on August 1, 1876, Henry L. Elder was named as his successor. Captain Thos. E. Huffington was made captain of Company F, May 31, 1875. Captain Theo. E. Wiedersheim was elected captain of Company D, February 7, 1876, to succeed Captain William J. Barr, who had resigned August 28, 1875. Captain Isidor Cromlein was elected captain of Company K on May 22, 1876, vice Captain C. I. Wickersham, resigned, March 13, 1876. Captain David A. MacCarroll was elected captain of Company C, December 30, 1876, vice Captain William W. Allen, resigned.

The heavy pressure on time and means incident to the many demands of the Centennial was to be no deterrent to a proper recognition of the regiment's fifteenth anniversary, as was demonstrated by the publication of a general order from regimental headquarters announcing a full-dress parade and review by Maj.-Gen. John P. Bankson, the division commander, and the Hon. William S. Stokley, Mayor of the city, at four o'clock, in the afternoon on Wednesday, the 19th of April, 1876, as commemorative of the occasion.

The first duty allotted the regiment was a preliminary, incident to the opening ceremonies of the exhibition, when Major Ide with a battalion was assigned as an escort to conduct the Governor of Massachusetts, his staff, and escort, the Independent Corps of Cadets, Lieutenant-Colonel Edmonds commanding, on their arrival in the city at noon on the 9th of May, to their quarters at the Continental Hotel. The duty satisfactorily performed, the details were dismissed, to report to their several companies for the more onerous requirements of the following day.

The centennial anniversary of American independence, a

national event akin in importance as a commemoration as the event itself was as a creation, was at the same time an experience, a disappointment, a success. As an experience, the initiative of its own projectors. A disappointment, not alone in the financial failure it proved itself to be, but as well in the losses that followed the many individual ventures which its presence prompted. A further disappointment, too, when later on its experience proved but a profitless referendum to other enterprises of a like character, which, otherwise of advantage, mostly closed with a money deficit. A success, which all creators, exhibitors, participants, the nation at large, might view with eminent satisfaction, as the first significant opportunity to exploit the wonderful development, the character, the strength, the manhood of the great American race.

Its opening ceremonies brought together a vast gathering—distinctive, representative, observant, an emperor, princess, potentates, rulers, diplomats, ministers, statesmen, scholars, men of science, business, the professions, commerce, finance, from all quarters, all zones, across continent and over sea. The day, though marred by a sultry, oppressive humidity and burdensome heat, was a great success, greater than attended the exhibition for many weeks afterward, seriously impaired as the attendance was by the unbroken continuance of a lengthy season of unusually high temperature. Indeed, it was not until the early days of the fall the greater and always increasing crowds removed all anxiety and restored to a substantial daily average the roll of visitors, before so seriously depleted.

The military demonstration was in charge of Maj.-Gen. John P. Bankson, commanding the First Division of the National Guard. The regiment, after its formation at Broad and Cherry Streets at an early morning hour, promptly joining the division, the column from Broad Street moved out Walnut, where at Twenty-second, the residence of Mr. George W. Childs, it was reviewed by the President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant, and thence continued the march via Twenty-second, Market Street, Lancaster and Elm Avenues, to the site selected for the ceremonies on the grounds of the Exposition. There at noon diplomats, military and other dignitaries of high rank, rulers, and statesmen, notably the Emperor and Empress of Brazil, passed through the

two lines of troops drawn up to receive them, to their places on the platform. The exercises were not concluded until toward five o'clock, when the wearied soldiers were dismissed and the commands separately sought the readiest route to their quarters. The demonstration in all its features, civic as well as military, was a pronounced success; the masses in attendance, restive even to outbreak at times, under the pressure of the crush, nevertheless repeatedly testified their appreciation by demonstrative applause. The regiment, in strength, personnel, deportment, and discipline, met every demand of so significant an occasion.

The following notice is from the *Sunday Republic* of May 14, 1876:

FIRST REGIMENT.—This organization, under command of Col. R. Dale Benson, made a remarkably fine display on Wednesday. Their marching and battalion movements were up to the usual high standing, while their turnout was numerically stronger than that of any other organization in line. The field return is as follows:

Field Return May 10, 1876.

	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Men</i>	<i>Aggregate</i>
Field and Staff	7	5	12
A	3	35	38
B	2	48	50
C	3	38	41
D	3	69	72
E	3	60	63
F	2	39	41
G	1	38	39
H	2	33	35
I	2	43	45
K	2	40	42
Band	40	40
Total	30	488	518

The military event of national moment was the parade of the Centennial Fourth of July. Long in preparation, its details had been well thought out and their execution thoroughly provided for. The event as it happened was convincing testimony of a purpose well matured. The intolerable heat, that had so zealously maintained its ascendancy since the opening ceremonies, was the only bar to the otherwise almost perfect day. Troops were in attendance from many States from New England to Texas. So decidedly was the event thought to be of imperishable historic

value and its participants entitled to a record well worth preserving that the general order from regimental headquarters announcing it provided among other things that: "As this parade and review will be one of great import in the history of this Corps, and in order that the record of the same may be accurately preserved among the archives of the organization, commandants of companies and the bandmaster are hereby ordered to forward to these headquarters on or before July 10, 1876, muster rolls in duplicate of the active and honorary members of their commands that participated in the review. Blanks especially prepared for the purpose, with the necessary instructions printed on them, will be issued from these headquarters. These rolls must be prepared with accuracy and neatness; one copy after examination will be returned to the company commanders for preservation among the company records, and one copy, with the roll of the field and staff and that of the 'Veteran Corps,' will be carefully preserved in the adjutant's office as part of the history of the regiment."

There were a number of preliminaries yet to be disposed of before everything was in readiness for the all-important day. The annual inspection and muster by the adjutant-general of the State had been in progress throughout the division during the week, and Friday afternoon, the 23d of June, was set apart for the First Regiment. A newspaper item states: "The condition of the arms, etc., of every company in line was faultless. Captains Muldoon, Wiedersheim and Dunn carried off the palm in point of numbers and perfection of drill, and the few movements incident to the dress parade which followed the inspection were exceedingly well executed and universally applauded by the large crowd of visitors in front of the Union League." This public estimate of worthiness was fully confirmed by the highly creditable official announcement made of the inspection as it appeared in the annual report of the adjutant-general for the year 1876 as follows: "Always recorded as Pennsylvania's best, and as such its unequalled standard being still maintained, further comment seems unnecessary, save to refer to it as an example, which right in their own midst it would serve her Philadelphia associates well to emulate. The attendance, though fair, should be improved. In an aggregate of 565, the average absent was 12, or 21 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent."

Other duties preliminary, incidental, and subsequent to the principal event were assigned the regiment. A battalion of 150 men, under command of Lieut.-Col. J. Ross Clark, was detailed to escort a battalion of the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York, under the command of Lieut.-Col. John F. Camp, Monday, July 3, from the point of arrival to the quarters set apart for them during their stay over the parade. A battalion of the First Virginia Regiment of Volunteers, Major Albert Ordway commanding, were escorted by a battalion of the regiment under command of Captain A. H. Walters from the regimental armory to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore depot on the 5th of July, the day of their departure after their participation in the ceremonies of the Fourth. The Albany Zouave Cadets, Company A, Tenth Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, Captain John H. Reynolds, were in special charge of Company D. Together they attended divine service at the Church of the Holy Trinity on Sunday, July 2. The sermon was preached by the Right Rev. Bishop Thomas A. Jaggars, a former chaplain of the regiment, then the Episcopal Bishop of the State of Ohio. An excursion on the Delaware and a promenade concert at Harrison Park followed on Monday, the Cadet Corps participating in the parade of Tuesday, the Fourth. Fitting acknowledgments of these courtesies were made by these organizations after they had returned to their homes, and the newspapers of their localities were profuse in recognition of the many attentions of which they had been the recipients. Philadelphia, through her military at least, had preserved and enlarged her hitherto well-earned reputation for hospitality.

The Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, made special acknowledgments of the courtesies shown and escort furnished by the First Regiment, and said among other things, in relating their experiences for the New York newspapers, as follows: "On the arrival of the battalion at the foot of Market Street in Philadelphia it was received with military honors by the First Pennsylvania National Guard, and by that regiment escorted to its armory, where a very acceptable collation was spread. The hospitality was as unbounded as the supplies were in profusion, and the 'two-two's' left the armory of the First with a high opinion of all three."

And the New York Seventh, in its General Order No. 16, Par. IV, a copy of which was furnished Colonel Benson, expressed its appreciation and acknowledgment of its Philadelphia reception by the First Regiment as follows: "IV.—The commandant desires to express to the members of this Regiment his high appreciation of their soldierly and gentlemanly deportment during the recent encampment at Philadelphia." . . . "This Regiment and its officers are indebted and grateful acknowledgment is hereby made." . . . "To Colonel Benson, First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, for the tender of his fine command as an escort to this Regiment to the Union League of Philadelphia for the courtesies of the League House."¹

Also concerning the Seventh New York, the following circular was published from National Guard Headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PA.

Philadelphia, July 4th, 1876.

CIRCULAR

The sad and sudden death of General Marshall Lefferts commanding Veteran National Guard of 7th New York Regiment *en route* to join in the Grand Centennial Military Pageant casts an unfortunate gloom over the New York troops who are to-day the representatives of their Commonwealth in the nation's celebration of our liberty's birthday.

In view of the long services and distinguished record of this gallant officer it is but a fitting recognition of his soldier comrades that their appreciation thereof be thus announced in this publication.

The Commander-in-Chief directs that the circular be read to-day to all regiments, battalions, and independent companies joining in the procession.

By Command of JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES W. LATTA,

Adj.-General.

The Albany press devoted columns to a detailed story of the participation of that city's highly respected military organization, "The favorites of Albany," the Zouave Cadets, in the Independence centenary. Their homecoming was referred to in *The Argus* as their return "from the City of Brotherly Love, where your [their] presence graced the only national celebration of the centenary of American independence." And its account concluded with this commendatory acknowledgment of appreciation and remembrance: "We cannot conclude without stating that the

¹See Appendix Seventh's encampment, Col. Clark's history.

members of this command are unanimous in their expressions of praise for the hospitable manner in which they were entertained by Company D, First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and to Philadelphians generally they feel under great obligation." And the *Albany Press* in a similar vein concluded what it had to say of the "Cadets Campaign of Pleasure," as its headlines styled it: "It will be seen [it said] that they were constantly occupied, and they feel that they cannot extol too highly the hospitable kindness, the courtesy, and the untiring attentions extended to them by Captain Wiedersheim, the officers and members of Company D." . . . "Philadelphia bricks are not hotter under a warm sun than are Philadelphia hearts."

The "First Virginia Regiment of Volunteers," in a neatly engrossed and handsomely framed set of resolutions dated Richmond, Va., July 19, 1876, among other laudatory expressions of appreciation, "Resolved, That we, the members of Companies A, B, and C, of the First Virginia Regiment of Volunteers, do hereby express to you, our fellow-soldiers of the First Pennsylvania, our sincere appreciation of that unparalleled courtesy, warm hospitality, and, far more enduring still to our memory, that true brotherly affection with which you honored us during our short but delightful sojourn among you." And the resolutions conclude: "Strangers we came among you, but strangers we did not depart; as cheerfully as we surrendered to you on the night of our departure, alike as cheerfully would we have remained forever captives in such welcome bonds." The guests had been entertained at the regimental armory by a banquet of fairly pretentious proportions, accompanied by that ever-important presence, speech, song, and story, so universally in attendance on all such occasions. The resolutions, by direction of the Board of Officers, reduced in size, were photographed on cardboards and copies supplied the several companies of the regiment.

The Military Academy at West Point had an unbending rule, rarely relaxed: When a cadet entered the Academy, he was there to stay, save for his two months' mid-term furlough. Ulysses S. Grant was the first West Point graduate who had ever attained the honors of the White House. The corps was in attendance at Washington on the occasion of his second inauguration as President of the United States, on March 4, 1873. Popular senti-

ment, the nation's pride in its two academies, military and naval, has induced the authorities to be less exacting in a steadfast enforcement of their hitherto inflexible rule. A conspicuous instance of this yielding was when, in response to the patriotic sentiment everywhere awakened by the commemorative ceremonies attendant on the national centenary, the Cadet Corps, under command of its commandant, Gen. Thomas H. Neill, Lieutenant-Colonel Sixth United States Cavalry, on June 27, 1876, transferred its encampment for a week from the grounds of the military academy at West Point to the grounds of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. On the right of the infantry column, eight subdivisions of twelve files each, with its celebrated band and drum corps, it was everywhere recognized—and appreciative applause so testified—as a distinctive feature of the parade and review of the Fourth of July.

The troops were astir as early as five o'clock. The regiment, which had formed on Broad Street, right resting north of Arch facing east, moved at 6.55 o'clock to its place with the First Brigade, which had been directed to form on Locust Street, right resting on Broad Street, facing north. The privilege had been extended the visiting troops, if they so desired, to parade with the special home command that had them in charge. The head of the column, which had rested at Broad and Chestnut, delayed somewhat by unavoidable hindrances, took up its line of march down Chestnut to Fourth, to Pine, to Broad. Moving into Broad, the First Division troops formed on each side of the street, and, the visiting soldiers passing through, the parade was dismissed. A grand arch covered Broad Street from Walnut to Chestnut, and another, constructed by John Wanamaker & Co., covered Chestnut Street between Juniper and Thirteenth. At Independence Hall the column was reviewed by Gen. William T. Sherman, commanding the Army of the United States. Besides his staff there were with him Prince Oscar of Norway and Sweden, Hon. J. Donald Cameron, Secretary of War, Governor Conner, of Maine, Governor Lippitt, of Rhode Island, General Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission, foreign legations, and others of prominence and position, military and civic, of our own and distant lands.

It is fortunate that an event of such national import, after all these years of rest and obscurity in the neglected, forgotten, and not readily attainable files of a public newspaper, has now an opportunity for readier reference and more secure preservation. Adjutant Joseph B. Godwin comes to the rescue, and from his well-selected clippings in his all-important scrapbook permits a republication of the story, in the text of this volume, as follows:

MUSKETRY

THE PARADE AND REVIEW ON TUESDAY

The military demonstration in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence on Tuesday last was by far the largest and handsomest display of the militia forces of the United States that has ever taken place in this country. Although the number in line was not up to what had been expected, the best corps, North and South, were represented. In the multitude of corps there was not a single bad company to destroy the harmony of the march. The day was favorable, and the arrangements, under the direction of Governor Hartranft, Adjutant-General Latta, and Major-General John P. Bankson, were perfect in every detail. The latter officer had charge of the formation of the line, and his experience as inspector-general in the army during the war came well into play. The line was formed on Broad Street, the right resting on Chestnut, in the following order:

Governor John F. Hartranft and staff.

Major General John P. Bankson, commanding First Division, N. G. of Pa., and staff.

First City Troop, Captain Rogers, 45 men	45
Black Hussars, Captain Kleinz, 50 men, and mounted band	30
Keystone Battery, Captain Poulterer, 48 men with 6 pieces of artillery ..	48
Brigadier-General Thayer, commanding 2nd Brigade, and staff.	
West Point Cadets, Gen. Thomas H. Neill, commandant; 8 commands of 12 files, with West Point band and drum corps	242
Marines from League Island and seamen from United States steamer <i>Congress</i> ; in all, about 125 men, with band	125
3rd Regiment, Colonel J. F. Ballier, 225 men, with band	225
6th Regiment, Colonel John Maxwell, 340 men, with band and drum corps	340
Gray Invincibles (colored), Captain A. Oscar Jones, 50 men, with band	50
Veteran Guards (colored), of New York, 60 men	60
Brigadier-General Robert M. Brinton, commanding First Brigade and staff.	
2d Regiment, Colonel Peter Lyle, 330 men, with full band and fife and drum corps	330
United Train of Artillery, of Providence, R. I., Colonel Clark, 60 men, with band	60
Detroit National Guard, Captain O'Keefe, 55 men, with band	55
1st Regiment, Colonel R. Dale Benson, 440 men, with full band and drum corps	440

Battalion of 22d Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., Lieut.-Col. Camp, 170 men, accompanied by Gilmore's 22d Regiment band	170
City Grays, of Harri-burg, Captain Maloney, 50 men	50
Albany Zouave Cadets, of Albany, N. Y., Captain Reynolds, 55 men, with band	55
The Centennial Legion, composed of troops of the thirteen original States, under command of General Henry Heth, of Richmond, Va., in the absence of General Burnside, came next, as follows:	
First Light Infantry Regiment, of Providence, R. I., Colonel Goddard, 225 men, with band	225
Clinch Rifles, of Augusta, Ga., Captain Ford, 70 men	70
Phil Kearney Guards, of Elizabeth, N. J., Captain De Hart, 75 men, with band	75
American Rifles, Wilmington, Del., Captain Wood, 60 men, with drum Corps	60
Battalion of 5th Maryland Regiment, Colonel H. D. Loney, 100 men, with band of regiment	100
Boston Light Infantry, of Boston, Mass., Captain Noyes, 60 men, with band	60
Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, S. C., Major Gilchrist, 65 men, with band	65
Old Guard, of New York, Major McLean, 45 men, with band	45
Light Infantry, of Fayetteville, N. C., Major Haigh, 50 men	50
Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H., Major Edgerly, 80 men, with band	80
New Haven Grays, Captain Gessner, 45 men, with band	45
State Fencibles, of Philadelphia, Captain John W. Ryan, 80 men, with band	80
Light Artillery Blues, of Norfolk, Va., Captain Hodges, 75 men, with 6 pieces of rifled cannon, and band	75
The above was the thirteenth and last Company in the Legion, following which came the:	
Weccacoe Legion, Captain John P. Denny, 55 men, with band	55
Battalion of First Regiment N. G. of Washington, D. C., 100 men with band	100
Washington Grays, Lieutenant Lazarus, 45 men, McClurg's Liberty Cornet Band	45
Pierce Light Guard, of Boston (Boston Tigers), Captain Clapp, 60 men, with band	60
Battalion of First Virginia Regiment of Vol., N. G., Major Ordway, 120 men, with band. (The Augusta Guards, of Staunton, Va., were attached to this command)	120
23d Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Colonel Rodney C. Ward, 510 men, with full band and drum corps	510
7th Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., Colonel Emmons Clark, 470 men, with full band and drum corps of 80 pieces	470
Battalion of First Regiment Vermont N. G., Major Newton, 110 men, with band	110
Pelouze Cadet Corps, of Detroit, Mich., Major Rogers, 150 men, with drum and bugle corps	150
Company B 6th Regiment N. G. N. J., Captain Austin, 72 men	72
Corps of Spanish Engineers.	

The Texas Division numbered about 300 men, and included a battery of eight pieces from Galveston, the Fannin Light Guards, the Lamar Rifles, the Lavaca Grays, the Texas Old Guard, of Houston, and the Smith County Guard, of Tyler	300
The Girard College Cadets, 125 men, with band	125
Soldiers' Orphans from the Northern Home for Friendless Children, 70, with band	70
Total	5542

From the Sunday Republic, July 9, 1876:

FIRST REGIMENT.—This command has passed through another memorable era in its history. From yesterday a week ago until Friday night last the Regiment has been on the *qui vive*, parading, entertaining, etc. The display of the First on the Fourth was most commendable; in fact, one of the best ever made by the command. Company D has been especially busy looking after the A. Z. C., and it is unnecessary to say that the hosts did their duty in a most satisfactory and acceptable manner.

An after-happening of moment, confirmatory, as it is, from the highest of military sources of favorable comment often heretofore made by those of lesser authority, rating the militia as well up to the regular army standard, must not be overlooked. Such favorable comment has not infrequently been made of the standing of the First Regiment. General Osborne, it will be remembered, in one of his official reports, referred to the regiment as a perfect military organization and added that there were "regiments in the regular service less efficient and not so reliable." This opinion was viewed by some as rather overstated. Now comes a confirmation, indirect, of course, but inclusive, in a measure, of the entire service. The opinion is embodied in a letter from Gen. Wm. T. Sherman to Maj.-Gen. John P. Banks. The letter speaks for itself:

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1876.

GEN. J. P. BANKS

1st Div. Pa. Vols.

My Dear General: One of the morning papers states that at the time your horse fell yesterday morning, I made the ungracious remark that you were of the "Volunteers," not "Regulars." I cannot imagine how any person near me could have reported such a thing; for, on the contrary, I said your horse fell by reason of the slippery pavement, expressed sympathy, and openly applauded as you mounted your horse and rode on at the head of your Division. The street pavement was so slippery that three horses fell in front of the reviewing stand, and one of the officers of artillery was so disabled that he could not mount his horse again.

The remark concerning volunteers and regulars was in a totally different connection. Prince Oscar frequently inquired of me the names of the regiments and companies as they passed us. I was unable, always, to answer his inquiry and explained that all the troops that were passing us, the United States Corps of Cadets alone excepted, were volunteers, and that their presence was purely voluntary. Their uniforms were so various that I could not distinguish them except as their titles were enrolled on their flags. Every officer and gentleman on the reviewing stand was out-spoken in his praise of the troops. I have no hesitation in saying that in dress equipment, get-up, and march they equalled the corps of United States Cadets that we hold as models.

I regret extremely that some careless correspondent should have used my name in this connection, for I bear willing witness that no officer was thrown from his horse during the review. Your horse fell with you, and I congratulate you that you escaped without a broken leg or crushed foot. With great respect, your friend,

WILLIAM T. SHERMAN, *General*.

It was a pretty busy season, these Fourth of July Centennial days, yet there was still left opportunity for anecdote and reminiscence. There was an incident told of the old war times, by a young fellow, a waiter in a French restaurant in New York or Philadelphia, told of himself and on himself, and repeated by one who had it at first hand. He had fled from his native France in the early summer of 1863 to avoid a threatened conscription—fled from a country at peace with all the world to another, if indeed at peace with all the world, most decidedly at war with itself. He landed in New York friendless and alone, with no other speech than his native tongue, a callow youth ready for any of the many pitfalls set by the wicked for the unwary. Lured by the substitute broker, purchased, persuaded, or enticed, through the villainous traffic of the time, that placed the innocent victim on the shambles and sold him to the highest bidder, or cajoled by the recruiting sergeant, who may have had acquaintance with his speech, the emigrant of yesterday was the soldier of to-day, the man who had shrunk from the colors in his native land, then at peace, was now on the color line of a country then at war. His lot was cast with the regulars; with a heavy detachment of recruits, he was sent to the army in the West, then fairly launched upon the campaign that culminated with beleaguered Chattanooga. He had left the sunny vales of his native France, swathed as they were in a peaceful, prosperous

plenty, for the battle-scarred hills and blood-stained fields of fateful Chickamauga. Within three months, instead of the French conscript on garrison duty, he was the American soldier in battle. In avoiding his Scylla he had certainly confronted the dangers of his Charybdis. It was certainly for him, in the beginning at least, a pitiful contemplation, but he had won a reputation with his fellows, had the confidence of officers, served his time, and was honorably discharged, and though he might not, as said a soldier in a later war, be willing "to invest another d——n nickel in the enterprise," no wealth could purchase his experience.

Another significant military feature of the Centennial was the encampment of the National Guard of the State in Fairmount Park. The encampment, known as Camp Anthony Wayne, included the entire force, exclusive of the First Division, and, one regiment from another, numbered some seven thousand men, and covered a period from August 3 to 14. The regiment, though not participating in the encampment, took part with the division in the memorable parade of the whole force on Thursday, August 10. The First Division acted as escort to the visiting troops and had the right of the line. The route of the procession was down Broad from Columbia Avenue to Chestnut Street, thence to Third, to Market, to the eastern front of the Public Buildings, where the escort halted, saluting the remainder of the column as it passed their front, and proceeded thence by the nearest practicable railway route to the encampment.

The regiment, under command of Col. R. Dale Benson, accompanied by Beek's regimental band of forty pieces and a fine drum corps, paraded 375 men, officered as follows: Lieut.-Col. J. Ross Clark, Major Charles K. Ide, Adjutant Joseph B. Godwin, and the regimental staff; Companies A, Captain Washington H. Gilpin; B, Captain Thomas J. Dunn; C, Captain William W. Allen; D, Captain Theo. E. Wiedersheim; E, Captain James Muldoon; F, Captain T. E. Huntington; G, Captain C. H. Kretschmar; H, Captain Albert H. Walters; I, Captain Rudolph Klauder; K, Captain Isidor Cronelein.

Of this parade the *Public Ledger*, in its leader of August 11, 1876, spoke editorially, in part, as follows:

THE NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA

Visitors to Philadelphia from foreign countries who were on the street yesterday afternoon had an opportunity to observe one class of American products that are not on display at the Centennial International Exhibition. They had a chance to see a fine body of that citizen soldiery out of which those gigantic American armies grew which, but a few years ago, were fighting through a stupendous and fiercely contested war for four years. . . . In the column which marched along Chestnut, Market and Broad Streets, yesterday, there were about seven thousand five hundred men. . . .

Perhaps our observing visitors noticed the personnel of the troops composing the column. If they did, they saw its varied character. The men are from the agricultural country, and from the mining and manufacturing districts—from the cities and counties bordering on tide-water, and from the mountains and valleys of interior Pennsylvania. They are farmers and mechanics, miners and factory men, merchants and professional men, clerks and shopkeepers, the men who occupy the places of industrial and useful civic life—who keep the wheels of civilized society in motion. There were sun-bronzed and athletic men, whose vocations keep them in the open air, from both city and country—and there were equally lithe and active men, whose trades and occupations keep them indoors, and these also were from both country and city. But they were all, or nearly all, hale and hardy men, as our visitors could see, worthy representatives of their State, and, if need be, champions for their country. . . .

That body of about seven thousand five hundred men is the nucleus of a powerful army. . . . They are the reserve for the civic force in seasons of commotion and turbulence, which we experience occasionally, as other communities. . . . The squads, and companies, and regiments, and brigades, and skeleton divisions, of which it is composed, are just so many battalions of soldier-teachers, ready to organize and train and command the larger force.

The parade was a fine display of our citizen soldiery, and officers and men are entitled to warm acknowledgment. They keep up their organizations under a good deal of discouragement, and a higher degree of credit is due to them on that account.

On October 12, 1876, the regiment participated with the other military organizations of the division in the ceremonies attending the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Christopher Columbus on the grounds of the International Exhibition in Fairmount Park, commemorating, as the ceremonies did, not alone the dedication of the monument, but as well the anniversary day of the discovery of the continent.

The life of the soldier, like the life of the citizen, when reviewed in the future is largely a life of repetitions. Neither can either be said to be a changeless life. A life of daily activities is by no means a life of monotony, its passing incidents, of lively interest to the participants as they happen, cease to be of moment when they lose their place as sequences in their immediate sur-



FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNA.
RIOT SENATOR, 1874-1877

SENECA COUNTY	MARCH, 1874
LUZERNE COUNTY	APRIL, 1875
PITTSBURGH	JULY, 1877

roundings, or are absorbed by others of equal or greater importance later on. Essentially local, too, they scarcely ever more than survive their time or reach beyond their own environment.

Until the next summer, the eventful summer of 1877, was well along, the regiment continued to repeat itself, by its unremitting attention to its well-devised methods for drill, discipline, display, and instruction. Its commemorative anniversary celebrations, heretofore so well preserved in annual sequences, was on the occasion of the sixteenth anniversary, April 19, 1877, interrupted by a storm that forced a postponement. In countermanding his order, Colonel Benson announced "that he anticipated an occasion in the near future when the regiment would have opportunity to demonstrate that the increasing years in its history had but served to increase its efficiency." The anticipation was soon realized. On Saturday, May 12, 1877, besides a parade of the regiment, there was a formal review by Governor Hartranft and staff, Maj.-Gen. Robert M. Brinton, commanding the First Division, the officers from a Russian man-of-war, then in the harbor, and the Hon. William S. Stokley, mayor of the city. Though a postponed anniversary parade for the organization of the regiment, it was in fact a real anniversary occasion, for on this same day in 1864, its earliest offspring, the 119th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Gray Reserves, fought long and lost heavily. The battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse, where Major Truefitt and Captain Warner and many others were killed, was fought on May 12, 1864. Five hundred disappointed men, it was estimated, were ready to respond to the order for April 19, five hundred and eleven well-satisfied men, by actual count, did respond to the order for the parade of May 12.

There was nothing premonitory that disclosed the likelihood of an industrial disturbance. Rather was the season one of unusual quiet; there was a general belief that there was satisfaction everywhere, no friction, no public utterance, no irritation, indicated otherwise. Contrasted with the few years, including and previous to 1875, for the past two years Pennsylvania had been in the apparent enjoyment of an all-pervading peace, not a truce only, as it afterward proved to be. So satisfied was the governor that he could safely be away, that he had left the State capital for the Pacific coast, contemplating an extended absence.

Indeed, what did happen had its initiative in an industry touching every interest, involving the economics of the whole people—an industry which, when its wheels cease to revolve, all other industries first waver, then hesitate, linger for the moment, and finally stop altogether. The railways of the country had heretofore been exceptionally free from serious disturbance. And yet, in spite of prospects so fair and an industrial atmosphere so clear, without suggestion, warning or admonition from superiors Colonel Benson, with perception, quickened possibly because outbreaks usually come when least expected, or perhaps the better to observe the injunction the organization had adopted for its cardinal creed, to be always ready, in his General Order No. 11, of June 1, 1877, in which, congratulating the command on the stimulus recently given to recruiting while he suspended through the summer all drills and military exercises until further orders, he specifically provided that “commandants of companies will be held to the strictest accountability that this regiment may be assembled for any duty at any time upon short notice. To accomplish the speedy promulgation of an order to assemble this command, the roll of non-commissioned officers will be apportioned to the commissioned officers, and the roll of privates to the non-commissioned officers in the several companies. Company commanders are charged with the immediate execution of this order.” What on the surface appeared unlikely to provoke more than a demonstration—“double-headers,” fewer crews and heavier trains—on the western division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, had, ere mid-summer had gone, plunged the country into an “industrial disturbance” of nation-wide proportions more stupendous than it had ever before been called upon to confront, and Colonel Benson’s prevision, so far as his own responsibilities were concerned, had thus early borne substantial fruit.

The literature—book, pamphlet, magazine, periodical—that has told of the nation-wide industrial disturbances of 1877, better known and recalled as the railroad riots of 1877, would fill volumes; but little, if any, of it, however, has come from the rank and file. There is here opportunity rarely presented for a regimental history to utilize the story, never before published, of Edward S. Sayres, then a corporal, afterward a first lieutenant of Company D, First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, entitled, “With the Active Command in 1877; by a

Non-Com. who was there." The story opens with a copy of the original summons that commanded Sayres to report, illustrative of how effectively the forethought of the colonel, as developed in his General Order No. 11, was made practical in the actual happening. With this story from the ranks, supplemented, as it is to be, by the official report of Colonel Benson, the narrative will be so complete as to need neither authentication from other sources nor enlargement at other hands. The magazine article, a further supplement, from an authorship of the best authority adding the future's confirmation to a contemporaneous authenticity, assures it honored perpetuity.

*From "With the Active Command in 1877. By a Non-Com. Who Was There."
Edward S. Sayres:*

8 P.M., July 20, '77.

REPORT AT ARMORY AT ONCE—REGIMENT ORDERED AWAY—FATIGUE UNIFORM

Theo. E. Wiedersheim, Captain "D" Co.

J. E. H.

These were the words written on a piece of bathroom-paper—improvised for the occasion as note-paper—that sounded the alarm for the members of "D" Company, in the great railroad riots of 1877, which have passed down to history as the greatest riots the Republic has ever seen.

Little did the writer dream on the evening of a warm July day, the twentieth of that month in the year 1877, as he walked calmly down Spruce Street to the armory on Lardner Street, which was a favorite rendezvous in those days, that he would not see his home again for three weeks or more and be subjected in that time to the real feeling of hearing the whiz! whiz! whiz! of bullets and see perhaps the stern reality of a National Guardsman's life.

"I wish the officers and men of this command to understand that when we leave this armory we leave it under the strictest military discipline," were the words of Colonel Benson, when he gave his first command. "Right forward! Fours right! March!" Going out over Market Street Bridge, we took a train at 52d and Market Streets about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st. Our first thought when we left the Company's armory was that we would never go farther than the regimental armory; our next belief was that we would go to West Philadelphia and be held in readiness. Before we could hardly realize it, however, we were eating some sandwiches and coffee at Altoona, and at 1:30 of July 21st we were in the Union Depot at Pittsburgh, where we stacked arms and had some more coffee and sandwiches. I recollect well passing the stock-yards some miles out of Pittsburgh. Although no real rioting was attempted, the brows of the lookers-on were clouded and did not betoken a kind welcome for us in Pittsburgh.

We moved out of the Union Station in columns of fours and walked down a long line of tracks upon which the sun was beating unmercifully; and accompanied on either side by a motley crowd. On various tracks were standing rows and rows of freight cars, and walking on top of a line of these, I recollect well seeing the tall form of Mr. A. J. Cassatt, at that time, I think, vice-president or general manager of the road. He had a tall white

hat on and seemed perfectly oblivious to the fact, which seemed apparent to me, that he was a delightful target for a cobble-stone; I suppose he was interested in the thought of getting his trains moved, irrespective of personal discomfiture.

Arriving at 28th Street we were met by an immense mob. On one side of us were several rows of cars and back of them the round-house; and on the other was an immense bluff; at the base of the bluff was some artillery pieces and artillerymen, but the citizens seemed to have as much to do with the pieces as the artillerymen, as they seemed to move in and out amongst them at will. Below the artillery were troops seemingly intermingled with the crowd. Our front rank faced the bluff and the rear rank faced the cars and round-house. Firing and stone-throwing were constantly heard on the right. I never knew and I don't know that any one else in our immediate vicinity ever knew what started the firing, excepting I knew it started on our extreme right by other troops than the First Regiment. We had already been given the order to load, and in some way firing by files seemed to commence in our right wing. The writer withheld his fire because he had heard no order to fire, and before he had time to think much one way or the other about it, the order to cease firing was heard, and he then called to the men the order as heard—the men promptly obeyed. The mob in the meantime had scattered or thrown themselves on the ground flat and shots went over them.

I recollect well one member who had been in the doctor's hands before he left the city becoming nearly frantic with the heat and excitement, and being ordered by my superior officer to take away his gun for fear he would damage himself or others.

After the firing and the smoke had cleared away, several persons could be seen lying on the side of the bluff, being either killed or wounded by the firing. There was quiet for some time and then parties came and removed the bodies. At times there seemed a desire in the mob to take vengeance on us for the shooting, but the men making the motion of "ready" soon quieted them. The heat was intense, and before sundown we were moved into an adjacent round-house, the approaches to which were strongly guarded, the main approach by the gatling gun. "D" Company was assigned to duty on one side of the round-house facing the mob, and where they eventually brought up a cannon to discharge at us, but which was never fired owing to the fire of our men from the round-house windows. I recollect being detailed Corporal of the Guard, and desiring to show my men that there was no danger passing the windows without stooping; but having at one time a whole volley of small shot and bullets break out the upper sash, it is unnecessary to state that the writer stooped and was glad he did. The Guard at that window at the time was a man from another regiment, and immediately after the firing I inquired for him and only heard a confused murmur from the ash-pit where the engine stands. I thought he had been hit, but was reassured by his voice saying that he had fallen into this at the time of the bombardment and had dropped some of his cartridges. I found on inquiry, however, he had plenty left, but it required great argument and some little military discipline to get him out of that ash-pit and at the window again. The night was a perfect bedlam; the rioters got possession of all the locomotives, and putting the steam on made the most unearthly whistles all night long—one moment low and the next shrieking. By getting on to a window of the round-house facing the bluff we could see the mob carrying away immense masses of merchandise—furniture, etc., which they had obtained by

breaking into the freight trains,—barrels of flour, provisions, furniture, pianos, etc., etc., etc. Repeated attacks were made on the round-house during the night, but amounted to nothing. In the meantime, during the night, various lines of freight cars had been set on fire, illuminating the heavens for miles around: at about daybreak it was found that the mob had fired a building adjacent to the round-house stored with wood—this fire, after several futile attempts to extinguish it with hose, communicated with the round-house, and soon the troops were formed in columns of fours ready to march out. I was sent by the officer of the guard to take a last look where our guard had been stationed to see that no one was left behind. It was a terrible sight—fire on almost all sides, except one, and lighted fagots falling around in all directions. We marched out in good order and on Penn Avenue the streets were lined with infuriated men, women and children—in some cases merely looking at us and in others reviling us with violent language. Marching on the right of a four, the writer had good opportunity to see what was going on, and recollected well a man from one of the other regiments getting a fit of some kind and his friends having great efforts to control him, which was probably induced by heat, fatigue and hunger and excitement combined. I recollect passing a church on this Sunday morning further down Penn Avenue, where the worshippers were going into early church quietly, and children were all in their nice Sunday clothes—it seemed almost a mockery, for in a few moments after passing this church I heard shots and shooting from the left and we were soon run into and almost trampled down by soldiers of other commands.

I recollect one big fellow who nearly trampled all over the writer, and when I asked him with considerable warmth, and some adjectives interlarded, "what he was running from?" he said, "Don't you see them?" and fired, nearly blowing off the writer's ear, but never hitting anybody else, except the man in the moon, as in that direction his piece was pointed.

I recollect seeing two men of the Sixth Regiment fall almost simultaneously, and seeing poor Captain Dorsey Ash, of the Battery, lying on his gun carriage with blood all over one side of his face; I thought he had been shot in the head, but no doubt he had placed his hand to his leg where the shot had entered, and from which he died, poor fellow, a few days afterward.

I recollect halting at the U. S. Arsenal and not getting in. And I recollect soon after the firing, seeing Colonel Benson, our Commandant, coming through our ranks. Our Regiment had stood still when the rush commenced, and I recollect well how cool Colonel Benson looked, and how Slemmer, drummer of "D" Company, beat the long roll, and how quickly our men found their positions. I think, after that, Captain Wiedersheim took command of the left wing and protected the gatling gun, which was said to have been fired at a horse-car which passed us and from which we were shot at. A long, all-day march then ensued. I recollect stopping at farm-houses for milk, and resting at a stream where we bathed our feet and arose weak and dizzy from long marching and want of food. Reaching Allegheny County poorhouse, where the inmates yelled at us from the windows, and where we went into encampment on the side of a hill and slept all night on the ground, eating a few ginger cakes, which had to suffice for breakfast, dinner and supper.

Next morning we took cars to Blairsville, where we encamped in the fields for two weeks without tents, and afterward returned to Pittsburg hills, where we encamped for a week or more. I recollect trying to make a tent

on the Pittsburg hills, out of a small piece of gum; Comrades H. O. Hastings and R. Wilson McCready being my messmates, and how they said I knew nothing about tents, and how awful hot it was under that tent in midday. It had no sides, and one night it rained frightfully hard and we three slept very close together, but McCready thought he was a civil engineer, and he said the great thing in a tent is to have a gutter on the outside to carry the water away—so he sat down and made this gutter, and then we all calmly went to sleep with the idea that Civil Engineer McCready had settled the difficulty. I was awakened in the middle of the night by a sense of profanity in the air and found it was McCready. Asking him what was the matter, he replied: "The damned gutter had filled up and the water had been running down his back." I recollect getting up about 4 o'clock as the storm cleared away, and changing my flannels to some dry ones, I luckily had in my knap-sack, and my overcoat was so wet that it weighed about a hundred pounds.

Moving from Pittsburg to home, I recollect the boys all singing "Home, Sweet Home," until we got to Harrisburg and were switched off to Scranton, when they changed their tunes, and regretted their fate. On the way from Harrisburg to Scranton we were turned out of the cars, as an advance guard to patrol the tracks in front of the troop trains. We found some cars on the track to wreck our train and captured some men who were all going fishing (?) with guns in their hands. It was a tiresome night's march and the writer recollects a sense of relief when we were ordered into the cars again sharing with Corporal Giller a last drop of the "water" I had in my canteen.

At Scranton we were quartered in the Valley Hotel, and I recollect we all slept on the floor and Big Dick Diamond coming in one evening late, put his foot on Comrade Burroughs face. I recollect, also, "D" Company getting a real good supper, hot cakes, etc., one night in the private dining-room of the hotel, and the other companies wondering how we did it.

Quartermaster Sergeant Hogan was a good quartermaster—and I recollect being appointed assistant quartermaster-sergeant and going over to see a pretty girl who boiled our coffee for us, and who asked Hogan what I did when I was home, and Hogan saying "I was an instructor of Judges"—referring to my legal occupation, and the girl saying, "well, he does not look like one anyhow," and I don't believe I did—but I think Comrade Hogan had really been saying something to my detriment—he was an old bird, as I told you before.

I recollect also going up to the Wyoming House with Captain Hastings, who was then a corporal, like myself, for breakfast, and after getting a good one, standing chatting in the hall of the hotel with some of our friends in the First Troop, who were Headquarter's Guard—and suddenly seeing the red sash of the officer of the day—Captain Wiedersheim—and that officer himself emerge from a side door and ask Hastings and myself what we were doing away from quarters. And I saying I was a-sistant quartermaster-sergeant and out foraging, and Hastings saying he was helping me; with which we were admonished to get back to quarters as quick as we could—which I did, shortly after, and which Hastings did not, and I recollect well his coming in an hour after with a lot of other captives in the hands of the Guard, and being gaped unmercifully by us all.

And then our homecoming—and being received by the veterans of the Grand Army Post at 31st and Chestnut Streets, and being met by the regimental band, and a good luncheon, and a street parade—all these things, comrades, are memories of the past.¹

¹ See Appendix for muster-roll.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. R. DALE BENSON

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. P.

Philadelphia, August 24, 1877.

MAJOR W. W. ALLEN, A. A. G.

1st Brigade, 1st Division, N. G. P.

Sir: In compliance with the verbal instructions of the Brigadier-General commanding Brigade, I have the honor to report that verbal instructions were given the 1st Regiment Infantry to be placed under arms, the evening of July 20th. Being absent from the city, the communication of the acting Assistant Adj.-General of Division, advising that the troops of this Division were ordered to be held in readiness to proceed to Pittsburg, Pa., did not reach me until 10:27 P. M. that date. I immediately repaired to the armory of my command, and found that Lieut.-Col. Clark and the officers of the regimental staff had, with commendable promptness, placed the command in marching order. By verbal orders of the Brigadier-General commanding Brigade, the regiment marched from its armory at about 12:45 A. M., fully equipped, numbering 268 total, with 1500 rounds ammunition, and proceeded to depot of the Pennsylvania R. R., 32d and Market Streets; embarked in train there in waiting, leaving depot about 2 o'clock A. M., July 21st. By order of Major-General commanding, about one-half my ammunition was distributed to other commands. At Harrisburg ammunition was distributed to my regiment, allowing an average of about 20 rounds per man. At Altoona sandwiches of bread and ham, also coffee, were issued to my regiment. Arrived at Pittsburg about 1:30 P. M., July 21st, when the same rations were issued. Stacked arms in Union Depot until about 3 o'clock P. M.; when ordered under arms, proceeded upon right of Brigade, in column of fours, along the line of Penna. R. R. tracks. The column was constantly halted, owing, I am informed, to difficulty in moving battery of Gatling guns. While on march, a party of thirty or forty citizens moved directly in my front, preventing me from observing what should take place; I ordered them to disperse; a citizen, much agitated, since ascertained to be Sheriff Fife, Allegheny County, approached me, stating the body of citizens referred to was a sheriff's posse, the troops were to support them in making arrests, and inquiring "would my men do their duty." I informed him I had received no such orders, my front must be cleared, and it was not his business to inquire whether my command would perform its duty, and he was referred to General Matthews, commanding Brigade. The order to clear my front was obeyed, and General Matthews afterward, coming to the right, stated that the sheriff's posse were ordered to march in front of the troops, and they were allowed to do so. Proceeding along the line of the railroad, amid the jeers and insults of the mob, that covered the roofs of the cars standing upon the tracks on both flanks, the column was halted at 28th Street crossing, in the midst of an immense crowd. My command, being still in column of fours, was, when halted, entirely surrounded by the mob, those composing it standing shoulder to shoulder and breast to breast with my troops. The sheriff's posse being upon my right, I was unable to observe what took place in my immediate front. Upon receipt of the order of General commanding Brigade to clear the railroad tracks the length of my battalion, I informed the mob on my left flank of the order, that I proposed to execute it, and that there was no necessity for violence, placed my battalion in line of battle, facing railroad shops, gave the order

"forward," the battalion at "carry arms"; the mob moved slowly and sullenly, addressing vile epithets to the officers; having cleared the tracks to line of cars, battalion was halted and order was given to post a double line of sentinels, two from each company, to hold the line, before moving to the rear to clear the other tracks, when I received the order of Brigadier-General commanding, through a staff officer, directing "my front rank to stand where it was, and with rear rank to clear the other track;" to which order I replied that "I must protest; is it not a mistake?" Staff officer replied, "Those are General Matthews's instructions." I replied, "They will then have to be executed." It seemed in my judgment extremely hazardous to expose a single line to the crowd bearing against it in such compact masses, and having but one officer to a company, except in two instances, it left my rear rank without officers to command it, and to remove the crowd from the other tracks, exposed it in the same manner as front rank, and more so, all the files not being filled, to be broken by the pressure of the mob, if not by attack. The order was executed; the crowd not being as heavy on that flank, now my rear, gave way, and the tracks were cleared and held open by my command until relieved; the distance between my two ranks was about 15 or 18 paces. Through my ranks I observed other troops were brought forward and placed upon my right, covering the space between my ranks. A few moments afterward I saw some of the men in those commands open fire; receiving no order, I gave the order to my battalion "to load," as a matter of military precaution, and awaited the order to "fire," which was not communicated to me, and which I did not consider I was authorized to give, superior officers being present. Pistol-shots were frequent from the mob, and stones were thrown in large quantities at the troops, two men in my right company were shot, one disabled by a blow in the head from a stone, and some of the muskets of the men were grasped by the mob, before my battalion fired; then file firing commenced in my right company, and I immediately gave the order to "cease firing." The yelling of the mob and the musketry firing prevented my order from being heard through the entire command at once, but, as soon as heard, it was obeyed. The firing, confined almost entirely to the right wing, had dispersed the crowd. As to the firing of my command without an order from the commandant of battalion, whether the situation of the troops justified it, or self-defence on the part of the men required it, or whether the order to fire should have been given, probably is not my province to decide or express an opinion officially.

My battalion was then, by order of the Brigadier-General commanding Brigade, moved to the right to more fully cover 28th Street, where the mob was still in large numbers; and, upon the mob refusing to keep back to a line indicated, I brought my three right companies to a "ready," when they scattered. By order, a company was thrown across the entrance to the grounds of West Penn Hospital to protect the rear, and my battalion remained in the position last indicated, until about 7 o'clock P. M., several men fainting and others made sick by the extreme heat and want of water.

The battalion, about that hour, was relieved, and with the Brigade proceeded to the "round-house," farthest from 28th Street, formed line and stacked arms; guards were detailed and posted, and the entrances covered by my battalion, as directed. Lieut.-Col. Clark, of this regiment, was detailed as brigade officer of the day.

During the night I was ordered to send a company to the window of the

round-house, facing Liberty Street, to support the two companies of the 3d Regiment, as the mob had placed a piece of artillery in position. Company D, Captain Wiedersheim, was detailed for that duty, performing the same in an admirable manner, and remaining on duty until the troops left the building. Later in the morning, being ordered to relieve the detachment of 3d Regiment, I ordered Companies F, Captain Huffington, and K, Captain Cromelien, to relieve that command, which was promptly done, they remaining on duty until the brigade moved out of the building. Considerable exchange of shots took place between the troops and the mob during the night, but the mob was unable to fire the piece of artillery, or remove it, owing to the skilful and effective manner in which the men on duty kept it covered, and a number of the mob lost their lives in attempting to gain the piece. Rifle-firing, from the cover of a board yard opposite the round-house, which was accurate and constant, was trying to the men, but was ineffective, as they were instructed to keep themselves covered, and my command lost no men in that building. During the night, hearing volleys of musketry, my command was placed under arms, as a precautionary measure, and perfect discipline was maintained.

About 8 o'clock A. M., July 22d, the order was received to move, and the regiment proceeded on the right of the Division, through the carpenter shop to Liberty Street, by direction of the Brigadier-General commanding brigade; before leaving building, I detailed twelve men and one sergeant from my right (E) Company, as skirmishers, and upon reaching the street, ordered Lieutenant Filley, E Company, to assume command of same. Column marched, without opposition, on the right, out Penn Avenue, and, when near Arsenal Building, firing that had been heard in the rear, increased rapidly, and, being dismounted, before I was aware of it, most of the other corps of the division came rushing through my column, firing indiscriminately, knocking some of my men down, and for a moment disorganizing my regiment, though there was ample space on both flanks, still being in column of fours. Lieut.-Col. Clark and myself endeavored to drive them from our ranks, threatening to run them through with our swords. The right company and skirmish line, hearing my order to halt, quickly did so, a drummer, beating the long roll, greatly assisted; the battalion was halted, formed to the left, to allow the other troops in full retreat to pass, when the Major-General commanding the division, in person ordered me to take my battalion to the rear of the division, stating it was a military necessity. I requested permission to march my battalion as my judgment dictated, which was granted. I then formed my right wing in column of fours on one sidewalk, and left wing on the other, leaving the Gatling battery in centre of avenue, between the two wings, and followed the division; my object being, by that formation the men could see what was occurring in the rear and I should be enabled to enfilade the streets or buildings on either side; my battalion was not attacked after taking the rear. One officer and several men were missing, but have since reported, and will be ordered before a Board of Inquiry, except in cases where exhaustion or sickness had been fully established. Crossing the Sharpsburg bridge, the command proceeded to grounds of the Allegheny County Poor-house, about ten miles, over which entire distance my command assisted in hauling the Gatling guns, owing to which fact the details constantly being compelled to relieve each other, and the necessity that the men should obtain food that they could purchase or obtain from the houses *en route*, the

march being an exceedingly trying one and fatiguing, regular halts were not made and the column was not kept closed up.

Reached Allegheny County Poorhouse late in the afternoon; toward night coffee and bread were issued, the first ration since 1:30 P. M. on the day previous; encamped for night; took cars at Claremont station early following morning, proceeded to Blairsville Junction, and were joined there by detachments of 127 officers and men. Encamped there, performing regular camp duty until July 27th; embarked on cars that evening and proceeded to Pittsburg; encamped on grounds of West Penn Hospital, remaining until August 1st. Broke camp at midnight, and proceeded to entrance to grounds of West Penn Hospital, and awaited transportation until daylight; proceeded to Harrisburg and returned to Sunbury, there taking the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg R. R., proceeded to Scranton; during the night I was ordered to detail two companies to form an advance and march in front of train; Company E, Captain Muldoon, and Company D, Captain Wiedersheim, were detailed for that duty, and they marched about eight miles, between Nanticoke and Plymouth, in that position, taking five or six prisoners.

Upon arriving near Scranton, I was ordered to disembark my battalion and advance into the town, which was done without interference. The regiment was quartered in the Valley Hotel, a vacant building; guards were posted, all the duties of a post carried out, including battalion and company drills, dress parades and guard mount. The regiment took train at 10 o'clock P. M., August 4th; reached Philadelphia about 8 o'clock A. M., August 5th, and after a short march was relieved from duty, and proceeding to its armory, was dismissed.

Throughout the tour of duty the details from my command were very heavy, and the men much taxed; the rations, a large portion of the time, inadequate for the needs of the men, they frequently being compelled to purchase actual necessary rations; limited means of preparing these rations were received, but no tents, yet their duty was faithfully and uncomplainingly performed, with great credit to themselves comparatively.

There was but little sickness in my command. I have no hesitation in saying that both officers and men are deserving of the highest commendation for the discipline maintained throughout the tour of duty, and for the manner in which every duty assigned them was performed, often under trying circumstances.

The casualties in this battalion all occurred at 28th Street, Pittsburg, July 21st, were four: One man shot in calf of leg, one in head, and two wounded by stones, all of E Company.

Private E. M. Baker, E Company, shot in head and wounded with stone, remained on duty the entire time, and the ball was extracted upon return to Philadelphia, and he is deserving of special mention for gallantry. Four hundred and fifty-four officers and men of this regiment were actually on duty, not including those who failed to reach the regiment by loss of transportation, and who started from Philadelphia and failed to join from various causes.

Very respectfully, Your obedient servant,

R. DALE BENSON,

Colonel 1st Regiment Inf., N. G. P.

From Mr. James Ford Rhodes's Article in Scribner's for July, 1911, on "The Railroad Riots of 1877":

By 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, July 21st, 650 Philadelphia soldiers under the Command of Brinton, a Civil War veteran, arrived at the Union Station. They were a brave body of men; many had seen service in the Civil War and some of the companies were composed of the elite of the city. But they had little relish for the fight before them, for they were hungry. Owing to bad management, they had been on short rations, although their journey lay within the prosperous and fertile State of Pennsylvania. Leaving Philadelphia at about two in the morning, they had once had coffee and sandwiches on the way and the same again on their arrival at the Union Station, but nothing else. . . .

. . . About dusk Brinton withdrew his troops for rest and food to the lower round-house at Twenty-sixth Street, supposing that the upper round-house at Twenty-eighth Street would be occupied by the Pittsburgh Militia. But this was not to be. . . . So the affair simmered down to a contest between the mob and the Philadelphia soldiers. The exasperation of the bloodshed of the afternoon was increased by the report, which may have been true, that some of the killed were innocent spectators: for the neighboring hill had been covered with people and the firing had been high. A report that women and children were among the killed aggravated the wrath of the people and when the mob reassembled at Twenty-eighth Street crossing on the tracks in the railroad yard, they were bent on revenge, took the offensive, and laid siege to the Philadelphia troops in the round-house. These were without food. Provisions were sent to them from the Union Station, a mile away, in express wagons, which, being unguarded, were intercepted by the rioters. Possessed of fire-arms from having broken into a number of gun-shops, the rioters with some attempt at military order, marched to the round-house and poured volley after volley into the windows, eliciting no response from the Philadelphia soldiers who were under orders not to fire unless absolutely necessary for self-protection. But after a proper warning they did fire at men attempting to use a field piece captured from a Pittsburgh Battery and killed perhaps two or three. Failing to overpower their enemy by assault the rioters tried fire. They applied the torch to the upper round-house and neighboring buildings. Breaking in the heads of barrels of oil, taken from the detained freight, they saturated cars of coke with it, ignited them and pushed the cars toward the lower round-house in the attempt to roast out the beleaguered soldiers, who by means of the fire apparatus managed for a while to stay the fire. It was a terrible ordeal they were passing through: "Tired, hungry, and worn out, surrounded by a mob of infuriated men, yelling like demons, fire on nearly all sides of them, suffocated and blinded by smoke, with no chance to rest and with little knowledge of what efforts were being made for their relief, with orders not to fire on the mob unless in necessary self-defence, the wonder is that they were not totally demoralized, but the evidence of all the officers is that the men behaved like veterans." (Quotation from report of Pennsylvania Legislature appointed to investigate railroad riots of 1877.)

At last the lower round-house took fire, and the Philadelphia troops were forced to abandon it and retreat. Unable as they were to cope with the mob, their only thought was self-preservation. At about 8 o'clock on Sunday

morning they marched out in good order. Their progress was not opposed, but after passing they were fired upon from street corners, alleyways, windows, and housetops. Shots were fired from a city street-car and from the sidewalk in front of a police station, where a number of police were standing. The troops turned and used, with some effect, their rifles and a Gatling gun, which they had brought with them in their retreat. Finally they reached the United States arsenal and asked for shelter and protection, which the commandant, fearing that he could not defend the place against an attack of the mob, refused. Leaving their wounded, the Philadelphia troops, no longer hindered by the mob, marched on, crossed the Allegheny River to Sharpsburg and encamped near the work-house, where they were given bread and coffee, the first food since the snacks of the previous afternoon. . . . On Sunday the 22d, the rioting with arson and pillage went on, and in the afternoon the Union Station and Railroad Hotel and an elevator nearby were burned. Then as the mob was satiated and too drunk to be longer dangerous, the riot died out: it was not checked. The following incident illustrates the general alarm of that day. The State authorities driven from the Union Depot Hotel took refuge in the Monongahela House, the leading hotel in Pittsburgh, where they wrote their names in the usual manner on the hotel register: but these were scratched out by the hotel people and fictitious names put in their place. On Monday through the action of the authorities, supported by armed bands of law-abiding citizens and some faithful companies of the Pittsburgh Militia, order was restored. . . .

Moral support should have been forthcoming for these brave militiamen who had been precipitately ordered forward to attempt an impossible task, but the Pittsburgh public generally regarded their act as murderous.

In the graphic account of the operations of the First Division from its departure to its arrival at Blairsville Intersection, given by Major Silas W. Pettit, Judge Advocate, in his semi-official communication to Major A. D. Fell, acting assistant adjutant-general, there is an incident so concisely and comprehensively told (confirming and emphasizing, as it does, Colonel Benson's report of the same incident) of one of the many assaults made on the round-house, that it is of value as a typical illustration of the desperation, daring, and violence of the mob everywhere manifested so long as the rioters were able to maintain their sway:

The individual courage [said Major Pettit] of some of the rioters was remarkable, and there were many exhibitions of reckless daring that we could not refrain from admiring. On one side of the round-house, where there was but little danger of an assault, no order to fire was given, and the mob, after pelting it with stones and pistol-shots, probably thinking from our silence that we were not guarding the point, deliberately hauled up one of their cannon and trained it to make a breach in the walls of the office building, covering the movement by surrounding it with a large crowd.

Our watch was too strict, however, to allow such a movement to escape us. When they were about ready to fire it off, we drove them away by a

volley of musketry (which they probably mistook for a Gatling gun and gave rise to the ridiculous story that we had had occasion to use it during the night), but after that, and while several of their number lay dead around the piece, no less than five men deliberately advanced from behind a pile of boards to fire it off, and in utter disregard of three distinct warnings, persisted in their attempts until shot down. Indeed, so determined were they to fire the cannon into us, that having asked permission to take off their dead which lay around it, they endeavored to again to pull the lanyard, and would have succeeded but for the rapidity and accuracy of our fire.

The regiment, it will be recalled, had the advance in the delicate manœuvre of the withdrawal from the round-house, and later on, at a critical moment on the march, relieved the troops on the left, already heavily punished and still sorely pressed. Both those incidents received conspicuous mention in the official report of Maj.-Gen. Robert M. Brinton, commanding the First Division, in the adjutant-general's report of 1877 (pp. 87, 89):

I observed [said General Brinton] the following formation marching out of the round-house: First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Matthews commanding, with the First Regiment, Col. R. Dale Benson, commanding, in advance. Col. Benson had a skirmish line in front, and the coolness and steadiness of this regiment as they marched out was the admiration even of our enemies. I never saw them on parade, even in their own city, preserve better formation. . . . The remainder of the division came out in the most perfect order, Gen. Loud's Brigade following the Gatling gun with the Sixth Regiment in the rear. . . .

Notwithstanding the coolness and courage displayed by Col. Maxwell of the Sixth Regiment, the heavy losses, his regiment in the rear of the column, was telling on his discipline, and I concluded to change the formation and place the First Brigade in the rear.

The First Regiment was selected as the rear guard; the manner of its formation was so excellent that it fully justified the implicit confidence I placed in the regiment, and the clear judgment and cool courage of Col. Benson.

I desire to say that after years of experience with regular and volunteer troops, I never saw a regiment composed of better material or with more perfect discipline.

A noteworthy incident, in touch with the command, as the majority concerned in it, were of the detachments on their way to join the regiment, and important because, aside from its heroics, it was of such material moment to the Pennsylvania Railroad as to call for specific action on the part of the Board of Directors, deserves to be historically recorded.

The complete stoppage of railway traffic throughout the country had caught a large body of National Guardsmen at Altoona

on their way to join their commands at Pittsburgh. Colonel Peter Lyle, of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, the ranking officer present, gathered them together and assumed command. The round-house and railroad shops seized by an organized body of disaffected men were held against all in authority and all efforts to recover possession were forcibly resisted. The engineers, too, had refused to man their engines, but no trains arriving and none departing, it was deemed advisable to await further developments before taking a more determined stand to force out the intruders.

A week went by, when, on the 27th of July, there arrived a troop train from Philadelphia, the rear car occupied by Governor Hartranft and his staff. The train passed through with its same locomotive, and when a few miles west of Altoona, in its attempt to climb the mountain, it was stalled for want of sufficient motive power. No extra engines were available at Altoona, except those in possession of the force that held the round-house. The military now took hold of the situation, and Colonel Lyle made a call for volunteers to force an engine from the custody of the round-house insurgents, and to man it to help the stalled train up the mountain and send it on to its destination. There were soldiers who knew how to do it, and Sergeant J. Campbell Gilmore, of Company K, First Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, not only volunteered to take command of the detail, but to operate the engine. Others promptly joined him: Corporal J. Rex Allen, D; Privates J. Orne Godwin, K; J. Martin Yardley, D; Thomas C. Rose, E; A. B. Crawford, B; F. S. Altemus, E, all of the First Regiment; Privates Harry D. Ziegler, Eugene Z. Kienzle, and G. Ashton Hand, of the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays; and Private John Harper, Company B, of the Eleventh Regiment.

Private G. Ashton Hand, an experienced machinist, was selected as the engineer and Private Harper as fireman. Gilmore marched his detail to the round-house. It was a noon hour, but few were there, and an engine already fired, to move a United States mail car, was seized after but slight resistance. However, when the full purpose of the soldiers dawned upon the obstructionists, whistles were blown and bells sounded, and that they might carry out their oft-repeated threat that no soldier who

entered the round-house should get out alive, should he attempt to move an engine, they hastened back much excited and in great numbers. Awed by the determined stand taken by the guardsmen, the threat vanished and the locomotive was started on its movement out of the building. The first obstruction met was a switch set to throw the engine off the track. Sergeant Gilmore with Private Godwin jumped from the engine, unlocked the switch, and amid shouts, jeers, and threats the engine was again put in motion toward the main track. As it proceeded the mob, still more determined and threatening, made a movement for its seizure, but Gilmore's "Load at will," and "Ready," caused it first to hesitate, then to halt, and finally to disperse. The engine was attached, the air-brake coupling made secure, and the train with this help proceeded on its way to Pittsburgh, escaping the ditching that awaited others that followed.

Encouraged by this movement, other attempts followed with like success, organized opposition gradually disappeared, and with the general restoration of good order the company was in full possession of all its property. This initiative of Sergeant Gilmore and his men the railway officials deemed of such material moment toward a speedier solution of the situation that the Board of Directors, in recognition of the heroic and valuable services of the eleven men of the detail, made acknowledgment of their appreciation and directed the presentation to each of a medal in bronze of special design and inscription.

The communciation, addressed to Sergeant Gilmore, and also sent separately to each of the soldiers, read, and the medal, each with the individual name inscribed, was as follows:

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY

Office 233 South Fourth Street,

Philadelphia, April 22nd, 1878.

Dear Sir:

The attention of the Board of Directors of this Company having been called by the President to the special circumstances attending the movement of the troop train that carried Governor Hartranft and party, in July last, when organized bodies of men were preventing the public from using the Company's railway, and were endeavoring at various points on the line, to hinder the proper authorities of the Commonwealth in their efforts to restore order, and to the fact that, through the volunteer service of yourself and companions, this train was taken safely and promptly from Altoona to Pittsburgh, the Board directed the President to communicate to you an ex-

pression of their appreciation of the services rendered by you, on that occasion, and to request your acceptance of the accompanying medal, which they have caused to be prepared to commemorate the same.

Yours respectfully,

JOS. LESLEY,
Secretary.

SERGT. J. CAMPBELL GILMORE.

"Presented by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to Sergeant J. Campbell Gilmore, Co. K, 1st Regiment, N. G. P., as a mark of their appreciation of his bravery and fidelity in the movement of Governor Hartranft's train from Altoona to Pittsburg, July 27th, 1877." On the obverse was an engraving of locomotive No. 505.

With Colonel Benson's congratulatory order the connection of the regiment with this trying and eventful campaign was severed. The National Guard service had faced a situation of unusual complications, that involved it in not a little criticism, much comment, and some reflection. In the end it lost none of its prestige and resumed after the blows it had given and the blows it had received its instruction, drill, and exercises, strengthened rather than weakened by the teaching and experience of its few weeks of activity.

Throughout all these turbulent scenes, the regiment had not only escaped all calumny, but had won as well special commendation from its superior officers, as it had appreciably increased its hitherto well-recognized proficiency. That this increased proficiency was in large measure due to the efficiency of its commanding officer was a proposition that had been thoroughly demonstrated and was fully conceded. If naught else had demonstrated it, his official report would have done so conclusively. Colonel Benson's official report is a model—accurate, clear, exhaustive, deliberate when precision is necessary, brief when matters of lesser moment require disposition. He saves his regiment from the rush of excited men, unnerved by fatigue, and famished with hunger, by a rally to the colors that promptly brings order out of confusion; continuing his march thereafter free from further molestation of mob, populace, or the hungry, unnerved soldier, by the execution of a well-conceived manœuvre that of itself forbade assault and prevented intrusion. This decisive action at a moment so critical clearly demonstrated how the well-trained soldier fully comprehends and readily responds to the

keen perceptions of the officer equal to the emergency. The significant paragraphs in Colonel Benson's congratulatory order, General Order No. 14, August 10, 1877, are as follows:

SOLDIERS OF THE FIRST INFANTRY—Congratulatory orders from the Commander-in-Chief, and the General Commanding Division and Brigade: Your alacrity in responding to the first order, when your numerical strength was more than one-half that of the entire division, the proud consciousness of the faithful discharge of a public duty, under trying circumstances, amid hardships and privations, without a murmur, or the relaxing of your discipline, the recognition of that service by your fellow-citizens through the press, and other demonstrations, combine to assure the Commonwealth that the motto of your corps was not meaninglessly adopted, but that the "First Infantry" is "*ready*" to stand between the unprotected citizen, law and order, and mob violence, destruction, pillage and disorder. You never faltered, your duty was well done.

The Colonel Commanding desires to make acknowledgment of the services of First Lieutenant A. Haverstick, of the Regimental Staff, who in the absence of the Field Officers, and the illness of the Adjutant, personally promulgated the order to place the Regiment under Arms, and also of the valued services of Lieut.-Col. J. Ross Clark, in placing the Regiment in marching order, and to Asst. Surg. Charles F. Turnbull, for the faithful and untiring service throughout the tour of duty, especially on the march of July 22d.

The Companies were commanded in this campaign, respectively: A, Captain Washington H. Gilpin; B, Captain Thomas J. Dunn; C, Captain David A. MacCarroll; D, Captain Theodore E. Wiedersheim; E, Captain James Muldoon; F, Captain T. E. Huffington; G, Captain C. H. Kretschmar; H, the captaincy vacant, Lieutenant H. R. Schultz was in command; I, First Lieutenant George K. Snyder, Jr.; and K, Captain Isidore Cromelein.

This campaign, memorable for its magnitude, loss of life, destruction of property, wide scope, the many interests involved, practically closed about mid-August. Danger of future outbreak, however, was not altogether removed; friction and irritation were still abroad in disaffected localities. The railways had resumed their schedules, but the mining industries, usually the first involved when disturbances threaten and the last to yield when the end approaches, needed still to be cared for by the forces of law and order. The regular troops—some had been summoned from the distant and remote frontier—were retained for a time, and the Twentieth Regiment of Pennsylvania National Guard, specially organized for the emergency, with Col. Sylvester Bon-

nation, Jr., as its commander, was on duty for another month. The product of the energies and influence of the Veteran Corps, organized under its patronage, the story to be told of it very properly belongs to what is intended to be said of the Corps itself.

An incident that happened in one of the camps of the troops of the regular army, that an officer then quite young is now quite willing to repeat of himself, has about it that flavor of preservative humor that entitles it to other appropriation than the mere gossip of the hour.

The proverbial humor of the Irishman never loses its opportunity. His native wit is ever ready when needed to relieve him from dilemma or to be used on others when his keen perceptions detect a ready susceptibility. He cares little for the consequences, and, good soldier as he is, he would rather take his chances with discipline than lose the opportunity his racial instincts forbid him to miss. One such, long in the service, with a thorough acquaintance with its every detail, was on duty with his detachment encamped on the outskirts of one of our larger cities. With the same detachment was a young second lieutenant, just out of the Academy. The Irishman was on post, big, strapping fellow that he was, patrolling his beat in all the fine proportions of his well-developed manhood. The lieutenant, abroad on some duty connected with the camp, several times approached his post close enough for the salute, and each time the Irishman gave no sign of recognition. He had caught the notion that the lieutenant, a bit self-important, had taken him for a novice, and was disposed to assume something of a manner that would tend to encourage rather than allay his supposed convictions. "My man," said the lieutenant, getting still closer to his beat, "haven't you made a mistake?" "Sure and I did, sir, when I joined this army." "No, no! haven't you made a mistake in not recognizing a commissioned officer with the salute proper for his rank when he approaches your post? Do you know the insignia on the shoulder-strap that indicates the rank of the officer? If you do not, I will give them to you." "Sure and I do." "Well, then, suppose you give them to me." "Well," continued the Irishman, "there's a major-general, he has two silver stars, one at each end of the strap; and the brigadier, he has

one silver star in the middle. The colonel he has a silver eagle, the lieutenant-colonel has a silver leaf at each end and the major has a gold one, the captain has two bars and the first lieutenant one, and the second lieutenant—well, well! he wears a brigadier-general's shoulder-straps without the star."

A general order in early September directed the resumption on September 17 of "the regular routine of duty throughout the command," and also announced that on that date the colonel commanding would inspect the right wing, and on the 21st the left wing. A battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Clark was detailed as an escort to the Twentieth Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., commanding, on Thursday, the 20th of September, on its return from emergency duty in the Wyoming coal fields, and on September 24 there was the annual muster and inspection by the adjutant-general of the State in east Fairmount Park.

Captain Albert H. Walters, who to the prestige he had brought from the field as an officer of the 118th Pennsylvania Volunteers, had added the faithful and well-performed service he had rendered the First Regiment, resigned his commission as captain of Company H on June 25, 1877. The vacancy thereby created continued until June 12, 1878, when it was filled by the election of Captain Wendell P. Bowman. Captain Isidor Cromelien resigned the captaincy of Company K April 16, 1878, and October 14, 1878, Captain Horace See was elected to succeed him.

On November 5, 1877, the colonel commanding, in general orders, officially announced the death on the 4th instant of Captain Rudolph Klauder, of Company I, after a lingering illness. Originally entering the service in 1865, in the ranks of that company, he had risen by merit through selection as a non-commissioned officer and by election as a commissioned officer until by a unanimous vote he was chosen for the captaincy on November 4, 1872. His death was coincident with the expiration of his commission, after he had efficiently and worthily discharged the duties of his office for the full five years of its allotted term. The colors of the regiment were ordered draped and the badge of mourning was directed to be worn for the period of thirty days. His first lieutenant, George K. Snyder, Jr., was elected to succeed him, January 12, 1878.

An unlooked-for happening confronted the regiment, a grievous disappointment was awaiting disclosure. Of the nine years of Colonel Benson's service, beginning as adjutant, passing through the grades of major and lieutenant-colonel, four and a half years had been given to the colonelcy. No thought had been entertained that the end was aught else but the mere legal formality for a new beginning, nor was there conception that before the time for its occurrence had come the regiment, instead of facing this mere formality, was to confront a stern reality. Indeed, it had rather been assumed that this renewal of his commission was to go on indefinitely until he willed it otherwise.

Colonel Benson never framed a judgment except after close scrutiny, searching investigation, and thoughtful deliberation. His judgments were the conscionable conclusions of a mind that never wavered after it had struck the balance on the side of right. What he said of these conclusions he said better for himself than others can say for him, so feelingly does his parting address sum up his convictions.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA:

I am this day officially advised of the acceptance of my resignation as Colonel of the First Regiment Infantry, and of my honorable discharge from the National Guard of this State.

Called to the command of this Regiment by your unanimous voice, June 4, 1873, with positive convictions of the importance and necessity in this State of a well-disciplined National Guard, it has ever been my aim, with your coöperation, to maintain it at a standard that would reflect credit upon your city and State, prove worthy of the support of your fellow-citizens, and cause it to be a reliance behind the civil power of the State, for the supremacy of the law, and the maintenance of peace and order.

This has caused a sacrifice of time that could be ill afforded, but which has been fully compensated for by the devotion, confidence, and respect ever extended to me, and the cordial and hearty support invariably received. Your corps, to-day, is the only Regiment in the State service fully equipped in every detail for active duty; for which your thanks are due to appreciative and law-upholding fellow-citizens, who have thus recognized the services you have endeavored to render the Commonwealth.

Your corps has stood in critical comparison, as to its military bearing, drill, discipline, and equipment, with the first volunteer organizations of this country—in the city of Boston in 1875, and in your own city in 1876—and it did not suffer by such comparison.

The services of your corps, honorable in the past, have been demanded in every emergency in this State, since I have had the honor to be associated with the organization. It challenges a parallel for the promptness and

numerical strength with which it has responded to every call; and as to its efficiency, and the manner in which it has performed every duty, these I leave to the judgment of the authorities of the State and your fellow-citizens. Its gallantry and discipline have been tested under fire, and its standard has been upheld when those of other corps were lowered.

In the recent emergency in this State, through its Active Corps, its "Veteran Corps," and the "20th Regiment Infantry," raised by its "Veteran Corps," it actually had on duty, or offered to the authorities, nearly fifteen hundred men.

In relinquishing the honor of commanding the "best Regiment in the State," as it is designated in the Official Report of the Adjutant-General, which I do from a high sense of duty, largely influenced by the extraordinary circumstances existing in the National Guard, which history and future investigation will develop; I desire to bear testimony to the valuable aid and cordial support of the "Field," "Staff," and "Line," and the faithful cooperation of the "Rank and File," and to make grateful acknowledgment for the same.

Trusting your corps is destined to greater honors, I beg to say that it has been a struggle to sever these official ties, but more difficult still, after nine years' association, to say to my comrades of the First Infantry—*Farewell*.

Faithfully yours,

R. DALE BENSON,

Brevet Major U. S. Vols.,

Late Colonel First Infantry, N. G. P.

Philadelphia, December 4, 1877.

With his keen sense of good order, decorum, and business; his cool courage in emergency; his wisdom in purpose and skill in performance; his constancy in friendship; his acute military instincts; his wide influence with the men of finance and the respect he commanded from the public at large; his unremitting attention to his every duty,—his confidence in his men and their confidence in him made his loss not irreparable, as no less ever is, but one indeed of much concern.

By operation of law the commission of the regimental staff expired with that of their chief. Adjutant Joseph B. Godwin, specially adapted for his office in make-up, habit, and method, was a faithful, painstaking, and zealous executive. Assistant Surgeon Charles T. Turnbull, who subsequently returned with the full rank of surgeon, besides the generous encomiums that came to him otherwise had received special mention for meritorious conduct at Pittsburgh, and Captain William A. Rolin, methodical, earnest, and resourceful, had been a business executive in the paymaster's and quartermaster's department from very early

times. Lieutenant-Colonel Clark and Major Ide tendered their resignations respectively, and as their commissions bear date coincident with the colonel's, June 4, 1873, so, too, does the acceptance of their resignations with his retirement, December 4, 1877.

Lieut.-Col. J. Ross Clark came from the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays with that group of men who laid the foundation of the structure that has now grown to its fifty years of military usefulness. He began with it as a first lieutenant for a single night only; the next day he was a captain, then a major, retiring as a lieutenant-colonel as he neared the completion of his eighteen years of faithful service. Of that group, all forceful and worthy of exceptional value as military men, notable for their standing and character, many had passed away, all had long before retired, Colonel Clark alone remained.

Aside from his constant attention to his every duty, his record is supplemented by his conspicuous presence in every campaign in war or peace, battle, skirmish, riot, outbreak—Antietam, Carlisle, Gettysburg, Susquehanna Depot, Hazleton, Round-House, Pittsburgh, Scranton—that called his regiment to the field, during his well-nigh two decades of service.

Colonel Clark had many significant characteristics that made for faithfulness. He had a conscionable conviction of an ever-continuing responsibility, not permitted to slumber and await the recurrence of each requirement that demanded its exercise, but a responsibility that was never forgotten and was always awake. He did not need to be severe—he never was; his soldiers preferred to anticipate what was to be done rather than to be told to do it. As thoroughly a tactician as he was thorough in all things, gifted with a distinctive adaptability to impart instruction, he was a tactical officer of rare acquirements. He had a true sense of camaraderie; he sought the companionship of others and others sought his. The record he made for himself, the record he made for his company while a captain, and the record he helped to make for the regiment while a field officer, deserves to be indelibly impressed upon the archives of both.

Major Charles K. Ide, disciplined and schooled in a highly responsible position in a leading railway corporation of the country, brought with him to his soldiers' life a training that fitted



James Muldoon

him for a better understanding of how to discipline others and how to be disciplined himself. He was a conspicuous figure in the military circles of the day. A company officer of value, a field officer of merit, quick in perception, ready in execution, of a distinctive personality, he left an imprint upon the history of the regiment that preserves his memory beyond his generation.

By virtue of his seniority and in compliance with orders from brigade headquarters, in his General Order No. 1, of December 8, 1877, Captain James Muldoon announced that he assumed command of the regiment. He named as of the regimental staff First Lieutenant F. Du Pont Marston, of Company D, as acting adjutant, and Second Lieutenant James A. Filley, of Company E, as acting quartermaster.

There was neither alteration nor interruption in the regular routine; and drills, company and battalion, and all other military exercises were continued at the usual intervals as heretofore. There were a number of incidents of local prominence.

On February 22, 1878, the regiment was paraded in honor of the day and to participate in the ceremonies attendant upon the transfer of colors of the Twentieth Regiment (Emergency), National Guard of Pennsylvania, to the future care and custody of the Veteran Corps.

On March 8 the officers and men who were on duty during the active operations of July and August were mustered for pay at the armory, Broad and Race Streets, and on Sunday, March 10, the regiment attended divine service at the Church of the Holy Trinity, the Rev. W. N. McVickar officiating.

The seventeenth anniversary had its proper recognition. On April 19 the regimental line was formed at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon on Broad Street, right resting on Arch Street facing east, with Captain James Muldoon in command, and the usual anniversary parade, with the customary evening remembrances, followed.

On April 30 First Lieutenant F. Du Pont Marston, granted a leave of absence for six months, was relieved from duty as acting adjutant. First Lieutenant William B. Smith, of Company A, was named in his stead.

The centennial anniversary, on June 19, 1878, of the with-

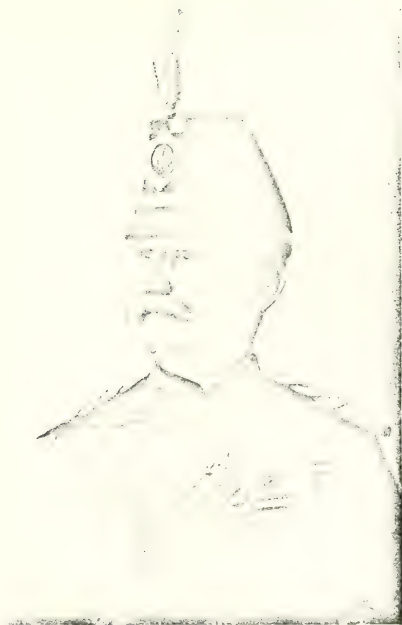
drawal of Washington's army from its Valley Forge encampment, had a nation-wide significance. The regiment, with Captain James Muldoon in command, leaving the armory at seven o'clock in the morning was on the ground at Valley Forge at the prescribed hour to participate in, as it did, the all-day ceremonies incident to that occasion.

On July 4, 1878, the Veteran Corps, accompanied by the officers of the regiment, participated at Wilkes-Barre in the ceremonies attendant upon the centennial anniversary of the "Massacre of Wyoming," and on their return on the fifth the regiment was paraded as an escort, with this unique feature—that, the commissioned officers being of the column that was to be escorted, it was directed that each company should be in command of the ranking non-commissioned officer.

In the "History of the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania," by Edwin N. Benson, R. Dale Benson, and Theo. E. Wiedersheim, Committee of Veteran Corps (1880), the administration of Captain Muldoon is thus creditably spoken of:

From December, 1877, until September, 1878, the First Regiment was without field officers, but was ably commanded by Captain James Muldoon, of E Company, whose thorough knowledge of the duties of a soldier enabled him to maintain the regiment up to the standard in drill and discipline. The following resolution, offered by Col. R. Dale Benson at the regular meeting of the Veteran Corps, October, 1878, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the service rendered the First Regiment Infantry by Comrade James Muldoon during the year that he was called to its temporary command, amidst the embarrassment incident to the year, in the National Guard service of the State, this corps recognizes the soldierly ability and qualifications exhibited by Comrade Muldoon, and desires to place upon record its recognition of that service to the active command, and congratulates him upon the successful issue of his temporary administration.



Geo. E. Wiedersheim.

CHAPTER VII

COLONEL WIEDERSHEIM, 1878-1887—STATE UNIFORM ADOPTED—WASHINGTON GRAYS BECOME COMPANY G—ENCAMPMENTS, DIVISION, BRIGADE, REGIMENTAL, 1878-1887—REGIMENTAL ANNIVERSARIES—GENERAL GRANT'S RECEPTION—HIS WORLD TOUR COMPLETED—NEW YORK MEMORIAL DAY, 1880—REGIMENTAL FAIR, 1880—GARFIELD INAUGURATION, 1881—YORK-TOWN CENTENNIAL, 1881—CORNER-STONE NEW ARMORY, 1882—OCCUPATION, 1884—REGIMENTAL FAIR, 1884—CLEVELAND'S INAUGURATION, 1885—GENERAL GRANT'S FUNERAL—COLONEL WIEDERSHEIM RESIGNS

However strong may be its component parts, however sturdy its leadership, organization without the leader weakens with time. A vice-president succeeds a president and becomes the president; a captain follows a colonel, but remains the "captain commanding" still. Its integrity thus impaired, organization ceases to be of cohesive force, fails in definite purpose, and ultimately dissolves. Weakened within itself, its influence abroad is diminished. No subordinate, however strong his personality, can make himself felt, as can the officer clothed with the rank which the authority he exercises entitles him to hold. If favors are to be sought, selections to be made, or precedence to be claimed, or should hostile criticism assail rights fairly won in competitive contests, the captain's powers to interpose in his own behalf are seriously impaired when those of higher authority are his competitors or adversaries. *Nulla restigia retrorsum* (take no step backward)—a phrase eminently well applied—was once the motto of a regiment of our State troops. If there is to be no step backward, there must be some steps forward. Nothing can stand still and maintain itself. No step forward is in itself a step backward. The colonel only is the man wholly qualified to take this step, direct a forward movement, define its purpose, see to its fulfillment. The organization that fails to save itself, to strengthen itself by naming the man of its choice, must face the inevitable; it comes to all men and all things; when progression stops, when expansion ceases, shrinkage begins, extinction follows.

These conditions, not at all new, well understood, recognized everywhere, had not escaped the consideration of the line officers on whom rested the responsibility and in whom alone was the power to permit their continuance or cause their removal. The administration of Captain Muldoon had proved satisfactory; he had repeatedly declined advancement. Two conditions—one a necessity and the other a tradition—confronted the situation. Both needed to be well considered. Then it would be better if in the end all minds could be made to meet. It was all-essential that strength be given to component parts, the better to assure the security of the whole. The company units must be maintained in all their efficiency, and no officer be separated from his command while his presence was essential for its preservation. To this extent all minds had met; no thought was given to promotion; every energy was bent to the single end of unswerving company allegiance. Then, too, there was the tradition that no field officer had ever been selected for expediency only. The war supply was well-nigh exhausted, and as for experience and capacity, it was as available from within as it was from without. There was also the lingering hope that Colonel Benson might be persuaded to return. This, however, had but a brief sojourn. In the end all minds met again and the choice was made from among those whose province it was to do the choosing.

As if it were by spontaneous concurrence, the choice for the coloneley fell upon Captain Theodore E. Wiedersheim, of Company D, and for the lieutenant-coloneley upon Captain Washington H. Gilpin, of Company A; duly nominated and elected, they were respectively commissioned colonel and lieutenant-colonel on September 26, 1878. The majority was permitted to remain vacant for a time. With the brief announcement in General Orders No. 18, of October 1, 1878, "By virtue of election by the line officers as prescribed by law, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. of Pa.," Colonel Wiedersheim took upon himself the duties of his office.

Of this election General Snowden, in his official report for the year of the operations of his brigade, says: "Shortly after I assumed command the officers of the First Regiment Infantry elected to the positions of colonel and lieutenant-colonel, respect-

ively, Theo. E. Wiedersheim and Washington H. Gilpin, gentlemen who are qualified by experience and a knowledge of their duty and have my entire confidence."

The staff appointments were as follows: Adjutant, Wm. S. Poulterer; quartermaster, L. C. Tappey, Jr.; commissary, Henry L. Elder; paymaster, Wm. H. Taber; surgeon, Alonzo L. Leach; assistant surgeons, J. Wilkes O'Neill and William W. Van Valzah; sergeant-major, H. Harrison Groff; quartermaster-sergeant, Henry Avery, Jr.; commissary-sergeant, James A. Wallace; hospital steward, Charles Ouram; drum major, William D. Baker. The Rev. Robert A. Edwards was afterward named as chaplain.

The vacancy in Company A was speedily filled by the election of Captain William B. Smith on October 18, 1878, but in Company D, Captain Joseph H. Burroughs was not elected until March 31, 1879. Meanwhile, through most of the interval, the command devolved on First Lieutenant F. Du Pont Marston. When Captain Burroughs was in March, 1880, made major and judge-advocate of the First Brigade, First Lieutenant Edward S. Sayres having resigned, the command of the company devolved upon Second Lieut. Harry O. Hastings, who on June 21, 1880, was elected to the captaincy.

A circular from the Adjutant-General's office of September 24, 1878, prescribed the first "state uniform" adopted for the National Guard, and in compliance with the terms of that circular the regiment proceeded to equip itself to meet its requirement. The uniform was of the fatigue pattern, the coat for officers a plain sack, of dark blue cloth, and for the men a blouse of dark blue flannel, single-breasted, falling collar. Except in material, they differed from each other only in the insignia and chevrons of officers and non-commissioned officers. The trousers were of light blue kersey with dark blue stripe for officers and none for the men. The cap and accoutrements were the same as had been theretofore in use. The state provided the material—it had previously passed a rigorous Government inspection at the Schuylkill Arsenal—on requisition, sixty uniforms to a company, and charged its cost proportionately against the allowance of each

company for the then present year. The trimmings were to be supplied and cost of manufacture was to be paid for by the companies themselves.

The regiment made its first appearance in the state uniform at the annual muster and inspection by the Adjutant-General at East Fairmount Park on November 7, and again at the review of the First Brigade by John F. Hartranft, governor and commander-in-chief, on November 28. Brigadier-General George R. Snowden, who had been appointed a brigadier-general August 28, 1878, was in command of the brigade, and Colonel Wiedersheim of the regiment.

Of this inspection of November 7 the following report appears in the annual report of the Adjutant-General for the year 1878:

Colonel and staff well selected, soldierly in appearance, well disciplined and attentive, and, with their knowledge of their duties, well calculated to maintain the previous superior standing of the Regiment. The entire command was equipped in the new fatigue uniform, together with knapsack, haversack, and canteen. The condition of the arms was excellent. The ability of its officers and fine *personnel* enabled it to present a fine appearance at all times. With its great advantage in this respect it should be placed in a position to defy competition. The regiment is complete in all equipment and thorough in all detail and appointments.

With the inauguration of Colonel Wiedersheim's administration a vigorous course of instruction, so essential at all times to the maintenance of a military efficiency, was auspiciously begun and diligently pursued. All details were critically observed. Circulars explanatory and instructive were issued at intervals to settle differences in interpretation and bring to a readier comprehension sections and paragraphs of tactics and regulations that were the more continuously in use. Instructions in the school of the battalion—two of three companies each and one of four, under Colonels Wiedersheim and Gilpin and Captain Muldoon, respectively—were a regular routine. General Snowden introduced something of an innovation in providing for a monthly series of battalion drills, each to be followed by the ceremony of a guard mount, which he supervised himself. The spring inspections by the brigade inspector, usually at the Rink Building, were still a feature. There were frequent changes in the regimental formation as the rank of the captains varied. Com-

pany E, with Captain Muldoon, however, never lost its place on the right, and once for a time the colors went back to Company C, Captain MacCarroll, until Captain Huffington's rank took them off again to Company F. But about this time so often was the shifting that after a little the colors came back to C, and Captain Huffington, as the second ranking captain, had the left.

The military pageant, which, despite the usually unpropitious weather, is the universal attendant on all inaugurations, was once more in evidence when Governor Henry M. Hoyt, the first of the four-year governors under the Constitution of 1874, was inaugurated, January 21, 1879, and the regiment, under the command of Colonel Wiedersheim, was again a participant. Its full winter equipment—overcoat, knapsack, blanket—was supplemented with one day's cooked rations, which wisely provided against the no food or poor food always the result when the overcrowded town had been depended upon for supplies. The military eye, with the closer observation it gave the new commander, conceded his every capacity to certainly maintain if not increase the prestige the regiment had earned of yore.

A newspaper comment in the special correspondence of the *Philadelphia Times* reads as follows: "The military, considering the state of the streets and the fatigued condition of the troops, did admirably, and gave evidence that the reorganization of the State Militia was bearing good fruit. The battalion of State Fencibles of Philadelphia bore off the palm in every respect, while the First Regiment gave proof of better discipline than any of the regimental commands, the Duquesne Grays (Eighteenth Regiment), of Pittsburg, however, presenting a soldierly appearance."

Pursuant to an order from Brigade Headquarters on February 6, 1879, the regiment participated in the ceremonies incident to the funeral of Maj.-Gen. George Cadwalader, of eminent family lineage, and for rank, reputation, and service in war and experience in peace among the distinguished of Philadelphia's soldiery.

The military observances of Washington's Birthday had lately—winter weather and outdoor military displays never being in the best accord—fallen into disuse. In 1879, February 22 fell upon a Saturday, and, that there might be something

recorded suggestive of its commemoration, the colonel ordered that on Sunday, the 23d, the regiment, in full-dress uniform, parade to attend divine service at the Church of St. Matthias. The regiment was paraded accordingly, and the Rev. Robert A. Edwards, the newly-appointed chaplain, preached his first sermon to the command.

The approaching eighteenth anniversary was heralded by the opening paragraph of Circular No. 3, Regimental Headquarters, of March 8, 1879, as follows:

In accordance with a time-honored custom, the regiment will be paraded in full-dress uniform on April 19, in celebration of the eighteenth anniversary of the organization of the command, and, with the Veteran Corps, it is intended to make a grand demonstration on that day. It is hoped that every officer and man will consider it his duty to lend every effort to make the occasion one worthy of the organization, and it is expected that each company will parade with full ranks.

Accompanied by the Veteran Corps, the regiment made its usual anniversary parade on the afternoon of Saturday, April 19, 1879. That the preliminary circular had not been ineffective, was made manifest by the very pronounced commendations made by the three distinguished officials, all of high military repute, before whom the regiment passed in review—Henry M. Hoyt, Governor and Commander-in-Chief; Maj.-Gen. John F. Hart-ranft, commanding the Division of the National Guard, and Brig.-Gen. George R. Snowden, commanding the First Brigade.

On Monday, July 21, 1879, a well-remembered anniversary day—the Battle of Bull Run and the Pittsburgh riots—in the military life of the deceased officer, the officers of the regiment, in full-dress uniform, with side arms, attended the funeral of Gen. Peter Lyle, formerly of the Nineteenth and Ninetieth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and late commander of the Second Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The concluding paragraph of the order that summoned the officers was as follows:

The brilliant record of General Lyle during the late war and his valuable service in the National Guard of the State are all well known to every member of the regiment, and it is hoped that all the officers will be present.

On Monday, September 29, the regiment was paraded in state uniform, with knapsacks, haversacks and canteens, for the annual muster and inspection by the Adjutant-General, "in ac-

cordance with the military code of the state." Of this muster and inspection General Order No. 26, Regimental Headquarters, September 30, 1879, directed to be printed for general distribution, spoke as follows:

The Colonel commanding takes the earliest opportunity of complimenting the officers and men of the command for their satisfactory inspection and the handsome appearance made on the 29th inst., upon the occasion of the Annual Inspection and Muster at Fairmount Park. His Excellency Governor Hoyt, Major-General Hartman, Adjutant-General Latta, and Brigadier-General Snowden passed the highest encomiums upon the drill, marching, and discipline of the regiment. The standard of excellence can only be maintained by constant work and the closest attention to all the details, and especially recruiting the companies to the full number required by law, which is absolutely necessary if we expect always to occupy our present honorable position.

On November 13, 1879, the line officers concluded wisely when they selected Captain Wendell P. Bowman, of Company H, to fill the vacant majority that sent him on his course of well-deserved advancement.

The Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, first organized into a battalion, with Col. Sylvester Bonnaffon, Jr., as its major, and subsequently disbanded as a battalion, was disposed of by the transfer of two of its companies, A and D (the original corps), to the Third Regiment Infantry. The subsequent consolidation of these two companies followed, and as consolidated they were on December 11, 1879, transferred from the Third Regiment to the First Regiment Infantry, to be thereafter known as Company G of that regiment. The day for the independent military company had passed, and ancestor and progeny were thus happily united. The transfer included Captain Eugene Z. Kienzle, with his rank from October 26, 1878, and Second Lieutenant Gustavus K. Morehead. At the same time, Company G, of the First Regiment, as it had previously existed, was transferred to and consolidated with Company B of the same regiment. Captain C. H. Kretschmar, of Company G, an officer of merit and distinction, had retired with the expiration of his commission, and Captain Alfred Pleasanton, elected to succeed him, had resigned October 16, 1879.

Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, when he retired from the presidency and made his historic journey around the world, took his departure from the city of Philadelphia. After an extended absence, greeted and honored on his return everywhere throughout this

country as he had been abroad, he was made specially welcome in this, the city that had been permitted to bid him on his departure his last farewell. Among the many of the memorable and impressive incidents of this home-coming, as it were, was the military parade, and of this feature, on Tuesday, December 16, 1879, the regiment played so conspicuous a part that Colonel Wiederheim took occasion, in a subsequent general order, to afterward say:

The Colonel commanding congratulates the command upon the display made on the 16th inst., participating in the reception to Gen. U. S. Grant.

The number of men in the regimental line was greater on this occasion than the command has paraded for a period of nearly sixteen years, and the appearance and soldierly bearing never better.

While all are entitled to creditable mention, special notice is due to those companies that paraded a number of men far in excess of the general average, thus adding material strength to the command. It is hoped that the spirit of friendly competition among the several companies will be continued.

The United States Ordnance Corps from Frankford appeared with the United States Artillery Band from Fort Hamilton; United States Marines from the Philadelphia Navy Yard; First, Second and Third Brigades, National Guards of Pennsylvania; Second Brigade, National Guards of State of New Jersey, all under command of Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft, made up the military escort. The regiment, its full field and staff, "620 men, band of thirty-one pieces, and drum corps of thirty," is thus reported in the *Times* as it passed in review:

The First Regiment marched admirably, its band playing, and the music, when it had gone past, tapering off in a roll by the drum corps. Even the colored water carriers had a sense of the great importance of the occasion, and stepped out with conspicuous dignity.

"Rifle practice in this state properly dates from 1878, when the Scranton City Guards, now part of the Thirteenth Regiment, equipped and started practice on their own responsibility." Slowly finding its way to a better recognition, it ultimately took on a stimulating impetus. From time to time the zest and energy the First Regiment developed was rewarded not only with the satisfaction it took to itself for its own successes, but with the high encomiums it secured from all sources. In many of its competitive contests and in making its own record it came out with scores above all its competitors and beyond all its fellows.

The small beginnings as they first appeared in the Adjutant-General's Report of 1879, grew each year in the skill which the practice evolved and the large numbers it included in the several stages of qualification. The following are the few who appear in that report, the first of the First Regiment's "qualified marksmen." They deserve mention as illustrative of how few there were to start with, as contrasted with the many there are to-day:

Corporal E. C. Zehner, 37.
Captain Joseph H. Burroughs, 36.
Corporal A. C. Hexamer, 32.
Private Coulston, 30.
Lieutenant Conrad, 26.

The better organization of the National Guard progressively accomplished with the gradual reduction in the number of military divisions, finally completed, was assured early in 1879, when all others disbanded, the one division formation was announced, and Ex-Governor John F. Hartranft, who had striven so long to this end and been most instrumental toward its attainment, was on March 12 of that year commissioned as the one major-general and assigned to the one division as its commander. Of the five brigades that made up the division, Brig-Gen. George R. Snowden, Philadelphia, was assigned to the First; Brig-Gen. Frank Reeder, Easton, the Second; Brig-Gen. Joshua K. Sigfried, Pottsville, the Third; Brig-Gen. James A. Beaver, Bellefonte, the Fourth, and Brig-Gen. Henry S. Huidekoper, Meadville, the Fifth.

There had been changes in the company commanders and in the staff, and others followed.

Captain William B. Smith, of Company A, afterwards colonel of the Third Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, and after that mayor of the city, who had resigned November 13, 1879, was succeeded February 27, 1880, by Captain Charles A. Rose. Captain David A. MacCarroll, of long service, painstaking and efficient, resigned his captaincy of Company C December 2, 1879. Lieutenant William S. Poulterer, when he was made adjutant, was reluctantly surrendered by his company, and at this, the first opportunity, was brought back again to fill the vacancy, February 8, 1880. The vacant adjutancy was filled March 11, 1880, by the promotion of Sergeant-Major

H. Harrison Groff; his place was supplied by the advancement of Quartermaster-Sergeant Henry Avery, Jr., to be sergeant-major, with J. Dallett Roberts named as quartermaster-sergeant, vice Avery, promoted. Private Frank Davis, of Company A, was announced as commissary-sergeant, vice James A. Wallace, honorably discharged. Captain F. Amedée Bregy succeeded Captain Bowman as captain of Company H, and he in turn, after his resignation, September 28, 1880, with a vacancy of some months intervening, was succeeded February 9, 1881, by Captain Samuel B. Collins.

The captains in February, 1880, with the colors transferred to I, ranked as follows: Captains Muldoon, E, 1; Huntington, F, 2; Snyder, I, 3; See, K, 4; Kienzie, G, 5; Good, B, 6; Burroughs, D, 7; Rose, A, 8; Bregy, H, 9; Poulterer, C, 10.

Washington's Birthday in the year 1880 was a Sunday happening, and as a commemorative opportunity for attending divine worship, the regiment was paraded with band and field music, marching from the armory to Nineteenth and Wallace Streets, where the rector, Rev. Robert A. Edwards, chaplain, officiated at an afternoon service.

Early in March specific preliminary announcement was made of the celebration of the coming nineteenth anniversary, concluding with the injunction "That the parade on this special day is always strictly and solely one of our regiment and the Veteran Corps, attracting much attention from military men and the general public, and, as much is expected from us, let the turnout be a great success in every particular." The regiment started from the armory a few minutes after four o'clock and marched down Broad to Chestnut, to Sixth, to Walnut, to Eighteenth, to Chestnut, to Broad, to the front of the Union League House, where the column was reviewed by Major-General Hartranft, General Snowden, General Robert Patterson, and His Honor, Mayor William S. Stokely. Crowds gathered along the sidewalks, and at some points the streets were almost impassable. The throng was greatest in front of the League. Colonel Wiedersheim, Lieutenant-Colonel Gilpin, and Adjutant Groff, with the entire staff, were present. The companies were commanded as follows: A, Captain Charles A. Rose; B, Captain J. Lewis Good; C, Cap-

tain William S. Poulterer; D, First Lieutenant Harry O. Hastings; E, Captain James Muldoon; F, Captain Thomas E. Huntington; G, Captain Eugene Z. Kieazle; H, Captain F. Amedée Bregy; I, Captain George K. Snyder; K, First Lieutenant J. Campbell Gilmore. The Veteran Corps, under command of General Latra, accompanied the regiment.

Colonel Wiedersheim, in his circular of the next day, took occasion to include delinquencies with his commendations. He gives "all possible credit to those officers and men who by their presence and attention endeavored to make the demonstration a success," but directs attention to certain points, which he says "must be carefully observed in the future." He had kept the column under close observation, critically noting defects to be corrected and deficiencies to be supplied, commenting with some severity on the 40 per cent. who were absent from business, sickness, or other reasons "as a poor exhibit." "It is believed," however (so reads the final paragraph), "that all that is necessary is to call attention to the above, and the officers and men of the command will unite in having the instructions followed in every particular."

On March 16, 1880, in view of a resolution of the Board of Officers providing for a visit to New York on Memorial Day (May 30) passed in response to a request from a number of the enlisted men of the regiment and in acceptance of an invitation extended by the Twenty-second Regiment National Guard State of New York, "there was issued a precautionary circular prescribing certain details for the more rigorous enforcement of all present requirements for drill, discipline, and instruction. This, it was urged, was a preliminary essential to so maintain the acknowledged military proficiency of the command, that it may not be outclassed by comparison with the troops with which it would likely come in contact—"especially those organizations which have a national reputation."

This preliminary caution had its full fruition when, on the evening of Saturday, July 29, at eight o'clock, the regiment, under the command of Colonel Wiedersheim, in most creditable strength, equipped for the march with full-dress uniform, white duck trousers packed in knapsack, left the armory for the West

Philadelphia depot, proceeding thence by train to New York, where, upon its arrival, it was quartered and subsisted on one of the capacious Albany Hudson River steamers (the *Drew*), docked for the purpose and chartered for the occasion. On the 30th, in charge of their hospitable host, the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard, State of New York, with Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp in command, besides an entertainment for the whole body at their regimental armory, the individual members of the several companies were shown most generous and courteous attention.

The following extract gives an account of the steamboat-hotel experience of the regiment:

A STEAMBOAT AS A HOTEL: PHILADELPHIA'S FIRST REGIMENT, FORBIDDEN TO MARCH ON SUNDAY, SPEND THE DAY AFLOAT

The New York *Sun* of this morning [May 31, 1880] says: It is seldom that the large steamboats of the Albany line have all their gas jets ablaze, even in the height of Saratoga travel in summer. Last evening the *Drew* was brilliantly lighted in the cabin, on the main deck, and in the saloons, though she was lying quietly at her wharf with no steam up. She makes no Sunday night trip, and her owners had temporarily converted her into a hotel. Promenading and smoking on the main deck and lounging in the saloons were about 600 members of the First Regiment of the Pennsylvania National Guard and many of their New York friends, particularly of the Twenty-second Regiment, at whose invitation the First Regiment had come from Philadelphia to participate in to-day's parade. They had intended to leave Philadelphia on Sunday and stay at the Grand Central Hotel, but a society of Sabbatarians in Philadelphia protested against their marching through the streets of that city on Sunday, and other Sabbatarians in New York insisted that the police here should prevent them from violating the Sunday law by marching through the streets. Their next misfortune was that the manager of the Grand Central Hotel found it impossible to accommodate all of them in addition to its other guests. Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim therefore changed the entire programme. The *Drew* was chartered for twenty-four hours, and the regiment marched from its armory on Saturday night and took a midnight train. They were met in the Jersey City Depot at 4 o'clock yesterday morning by a committee of the Twenty-second Regiment. They breakfasted at the Hotel Hudson at 5 o'clock. At 9 they crossed the Desbrosses street ferry, whence they went at once on board the *Drew* at the neighboring Albany line pier. The men were delighted with their quarters. Colonel Wiedersheim made the bridal chamber the regimental headquarters.

Last evening the regimental band gave a fine sacred concert. The well-behaved Philadelphians glistened in bright uniforms. They wear a French cutaway blue coat, double-breasted and trimmed with red, gold, and white. Their trousers are of light blue, with a white stripe and red piping. The veteran corps of the regiment came with them, but secured quarters at the



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St. Nicholas Hotel. Among the veterans were Col. George H. North, in command, Col. Hassinger and Majors Wray and Field. Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp, who is now in command of the Twenty-second Regiment, and many others of its officers were present on the *Drew* last evening.

Memorial Day, the thirtieth, falling upon Sunday, the next day, Monday, was set apart for its observance. In New York it is made a distinctive military feature. The entire First Division of the National Guard parades as an escort to the posts of the Grand Army of the Republic. Upon the conclusion of the parade the posts distribute themselves to the various cemeteries for decoration, oration, and memorial services. The regiment acquitted itself with that military propriety the cautionary circular had enjoined. Leading some, abreast with others, not behind any, it had its full distribution of the honors and commendations incident to the occasion.

The following excerpts from the special correspondent of the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, dated New York, May 31, are details of historic value:

The Twenty-second Regiment was followed by the band of the First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania. 31 men, with red coats and white trousers, under the leadership of J. G. Stevenson Beck, and a drum corps of 46, W. T. Baker, drum-major. The First Regiment had 505 men in the ranks, and they had on their dress uniform of dark blue coats faced with white, white trousers, knapsacks and blankets. The regiment was officered as follows:

Colonel, Theodore E. Wiedersheim; Lieutenant-Colonel, Washington H. Gilpin; Major, Wendell P. Bowman; Adjutant, H. Harrison Groff; Quartermaster, L. C. Tappey, Jr.; Commissary, Henry L. Elder; Paymaster, Captain William H. Taber; Assistant Surgeons, J. Wilkes O'Neill, M.D., W. W. Van Valzah, M.D.; Sergeant-Major, Henry Avery, Jr.; Quartermaster-Sergeant, J. Dallett Roberts; Commissary-Sergeant, Frank Davis; Hospital Steward, Charles Ouram.

Company A, 41 men—Captain Charles A. Rose, First Lieutenant George E. Deacon, Second Lieutenant John F. Smith.

Company B, 66 men—Captain J. Lewis Good, First Lieutenant William Ewing, Second Lieutenant Louis K. Opdyke.

Company C, 50 men—Captain W. S. Poulterer, First Lieutenant Henry L. Townsend, Second Lieutenant Pearson S. Conrad.

Company D, 44 men—First Lieutenant Harry O. Hastings.

Company E, 55 men—Captain James Muldoon, First Lieutenant William H. Dole, Second Lieutenant James A. Filley.

Company F, 55 men—Captain Thomas E. Hullington, First Lieutenant Frederick P. Koons, Second Lieutenant A. L. Beck.

Company G (Washington Grays), 60 men—Captain Eugene Z. Kienzle, First Lieutenant, Gustavus K. Morehead, Second Lieutenant A. L. Williams.

Company H, 50 men—Captain F. Amedée Bregy, First Lieutenant Clarence T. Kensil, Second Lieutenant John L. Smith, Jr.

Company I, 45 men—Captain George K. Snyder, Jr., First Lieutenant H. P. Duncan.

Company K, 30 men—First Lieutenant J. Campbell Gilmore, Second Lieutenant Edward S. Barnes.

Although there were several well-drilled regiments in the parade, the First Pennsylvania was excelled by none. Their splendid marching, and the unbroken front they presented as they marched down Fifth Avenue, were noticed by every one.

Their reception all along the route was a perfect ovation, the regiment being welcomed by continued applause and waving of handkerchiefs by the fair sex. The First Regiment was followed by the Fifth New York Regiment, 300 men, under Col. Chas. Spencer. The Twelfth had 320 men, Colonel S. V. R. Cruger in command. Next came Battery B, four pieces, Captain Augustus Hoelsie. . . .

The First Pennsylvania Regiment, escorted by the Twenty-second New York, returned twenty minutes before three o'clock to the armory of the latter, Fourteenth Street, near Sixth Avenue, which was beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens. Here a right royal welcome awaited the First, and they partook of a fine collation which had been provided for them. At five o'clock the officers of the First Regiment were entertained by the officers of the Twenty-second at Pinard's, on Fifteenth Street, near Fifth Avenue, where a sumptuous banquet was spread. . . .

The First Regiment, at eight o'clock this evening, started from the armory on Fourteenth Street, escorted by the Twenty-second Regiment and a detachment of the Seventh and Seventy-first. They marched out Fifteenth Street to Fifth Avenue, up the Avenue to Twenty-third Street, and along Twenty-third Street to the North River. All along the route there was one continued display of fireworks. At 9:20 P. M. the regiment took a special train for Philadelphia.

A patriotic demonstration, not designed as a military celebration, but in commemoration of the day, and for which the presence of the soldier was sought to give zest to the occasion, was projected for the permanent exhibition building on the Centennial grounds for Monday, July 5—the fifth stood for Sunday, the fourth. In response to the request for its presence the regiment left the armory at nine in the morning, took the train at 9:30 on the Reading for West Park station, where, having satisfactorily fulfilled its full measure of patriotic duty, it returned in the late afternoon.

The most conspicuous military event of the year 1880 was the appearance for the first time of the military encampment, as authorized by law and directed from Harrisburg. For the first time, too, was the United States army officer in attendance by invitation and request. His then but supervisory and sug-

gestive authority is now by concurrent provision of the States and recent congressional legislation wisely enlarged to guidance, control, and direction. He then appeared at the request of the governor to his superiors; he now reports by orders from the War Department. The First, Second, and Third Brigades were encamped at Fairmount Park in Philadelphia from August 6 to 12, their camp known as Camp George G. Meade, with Brig.-Gen. G. A. De Russey, U. S. A., as the inspecting officer, and the Fourth and Fifth Brigades the week following, at Thomson's Station on the Pittsburg, Virginia, and Charleston Railroad, their camp known as Camp "Alexander Hays," with Major Horatio G. Gibson, U. S. A., Third United States Artillery, as the inspecting officer. Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft was in command of each encampment.

The journals of the day foreshadowed the event with encouraging comment and a generous recognition of the soldier of the State as an indispensable public servant. In its issue of August 3, 1880, the *Philadelphia Public Ledger* spoke thus:

The National Guard is called upon this week for pleasanter service than they were required to do in the summer-time of three years ago, and although they may feel when they go to the Park that they are playing soldier, they should do their full duty with as much earnestness and desire to excel as though in actual service. Camp life is a part of their soldierly training, without which they will be unprepared for real service. Not only the Philadelphia soldiery but two brigades of the troops from near-by towns of the State will be quartered in the Park for a week, and there will doubtless be plenty of music and pageantry and novelty for all who choose to visit the camp.

The camp was located in the West Park beyond and between Belmont Mansion and Chamounix, with the First Brigade in the vicinity of Mount Prospect. The General Order of July 28, 1880, No. 24 of the current series, directed that in compliance with orders from division and brigade headquarters the regiment would assemble at the armory at 9 o'clock A. M. on Friday, August 6, 1880, fully equipped, to proceed thence by rail to West Fairmount Park, where it would remain in camp until and including the twelfth. Specific details were prescribed for a complete equipment and it "was expected that the men of the command will [would] make every effort to participate in large numbers and be ready at all times to perform faithfully the vari-

ous duties required of them." Captain E. Z. Kienzle, Company G, Lieutenant F. P. Koons, Company F, and Quartermaster L. C. Tappey, Jr., with a detail of five men from each company, were instructed to report at regimental headquarters on Wednesday, August 4, thence to proceed to the camping-ground as a fatigue party to erect tents and prepare the camp for occupancy. The field and staff were to report dismounted, but horses and equipment were to be on the camp-ground ready for use when required.

A re-announcement of the regimental formation in operation during the encampment had previously been published:

1 Muldoon	6 Rose	4 Kienzle	9 Hastings	3 Snyder	8 Bregy
E	A	G	D	I	H
1	2	3	4	5	6
5 Good	10 Gilmore	7 Poulterer	2 Huffington		
B	K	C	F		
7	8	9	10		

The routine of camp duty as generally prescribed and at the hours usually fixed was announced, save that the hour of nine was named for tattoo and ten for taps. For Friday, August 6, Captain Rose, A, was detailed as officer of the day and Second Lieutenant Conrad, C, as officer of the guard; for Saturday, August 7, Captain Poulterer, C, and Second Lieutenant J. F. Smith, of A; for Sunday, August 8, Captain Snyder, of I, and Second Lieutenant A. L. Beck, F; for Monday, August 9, Captain Bregy, H, and First Lieutenant W. H. Dole, E; for Tuesday, August 10, Captain Hastings, D, and First Lieutenant F. P. Koons, F; for Wednesday, August 11, Captain Kienzle, G, and Second Lieutenant John L. Smith, H; for Thursday, August 12, Captain Huffington, F, and Lieutenant E. S. Barnes, K.

The aggregate daily detail for guard duty, two sergeants, three corporals, and twenty privates, was apportioned among the several companies according to their strength.

Breakfast call was sounded at an earlier hour, company streets well policed, company quarters put in order, arms and accoutrements thoroughly cleansed, and the regiment paraded in State uniform, knapsack with blanket rolled, haversacks, and canteens at 7.30 o'clock on the morning of Monday, August 9,

preparatory to the annual muster and inspection by the adjutant-general. The inspection beginning at that hour, closely followed by Major-General Hartman and Brigadier-General Snowden, their respective staffs, and the staff of the Governor, was continued throughout the major portion of the day. From unofficial sources it was reported that the companies were commanded by and appeared in aggregate strength as follows: A, Captain Chas. A. Rose, 36; B, Captain J. Lewis Good, 57; C, Captain William S. Poulterer, 43; D, Captain Harry O. Hastings, 21; E, Captain James Muldoon, 49; F, Captain Thomas E. Huffington, 57; G, Captain Eugene Z. Kienzle, 52; H, Captain F. Amedée Bregy, 37; I, Captain George K. Snyder, 53; K, First Lieutenant J. Campbell Gilmore, 34. Total, 439; total absent, 180.

Company commanders were urged "to send word to their absentees and use every exertion available to have every man possible report" on the occasion of the review by His Excellency, Governor Henry M. Hoyt, on Wednesday, August 11.

This review, as well as the camp generally, had been the subject of considerable free newspaper comment, commendatory and reflective, not a little of which deserves preservation among the annals. An article in the *Philadelphia Times*, entitled "Camp Meade Reviewed," opens its subdivision on "Officers' Salutes" with the phrase, "There is nothing more graceful than an officer's salute with the hand, if it is done properly," and after a brief reference to many exhibitions of awkwardness that came under his notice, the writer continues with this allusion to the salute with the sword:

We have never before seen the salute with the sword to the reviewing officer so well done by so many officers as it was at the review on Wednesday. It is not only the sword-arm that is to be looked after, but so much depends upon the carriage of the body, the pose of the head, the direction of the eyes; the ceremony is so easily marred by being performed a moment too soon or a moment too late, and it is so thoroughly spoiled by the slightest nervousness or uncertainty on the part of the officer, that to see it done properly is a treat. Without making any invidious comparisons, we can say that the salute of Colonel Wiedersheim, of the First Regiment, was well up to every requisite. At that moment he looked what he is—an ideal soldier. In the matter of salutes Colonel Wiedersheim may be taken as a model for the National Guard, and indeed young officers would do well to follow his soldierly example in other respects. And this reminds us that so good an adjutant of so good a regiment as the First should not permit

his sergeant-major, in camp and on duty, to address him as "Harry," no matter what their social relations are nor how good friends they may be in private life.

And this "Review" concludes as follows:

WHAT THE CAMP PROVED.

To sum up: In spite of some things to be regretted, the encampment in its results was an unequivocal success. The review on Wednesday was as handsome a ceremony of the kind as was ever seen anywhere. It could not have been done at the beginning of the camp. It was only after a week of hard work that the troops were able to make such a display. The necessity of the camp and its benefits have been demonstrated beyond question, and we hope that when the Legislature meets next winter there will be no difficulty in passing a bill to provide for such an encampment each year, though it would be better if it could last two weeks instead of one.

This comment of the journals, sustained as it is by official judgment, may be well supplemented by the following extracts from the report of Bvt. Brig-Gen. Gustavus A. De Russey, U. S. A., the regular officer assigned by the War Department to supervise the inspection:

More care should be taken to enforce the attendance of the men during the few days the camp continues. It is but once a year that opportunities for serving by regiment, drilling in bodies, offer. These should be improved by every soldier who desires to become conversant with the routine duties of camp life, and expert in the use of his arms. . . .

The marching of the troops to and from the parade grounds to the dress parade of the First Brigade on Sunday, the 8th of August, and in review before the Commander-in-Chief on Wednesday, was very good. The review itself was a perfect success. All arms were represented and all did well.

And in his letter of transmittal enclosing this report to Governor Hoyt, the adjutant-general of the army, Brig-Gen. R. C. Drum, said:

I have read with sincere pleasure this minute report, so highly creditable to Pennsylvania troops, and beg you to accept my congratulations. Deeply interested in the militia of the States, I may be pardoned a little pride when the National Guard of my native State is in question.

So far as the First Regiment was concerned, its commandant did not hesitate to recount its failures and summon it to answer for its delinquencies. The regiment had fallen under the same adverse public criticism for non-attendance as had all the Philadelphia troops, as clearly evidenced in the following additional extract from "Camp Meade Reviewed":

The officers of the First Regiment were in camp almost to a man, but the men in the infantry organizations were sadly deficient. It does not seem to answer the point that the men could not get away from their work. We do not see why they could not have got away as well as the men who work in the mines and mills of the coal and iron regions at a dollar a day, if they had tried as hard. The truth is, many men were not in camp who would have been there if it had been farther away from home.

This criticism Colonel Wiedersheim brings home more specifically to his own command in his circular of August 16th, in which he not only commends the deserving but censures the negligent:

CIRCULAR

The Colonel commanding desires to express his thanks to those officers and men who by their presence and attention to duty while in Camp, at Fairmount Park, enabled him in a manner to carry out the orders of the General commanding, but he also regrets that so many members of the command were unable to present themselves, while others showed so little interest and regard for the Regiment as to absent themselves altogether. The *esprit-de-corps* which has been heretofore foremost in this Regiment appears upon this occasion to have been entirely forgotten. A tour of camp duty without sufficient men remaining in camp to have company or battalion drills renders the object of the encampment entirely lost.

The strength of the command on the Division Review was a farce; being able to parade only as six companies, the smallest number for many years; this is particularly to be commented upon when so many members of the command found time and inclination to *witness the Review in citizen's attire or semi-uniform*, while a little effort and a small sacrifice on their part would have swelled our ranks to what they should have been.

In the event of an encampment next year it is hoped that the First Regiment may be able to reflect upon itself that credit which it certainly failed to do upon the one just ended.

The time had come when this absenteeism had both a preservative and reflective effect. It did not stop with the archives of the regiment, but passed on higher up, to the annual reports of the adjutant-general of the State, where its non-existence preserved a prestige previously earned and as well reflected a well-deserved credit upon those who had earned it. In 1879 the new system was adopted for measuring with a maximum of 100 the value of merits and deficiencies by a numerical standard. Included in this rating there was introduced a value for percentage present which, if large when added to the other figures, materially increased the general average, and if small measurably impaired it.

In 1879, with an aggregate of 578 and a percentage present

of 82.9, the regiment secured a general average of 95. In 1880, at Camp George G. Meade, with an aggregate of 650, present for duty 466, absent 184, its percentage present fell off to 71.7, and its general average was reduced to 94.3.

It is interesting to note, not only as illustrative of how sensitive the general average is to the percentage present, but how, too, the First Regiment, though its ranks were filled for the inspection far beyond its daily attendance, was compelled to let other regiments from neighboring counties, who kept theirs filled continuously through the entire encampment, surpass it in the general result.

In the Eighth Regiment, with an aggregate of 549, present for duty 474, absent 75, percentage present 86.3, its general average was 95.2. In the Fourth Regiment, with an aggregate of 344, present for duty 309, absent 35, percentage present 86.9, its general average was 95. In the Thirteenth Regiment, with an aggregate of 526, present for duty 424, absent 102, percentage present 80.6, its general average was 95.1. In the Twelfth Regiment, with an aggregate of 501, present for duty 465, absent 36, percentage present 92.8, its general average was 94.2.

On August 30, 1880, the colonel issued his General Order No. 34, current series, for the resumption on September 3 of the customary routine of duty suspended during the summer, in which he again demanded that to retain the best possible conditions and a closer attention to minor details "it will be necessary to insist upon a full attendance at all company and battalion drills, as the large percentage of absenteeism as heretofore will not be allowed, unless commandants can give good and satisfactory reasons for the cause of such absence from duty on the part of their men." "A wholesome spirit of enthusiasm" was urged to recruit the companies to the maximum required by law. Special attention was directed to be given to the loading and firing, skirmish drill, and instruction of sentinels. A thorough inspection was directed to be made by company commanders of arms, clothing, accoutrements, etc., and with the united efforts of officers and men it was hoped that the First Regiment at the end of the coming year would be in every way up to and beyond the standard it had heretofore maintained.

The new armory project, shaping itself from time to time

through many years, was speeded toward its culmination by the successful outcome of a "regimental fair," which after many weeks of preparation was finally opened on Monday, December 6, 1880, at Industrial Hall, Broad Street above Vine, by an address of dedication by Governor Henry M. Hoyt. Governor Hoyt, among other things, said: "You cannot take chivalry out of history, and you cannot take these soldier boys out of chivalry." . . . "The sword is the power of the law to enforce the law according to the spirit of the law. You are entitled to the support of the State and the sympathy of this community, and it is my wish and hope that you may reap the full fruition of your hopes. Now I turn over this occasion to the abundant patronage that you deserve and will receive." His Honor, Mayor William S. Stokley, followed, and a large gathering of goodly women and leading men of business and the professions lent their encouraging presence and helpful aid, giving to these opening exercises that assurance of support that savored of the best results.

The regiment was in attendance in full-dress uniform. Drills were suspended for the week, that all individual attention might be given to the enterprise, and guard details were supplied daily from the respective companies. The fair was a great success, and after deducting expenses yielded the handsome balance of \$31,700. The following "circular" gives a detailed statement of the receipts:

HEADQUARTERS, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. P.

Philadelphia, June 13, 1881.

CIRCULAR No. 12.

The following is published for the information of the officers and men of the command:

The net receipts of the fair recently held in aid of the Armory Fund were \$31,700, and the amounts received from the tables, including tickets, as follows: Company E, \$6,395.53; Field and Staff, \$4,136.63; Company D, \$3,626.00; Company F, \$3,623.30; Company G, \$2,585.65; Veteran Corps, \$2,472.50; Company A, \$2,283.76; Company C, \$2,279.67; Company B, \$1,732.63; Company K, \$1,478.42; Colonel Taylor and Guardsman, \$1,424.90; Company I, \$1,054.48; Company H, \$181.50.

By order of COL. THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM,
H. H. GROFF, *Adjutant*.

Tuesday, February 22, 1881, was Washington's Birthday, and on the nearest Sunday, February 20, a commemorative religious

service was held at the Church of St. Matthias, with the regimental chaplain, Rev. Robert A. Edwards, occupying the pulpit. The regiment attended in full-dress uniform, accompanied by the band without instruments and the drum corps without drums.

A military manœuvre never before attempted was to assemble in Washington overnight an entire division of the National Guard, the companies and regiments gathered from their several rendezvous at distances varying from a hundred to four hundred miles. This was accomplished when the Pennsylvania Division of the National Guard, under Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft, reported itself in line on the ground of its formation in the vicinity of the capital ready to break into column and march over the route prescribed for the procession at the inaugural ceremonies of Gen. James A. Garfield as President of the United States on March 4, 1881.

A resolution of the Board of Officers and a preliminary order had prepared the command for this event, and on March 3 the regiment, fully equipped in winter uniform, with three days' cooked rations, was moved by rail over the Pennsylvania Railroad to the city of Washington, where upon its arrival its headquarters were established at the Washington Market Building, corner of Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue. It was in line, the colonel in command, with the brigade on the ground designated for its formation, on the morning of the 4th, and moved with the column over the prescribed route; on the same night returning, after many harassing delays, to Philadelphia. The night of the third presented most inauspicious weather indications, but the clouds broke, the light snowfall disappeared before a generous sunlight, and the day stands significant as one of the few good days that March can boast of supplying for a Washington inauguration pageant.

It was a day of all days for Pennsylvania and her soldiers, and what credit and commendation comes to the regiment must come reflected through a body, of which she is by no means an inconspicuous unit, that gained for themselves and their State a high and enduring renown.

General Snowden, in his annual report of the operations of his brigade, referring to its presence at Washington on inauguration day, said: "The order and attention to duty of the com-

mand were commendable and the delay of seven hours in the streets at night waiting for trains they bore with great cheerfulness."

The *Philadelphia Times*, in a lengthy article entitled, "The Procession and Review," said under its subdivision:

PENNSYLVANIA ARMY.

The Second Division comprised eighteen regiments of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, composed of young and well-made men, and commanded by officers of experience in the Civil War. It was really in a strictly military sense a division, numbering about seven thousand men, armed with the Springfield breech-loading muskets, clad in the uniform of the United States Army, equipped with knapsacks, blankets, haversacks and canteens of uniform pattern and provided with three days' rations. In short, it was a body of soldiers ready for real service in any direction. It took three-quarters of an hour to pass the reviewing stand, and the monotony of its appearance, there being no variety save in the color of the blankets and the numbers on the flags and knapsacks, was a disappointment to the ladies and those who were looking for a bright spectacle; but to a military eye it had that very quality in which militia are usually deficient—viz., an air of reality. It was not so much of a show, but it was very much like business. The railroad riots of 1877 made a strong impression in Pennsylvania, and this division is the outcome of it. The National Guard of Pennsylvania has been entirely reorganized, or more properly organized, since that date, and has had its uniforms only a year. They were obtained from the United States on payment by the State of the cost price. Curiously enough, it is reported that the Pennsylvania Railroad, which suffered so heavily in 1877, transports the whole division here and back without expense. The corporation appears to have had its eyes opened as to the value of a really efficient force in an emergency which may occur again at any moment, and it cultivates a good understanding with the protectors of order.

And concludes with this:

SOLUTION OF THE MILITIA PROBLEM.

If the present organization of the National Guard in Pennsylvania can be kept up for a few years longer and constantly increase its efficiency in points of detail, as it naturally will if the organization is undisturbed, it bids fair to at last solve the militia problem in a satisfactory manner—i.e., to provide a body of soldiery really efficient in case of emergency, either for State or National purposes, and yet not wholly to abstract its members from the productive energies of peaceful occupations. From a population of about four and a quarter millions, Pennsylvania sent here to-day seven thousand well-equipped and organized soldiers, or about one in six hundred of the population. Could the great States of New York, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Virginia, and Kentucky, with their population of fifteen to sixteen millions, have an equally well-organized force in proportion to their numbers we should then have in reality a National Guard as well as a State guard in each State, greater in size than our regular army. Is it not worth while

for the larger and more thickly settled States to soberly consider whether such a force organized on a uniform basis would not more than repay its cost?

And the following from the general commanding the army, from the highest source, conclusive and exhaustive, is of pronounced value:

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington, D. C., Mar. 14, 1881.

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN F. HARTRANFT
National Guard of Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia.

General: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the consolidated report of the Division of the National Guard which bore so conspicuous a part under your command in the inauguration ceremonies of March 4 in this, the city of Washington, and to compliment you both on the organization and strength of that division and the perfect order they displayed throughout.

That the State of Pennsylvania could put into Washington a full division of five well-organized and well-commanded brigades, aggregating 7,500 well-armed, well-clothed, and well-instructed officers and men, in a single day without accident or confusion was to me a matter of surprise and of infinite satisfaction.

I congratulate your State and you, the commanding general, for the skill which produced this result and I beg to add my own professional admiration of the bearing and soldierly behavior of your entire command on inauguration day. *I watched them closely as they passed me in review on Massachusetts Avenue and I have no hesitation in saying that a finer body of men was never seen by me.* [Italics the author's.]

I have no doubt that the knowledge of the existence of such a body of men, subject to the call of your Governor and under your orders, will add largely to a sense of security for life and property in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

With sentiments of great respect,

Your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,

General.

And General Hartranft voiced the consensus of military opinion when in his annual report of the operations of his division for the year 1881, referring to its participation in the inaugural ceremonies at Washington, he said: "The eucommiums paid to our troops by the most distinguished military critics are a proper subject for pride and congratulation for all Pennsylvanians."

The observance of the twentieth anniversary followed the usual course, and in its commemoration the regiment was paraded

in full-dress uniform, field and staff mounted, band and drum corps, on Tuesday, April 19, 1881, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

To the spring inspections, always so rigorously conducted by the brigade inspector, usually held at the Rink Building, there were added, as General Snowden had first prescribed, others by battalions for special instruction in guard mount and skirmish drill.

In mid-June a cautionary regimental circular was issued to the effect that, as it had been determined that the brigade would go into camp during July or August, officers and men should recognize the importance of making their arrangements to report for duty at that time. "The men," so read the circular, "will receive pay for five days, and the adjutant-general will base his report upon the strength, appearance, and discipline of the different commands during the encampment, and, as there is a probability of reducing the number of men in the Guard, companies not meeting the requirements of the law will be disbanded."

The State encampment this year (1881) was by brigades. The camp of the First Brigade, from Saturday to Saturday, July 30 to August 6, was located at Mill Creek Farm, near Pottstown, Montgomery County. In honor and memory of Maj.-Gen. Jesse L. Reno, an officer of the regular army, a distinguished soldier of Pennsylvania, it was named "Camp Reno."

The regiment, preceded on the 28th by its fatigue detail under Lieutenant H. C. Roberts, of Company D, left the armory at eight o'clock on the morning of July 30, and by noon—the journey is a short one—was in camp. The routine of camp duties—roll-calls, drills, police duty—varied but little in hours or requirements from the usual practice. The afternoons were reserved for brigade manoeuvres, ceremonies, and reviews, and tattoo and taps were carried a little farther into the night. The heavy duties imposed were rigorously exacted, with but little leisure, and but few complaints. Though at a season to expect a liberal allotment, the heat was intense and protracted. Whatever could be done without materially disturbing the schedules was thrown into the early morning, and when it came the regiment's turn to be inspected, it was summoned for a very early hour. The ranks bore up well under the strain, and but few were

overcome. With an aggregate of 584, 443 present, 141 absent, a percentage present of 75.9, the regiment made a general average of 91.2. The Thirteenth Regiment led all in the State with a general average of 96.4. Out of an aggregate of 505, there were but 48 absentees, and the percentage present average was 90.5.

On Wednesday, the sixth, Colonel Wiedersheim, as the senior colonel, was placed in command of the brigade to conduct a practice review preparatory to the formal review which was held by the governor as commander-in-chief and Maj.-Gen. Hartranft, the division commander, on the following day.

For Saturday, July 30, Captain Huntington, of F, was detailed as officer of the day, and Lieutenant Deacon, of A, as officer of the guard; for Sunday, July 31, Captain Good, of B, and Lieutenant Kensil, of H, Lieutenant Thomas, of D, relieving him after 10 o'clock; for Monday, August 1, Captain Collins, of H, and Lieutenant Beck, of F; for Tuesday, August 2, Captain Rose, of A, and Lieutenant Filley, of E; for Wednesday, August 3, Captain Gilmore, of K, and Lieutenant Kensil, of H; for Thursday, August 4, Captain Kienzle, of G, and the Guard reported to the adjutant; for Friday, August 5, Captain Hastings, of D, and Lieutenant Ewing, of B.

The camp was broken on Saturday morning, the sixth; tents were dropped all at the same time, as signalled from regimental headquarters, and packed in accordance with instructions previously given the men. The command was promptly marched to the station, and thence proceeded by rail to its city destination.

In his report on the operations of his brigade for the year 1881, General Snowden sums up his references to Camp Reno as follows: "Of the beneficial results of this encampment too much can scarcely be said. The improvement shown at the close in drill, discipline, including military courtesy, *morale*, and efficiency, was very marked and proves beyond all question the propriety of establishing the yearly series of encampments."

On September 21, 1881, a General Order No. 20, of the current series, was issued directing the regiment to assemble at the regimental armory, Broad and Race Streets, at seven o'clock p. m. on Thursday, September 22, 1881, in state uniform, fully equipped, and provided with one day's cooked rations, to pro-

ceed to Washington "to participate in the funeral ceremonies of our late President, General James A. Garfield." To this order, why issued and how suspended, General Snowden makes this reference in his annual report: "The services of the brigade had been tendered and accepted, transportation procured, and full attendance of troops secured, but at the last moment it was decided that the ceremonies were of a character too modest to allow such a large display, and much to the disappointment of the soldiers the orders were recalled."

But regimental General Order No. 32 announced that "Monday, September 26, 1881, having been set apart by the President of the United States and the Governor of Pennsylvania as a day of humiliation and mourning as a tribute of sorrowful submission to the will of Almighty God, and of reverence and love for the memory and character of our late Chief Magistrate, James A. Garfield, this command will attend divine service in full-dress uniform, with arms, at the Church of St. Matthias, Rev. R. A. Edwards, chaplain, officiating."

In obedience thereto the regimental line was formed on Broad Street north of Cherry Street at 3 o'clock, and at 3.20 the column, moving left in front, marched directly to the church, Nineteenth and Wallace Streets, arms were stacked on the outside, placed under proper guard, retaken at the conclusion of the services, and the regiment returned to the armory. The colors were properly draped and the usual badge of mourning worn upon the sword belt and left arm.

The Yorktown Centennial, October 19, 1881, of significant import in the series of centenaries, had its patriotic incentive, that summoned to its commemoration representative men of civic, military, and naval affairs from at home and abroad. The President of the United States, foreign diplomats, governors of States, notably of the original thirteen, congressmen, legislators, jurists, soldiers of the army, the militia of the States, sailors, marines, ships of our own navy, officers who commanded and sailors who manned a squadron from the French navy, and a vast concourse of the people generally.

Yorktown had no better accommodations for "strangers and travellers" than it had when Cornwallis, under pressure of his

allied adversaries, had hastened his departure on this same day just one hundred years before. It had, however, a fine water front and splendid harbor, and all who could had come afloat and remained aboard. For others and those who preferred, the general government had erected quite a canvas city.

The National Guard of Pennsylvania was represented by detachments from the several regiments of the State, organized into a three-battalion, twelve-company regiment under the command of Col. Presley N. Guthrie, of the Eighteenth Regiment. Major John W. Ryan, of the Battalion of State Fencibles, was assigned to the command of the first battalion, and to that battalion was also assigned the quota supplied by the First Regiment: Company F, Captain Thomas E. Huffington, with 3 officers, 5 sergeants, 8 corporals, 33 privates—a total enlisted of 46 and an aggregate of 49.

This well-selected regiment, ordered to rendezvous at Philadelphia, was embarked there on board the steamer *Galaten*, chartered specially for the occasion as a transport. Favored with good weather and a fairly smooth sea, without accident or detention, the vessel reached its Yorktown destination in due course. There the troops debarked, going into camp under the canvas already provided for their accommodation. Participating in the various military events incident to the anniversary, the men permitted reasonable liberty, they and their officers satisfied with themselves and their performances, leaving behind them the record of a duty well done, the regiment after three days broke its camp for re-embarkation on the same transport. Again favored with a clear sky, but the sea a bit rougher, after a voyage devoid of incident, the vessel made her Philadelphia moorings, where formally dismissed, with the commendation of the commandant, the companies returned to their several rendezvous.

Of this expedition General Hartranft spoke officially thus: "While the trip was attended by some personal discomfort to the troops, I am happy to say that the reputation of the Guard for good conduct and efficiency was well maintained."

In the abolishing by law (the Act of 1881) of the two offices of paymaster and commissary, the regimental staff was seriously impaired. Two officers whose services had been of especial value

were deprived of their commissions. Captain William H. Taber, "who," as the order of July 11, 1881, announcing his retirement, stated, "always faithful, had been of so much service to the regiment," had at the request of the colonel commanding consented to remain as a volunteer staff officer, "and will be obeyed and respected accordingly." And of the withdrawal of the commissary, the same order spoke as follows: "In the retirement of Captain Henry L. Elder the regiment loses one of its oldest and most respected members. His faithful service of twenty years and his devotion to the interests of the corps have justly merited the confidence of the officers and men of the command."

Advancement and retirement had followed and were to follow in the line. Captain Horace See, of Company K, who had resigned April 3, 1880, was succeeded, February 28, 1881, by Captain J. Campbell Gilmore, who meanwhile had been in command as first lieutenant. Captain George K. Snyder, Jr., of Company I, had resigned June 20, 1881, and the vacancy was not filled, the company meanwhile remaining in command of First Lieutenant F. W. Weightman until February 13, 1882, when Captain Frederick P. Koons was elected to the captaincy. Captain Wm. S. Poulterer, of Company C, resigned October 4, 1881. The election of Captain Pearson Serrill Conrad as his successor followed, November 22, 1881. Captain Poulterer had contributed of his personal worth and soldierly efficiency to the upkeep of the regiment, wherever it had been his lot to serve. Besides he was of that group—Gardner, Allen, O'Callaghan, Ferguson, MacCarroll, Ogden, and others, "diarists," as it were, of Company C—who preserved the records of its old régime as invaluable chronicles for to-day of the doings of the many yesterdays.

The more than ten years' time-honored custom of holding a commemorative religious service at the church where the regimental chaplain was the rector or the minister was again remembered when, as postponed from February 19 on account of the inclemency of the weather, on February 26, 1882, the regiment and Veteran Corps were in joint attendance at the Church of St. Matthias. The Rev. Robert A. Edwards, the regimental chaplain and rector of the parish, with his assistant, Rev. W. M. Harrison, conducted the services, and the rector preached the ser-

mon. He selected a text, suggestive of the occasion, from Luke 1: 15: "He shall be great in the sight of the Lord."

The armory scheme had its beginning in the very early times, when, as has been seen, in 1862 a charter was procured and a company organized authorized to purchase a desirable site and erect a building suitable for the purposes of an armory, to be used and occupied by the First Regiment Infantry, Gray Reserves. The nation, so engrossed in the stupendous struggle for its own existence, had but little time for aught else, and the scheme, despite the manly efforts to sustain it, ultimately failed, and the charter became inoperative for want of use.

The matter does not appear to have been again seriously considered until when, at a meeting of the Board of Officers on June 3, 1874, on motion of Maj. Charles K. Ide, a committee was appointed "to take into consideration the subject of procuring an armory suitable for the regiment." The motion prevailed, and Major Ide and Captains Rolin (quartermaster) and Klauder were named as the committee. There were some negotiations and numerous propositions from owners to and by the committee to owners concerning properties likely to suit. One assumed something of a tangible shape. Mr. Addison Hutton as architect prepared and submitted plans for a building that it was proposed should be erected on an ideal site, the then vacant lot at the southeast corner of Broad and Locust Streets. Messrs. Alexander Whilden & Sons, the owners, had apparently received the proposition with some favor, suggested consultation with an architect, seemed disposed to go further, but the project never passed beyond the preliminary interviews and the preparation of the plans. Then Mr. John Rice, the contractor and builder, submitted a plan for the alteration of the Adams Express building, Sixteenth and Market Streets, into an armory, but a closer investigation proved the scheme impracticable. Another proposition from the same source to erect a temporary structure in West Philadelphia was dismissed "because of the location being so unsuitable."

On February 3, 1875, the committee seem to have submitted, as the records disclose nothing further, what was, in fact, a final report. It was full and in detail of their "exertions and inquiries

in endeavoring to secure accommodations for the command"; acknowledged "the activities displayed by Captain Allen and Lieutenant MacCarroll, of Company C"; "urging like laudable interest on each of the officers and men." There was no action on this report. None appeared to be necessary, as it was rather of progress than of conclusions, and the subject was for the time dismissed.

The substantial revival came when, in the absence of any previous definite action, the subject meanwhile under continuous discussion, a special meeting of the Board of Officers was called for October 23, 1878, where, again fully and freely discussed, the subject of the erection of an armory was referred to a committee of thirteen representatives of the Board, the Trust Funds, and the Veteran Corps, "to report such suggestions as they deemed proper in the matter." Besides the Regiment's Armory Fund, with its accumulations, there was quite a handsome sum returned by the State to the subscribers, citizens of Philadelphia, to a fund raised for the equipment of the Twentieth Regiment during the 1877 industrial disturbances; advanced for that purpose and not needed, it was afterward returned. This sum upon its return the subscribers had unanimously placed to the credit of the First Regiment Armory Fund. It amounted to \$11,902.15; the regimental trust fund had been accredited by accumulations to \$14,559.13. The two together aggregated the sum of \$26,461.28.

The project thus energized by this strong basic foundation, stimulated by the early subscriptions which followed the issuance of the circular of the General Committee—\$5,000 each from Maj. Edwin N. Benson and the Pennsylvania Railroad; \$1,000 each from Messrs. Drexel & Co., Mr. George W. Childs, Philadelphia National Bank, Philadelphia Saving Bank, and Philadelphia Contributionship; \$500 each from Mr. Wm. M. Singerly, First National Bank, Mutual Assurance Company, Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, Fidelity Insurance and Trust Company, and Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities, was materially strengthened by the forceful character of the committee, with Col. Theodore E. Wieder-heim as its chairman, which had been wisely selected in obedience to the directions providing for its appointment. Its

other members were Lieutenant-Colonel Gilpin, Major Bowman, Captains Muldoon, Snyder, Poulterer, Burroughs, Kienzle, Elder, and Taber, Lieutenants Tappey, Dole, and Conrad, and of the Veteran Corps, Colonel Ellmaker, Majors Kern and Allen, Lieutenants Charles J. Field and Henry S. Field. They were men of wide acquaintance and strong influence, well known and much respected. They were just such men as the chairman himself stood typical of, business man and soldier as he was, and aptly alluded to by Col. Wm. McMichael in his address as the orator at the laying of the corner-stone: "It was," he said, "just and fitting that on that day, so gratifying to all its friends, there should ride at the head of the First Regiment a prominent young business man of Philadelphia, who enlisted in its ranks originally as a private soldier, and through continuous and efficient service won those eagles which he now wears, illustrating the wise belief of these times, that genuine leadership comes from the ranks, and promoted by merit, rests its strength upon the free assent of popular approval."

Public sentiment was awakened and the movement popularized by the generous and hearty endorsement of the united press of the city. The editorial page was always open with words of encouraging comment and the news columns with items of helpful support. Every measure that would be furthered by publicity was given the widest circulation; all others that indicated material progress were speedily noticed. Fairs, functions, benefits, displays, whatever was intended to be productive of a financial result, were given prominent place. The organization from its earliest times was traced through all its perils and exposures, its dangers and vicissitudes, its ventures and successes. Contribution of itself as a unit and of the officers and men it had supplied from its ranks to the country, when it needed soldiers for battle, and to the State when it required them to maintain order and suppress violence, were all made the subject of special mention. The men of that time were ever profuse in their grateful acknowledgment of this needful aid, so freely and graciously supplied.

A charter was procured under the provisions of the Act of Assembly, approved April 29, 1874, through the Court of Com-

mon Pleas No. 1 of the County of Philadelphia, October 29, 1881, of an "organization and association named and known as the First Regiment Infantry of Pennsylvania." And the purposes for which the corporation was the more specifically formed were "for the education, training, and discipline of its members as soldiers for lawful purposes and service and for the erection, owning, and maintenance of an armory for the use and accommodation of its members and for the benefit and purposes of the corporation."

This "association," not to be a stock company, having no shares of stock, bears some of the characteristics of the "holding company" of to-day. Its membership was limited by its by-laws to the officers of the regiment, while they held their commissions; to the officers of the Veteran Corps while they were in office, and the past colonels of both organizations. It took title to the property, made contracts and engagements concerning it, managed its rentals and revenues, and assumed, adopted, and approved all that had been done of and concerning the new armory by the general committee. Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim was elected president, Col. P. C. Ellmaker secretary, and Henry S. Field treasurer. The fifteen directors chosen for the first year were: Theodore E. Wiedersheim, Washington H. Gilpin, Wendell P. Bowman, James Muldoon, Thomas E. Huffington, Eugene Z. Kienzle, J. Lewis Good, Charles A. Rose, Harry O. Hastings, Samuel B. Collins, J. Campbell Gilmore, Pearson S. Conrad, F. William Weightman, George H. North, and William W. Allen.

Mr. Henry S. Field and Maj. William H. Kern each declining to serve as treasurer, Colonel Wiedersheim, at the unanimous demand of the Board of Directors, agreed to assume the onerous and responsible duties of that office, and to at the same time continue as the presiding officer.

Of the two important transactions the results of which passed from the general committee to the corporation, one was the transfer by a properly executed deed of conveyance of the lot at the southeast corner of Broad and Callowhill Streets, 140 by 220 feet, which the committee had purchased from Mr. John Wanamaker for the sum of \$30,000; and the other was the acceptance and approval of the architect's (Mr. John H. Windrim) plan for

an armory building, which had not only passed the scrutiny and observation of the general committee, but also the more critical military judgment of the regimental Board of Officers.

The following Building Committee was named by the Chair and approved by the Board of Directors: George H. North, P. C. Ellmaker, Washington H. Gilpin, William H. Kern, James Muldoon, William B. Smith, and William W. Allen.

The contract for the excavation, foundation, and cellar walls, stonework, etc., fell to Mr. Hugh Copeland as the lowest bidder, and for the interior, superstructure, and the far more pretentious portions of the building to Mr. George Watson.

The State Legislature had never been disposed to make appropriations for the building of regimental or company armories, though strenuous persuasive efforts and strong executive recommendations had been repeatedly urged in that direction. The First Regiment's armory was built by individual effort and paid for wholly through private sources. Whatever other regimental armory buildings there were that had been erected in Philadelphia, they were upon no such pretentious design, and but one other had been constructed so solely on a military basis. There were other buildings elsewhere, their plans, some of them, before the committee to guide their judgment, in selecting one of their own—some that surpassed, a few that equalled it, constructed with the public funds: but it is doubtful whether, built wholly by the individual, there was at that time any building in the country that met it in all its true military proportions. It was ornate, useful, centrally located, and at the same time sufficiently capacious to meet all the needs of its time.

The Building Committee was ever watchful to see that what was done was done properly, careful to note that what was contracted for was within the means at hand to pay for it, alert to see, too, that the lowest bidder was the best man and keen to keep him up to his bargain. When bids disclosed that designs had been conjectured beyond resources, a necessary pruning brought them back within their proper limits. After the work began disappointments were few; there was no complaint, any failure of the contractor, but little indifference on the part of subordinates, occasionally a real disturbance with the material men, but no serious breach was at any time threatened.

Colonel Ellmaker and Captain Muldoon, employed as solicitors, assisted materially at times by Colonel Wiedersheim and others, had given such satisfaction that on the termination of their first six months of employment it was "*Resolved*, That the steadiness and persistency with which the soliciting of subscriptions and the faithful attention to the various and often unpleasant duties connected with the erection of the armory have been performed by Col. P. C. Ellmaker and Captain James Muldoon merit the recognition and approval of the Board of Directors, and it is hereby ordered that their services be continued for the space of six months under the direction of the President of the Board." And as the work approached completion the Building Committee, "in view of the valuable services rendered by Captain James Muldoon in the past, as a member of the Building Committee, assigned him to the position of superintendent of the work, and requested the Board of Directors to confirm their appointment and continue his services as such superintendent until the completion of the contract with Mr. Watson."

That Colonel Wiedersheim in his highly responsible positions of colonel commanding, president, and treasurer of the Board of Directors, necessarily an ever-moving spirit in the enterprise, earned for himself a reputation for financial ability and business capacity is best attested from the fact that from then on in all public affairs of moment, ceremonial, functional, commemorative remotely or directly in touch with the military, he was always summoned as their executive head to the control and custody of the finances collected for their support.

It would be difficult to discover an enterprise that did so much and spent so little, that paid for everything it had agreed to promptly when it was due, with the single outstanding obligation of a \$40,000 mortgage only, as to in the end have its figures of \$200,000 on each side so nearly meet as to leave but the small balance of but \$279.02, and that balance to the credit and not to the debit of the general fund, as did this enterprise, the construction of an armory building for the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania. Its receipts from all sources amounted to \$200,320.19, and its disbursement for all purposes to \$200,041.17, leaving the balance in favor of receipts of \$279.02.

RECAPITULATION AS IT APPEARS IN THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER
MADE TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, JANUARY 1, 1885:

Receipts from all sources from July, 1879, to December 31, 1884. \$200,320.19
Payments 200,041.17

Balance \$279.02

Total amount of subscriptions, including rebates and discounts \$89,409.53
Interest on balances 1,782.44
Fairs, benefits, and circuses 39,637.82
Mortgage 39,900.00
First Regiment Trust Fund 14,559.13
Twentieth Regiment Trust Fund 11,902.15
Sundries as follows: Sale bonds, photographs, rent of lot, sale of lumber, flag pole, keys, etc. 3,129.12
\$200,320.19

Paid Geo. Watson \$55,807.94
Interest on mortgage to F. Ayer 2,810.16
Salaries 9,650.00
Heating 3,575.00
H. Copeland, Contract 29,263.89
J. H. Windrim, Architect 4,680.39
Piling 800.70
Lot, Broad and Callowhill 80,000.00
Pointing 260.00
Screens, lightning rods, and range 460.00
Chandeliers 500.00
Extra plastering 220.00
Gun racks 865.22
Reflectors and gas lamps 712.50
Ladies' toilet in basement 276.66
Paving 2,267.05
Sundries 7,891.66
200,041.17

Balance \$279.02

There was official comment on the building first from the Adjutant-General's report, 1882, as follows: "The scheme for the erection of armories is still meeting with encouragement. The Third Regiment is fully completed and paid for. The cornerstone of the First was laid on the 19th of April. The walls are up to the first story and it is confidently expected that it will be occupied within another year from the coming spring. In a conspicuous and central locality in the city of Philadelphia, for what

it is intended, it will be a building that has never been equalled in the State and but rarely elsewhere."

And then Gen. Presley N. Guthrie, who had succeeded General Latta as Adjutant-General, in his report of 1883, dated February 14, 1884, said: "The First Regiment will occupy their new armory February 22. The armory is most perfect in its details and the regiment is to be complimented for their energy in overcoming the many details accompanying a work of this kind."

And in his report for the same year, 1883, General Snowden said: "The beautiful and commodious new armory of the First Infantry is nearly completed, into which that regiment proposes soon to move."

The work of construction went on as expeditiously as its business had been managed judiciously. The corner-stone laid April 19, 1882, the building was finished, dedicated and opened for occupancy February 22, 1884.

The ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner-stone made memorable the regiment's twenty-first anniversary. The commemorative demonstration of the 19th of April, 1882, was notable among the year's occurrences. It was an event prominent in military affairs and conspicuous as a civic remembrance. Henry M. Hoyt, Governor of the State, as presiding officer directed the ceremonies. The Right Worshipful Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of Pennsylvania, with Samuel B. Dick as the Right Worshipful Grand Master, laid the corner-stone. The Twenty-second Regiment National Guard of the State of New York, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, of national repute, its Veteran Corps, Col. G. W. Laird commanding, both in special attendance to honor their host and the occasion, were present as the guests of the First Regiment. The Mayor of the city, Hon. Samuel G. King, was an active participant. The First Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Geo. R. Snowden commanding, with the following organizations, their commandants having promptly accepted the invitation to parade in honor of the occasion: Second Regiment, Col. Robert Porter Dechert; Third Regiment, Col. Sylvester Bennaffon, Jr.; Battalion State Fencibles, Major John W. Ryan; Gray Invincibles, Captain John T. Kennard; First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry, Captain E. Burd Grubb.

The weather was not propitious. There was but a single

harassing feature, and this the weather supplied. The parade was made over the short route as published through a heavy rain-storm, and the column was reviewed in front of the Union League House by Governor Henry M. Hoyt, commander-in-chief, Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft, commanding the division, of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Maj.-Gen. John R. Brooke, U. S. A., and Hon. Samuel G. King, mayor of Philadelphia. General Snowden commanded the column, made up of the troops of his brigade, the Twenty-second New York, the First Regiment, parading with its guest, and the Veteran Corps of each. The First Regiment's field return on this occasion showed an aggregate of 654 in line in full-dress uniform, the largest turnout it had made since the reorganization in 1866 under the Act of 1864. The aggregate of each company was as follows: A, 57; B, 71; C, 55; D, 53; E, 58; F, 61; G, 60; H, 60; I, 55; K, 60; field and staff, 14; bands, 50. The Veteran Corps numbered 82. Upon arriving at Broad and Callowhill Streets, the Twenty-second New York and the First Regiment were massed on the lot and the rest of the column moved on and was dismissed.

There was then the scholarly opening address of Governor Henry Martyn Hoyt, the impressive Masonic ceremonies of the laying of the corner-stone, and the masterly oration of Col. William McMichael. A gem as a literary production, an eloquent historic compendium to be remembered and preserved, it was given a place in the pamphlet which published the proceedings, and must have one here.¹

The services concluded with the benediction pronounced by the chaplain, the Rev. Robert A. Edwards, when both commands were marched to their quarters and dismissed. The officers of the First entertained the officers of the Twenty-second, and, letter for letter, the companies of the home regiment paid proper care and attention to those of the visiting command. A complimentary dinner was given at St. George's Hall by the First's Veteran Corps to the Veteran Corps of the Twenty-second. A military and citizens' reception under the auspices of the First Regiment followed at the Academy of Music in the evening—a representative gathering, a social event of brilliancy, the season's pronounced success, honored by the attendance of officers

¹ See Appendix.

of distinction in both the army and navy, and graced by the best of people from our own and other cities. Gilmore's Band, with the choicest of that great artist's selections, furnished the music.

A writer in a periodical published yearly by the Thirteenth Massachusetts Regiment, says in that for 1910: "The hours passed in camp are, I think, the most pleasant in the soldier's memory, and the scenes of which perhaps, except the battles, are the oftener referred to."

The annual encampments were effectively instilling the soldierly instincts and the incidents of the one, repeated through the year, passed on to the next, and still on to the following, all intermingled and canvassed for contrast and comparison, improvement and example.

The cook-house, in times of campaign and battle universal disseminator of worthless forecasts, in their absence, had lost much of its former prestige. Yet "cook-house talk" found opportunity in other and concurrent lines of the soldiers' trade that in a way still preserved some of its traditions.

The cook of the olden time was an all-around sort of a genius. At one headquarters, when inquiry was made, he winced on his v's. "Well, George, what are you going to have for dinner to-day?" prone to the one dish, his reply usually was, "Weal and vegetables."

And on another occasion, at Mine Run in the late November of 1863, the lines were established during the night, under cover, as it was thought, with expectation and preparation for an assault in the morning. Over the swale and upon an opposite hilltop was the enemy, heavily entrenched. Our lines were but imperfectly covered, and with the dawn he opened heavily with his big guns. A cook from one of the New England regiments, a little protected by a rise in the ground, intently engaged in the preparation of a breakfast for his brigade headquarters, oblivious to the shelling, keen of perception, discovered a group of English officers, here for close observation of one of our campaigns, rapidly seeking cover. With that long-drawn speech, a part of his very self, forgetful of proprieties, he let out quite effectively: "Is that the way you English fellows come to see a fight? As soon as you get a right good chance, you forget the fight and look after yourselves."

The encampment at Lewistown, Pennsylvania, Camp John Fulton Reynolds, August 5 to 12, 1882, had an air of the real about it in its construction, location, layout, and management, in the spirit, gait, carriage, and snap of the men that preserved a remembrance that they were in closer touch with the soldier of the field than they had been on other like occasions.

These first impressions were fully sustained by the result of the inspections. The First Regiment, with a percentage present of 87.19 out of an aggregate of 603, a total present of 529, an absent list of but 74, attained a general average of 96.1. The Eighth Regiment made the best record in the State, with an aggregate of 585, a total present of 561, absent 24, its percentage present was 95.9, and its general average 98.3. But there was no regiment of the entire division with a general average below 90.

The regiment left the armory, Colonel Wiedersheim in command, fully equipped, groomed, and appointed for the field, at eight o'clock on the evening of the fourth of August, 1882, for the performance of a seven days' tour of camp duty at Camp John Fulton Reynolds, located on the Juniata, near Lewistown, preceded two days before by its camping party under command of Captain James Muldoon, of Company E. The annual encampment prescribed by law was this year composed of the three brigades, the entire division, with Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft in command. In a most healthful region, located on gently sloping hillsides, the grounds were well drained, the water supply for all purposes was plentiful, and, the weather proving most favorable, the camp was long remembered as one that made for much improvement and greater usefulness.

In his report as division commander for the year, General Hartranft gives the number in the division present on the fifth of August as 7286 and absent 813, aggregate 8099; and on the 11th, the day before the closing, as 7167 and absent 1004, aggregate 8171. The percentage present was 94.3. Of the number of absentees, 138 were sick and the remaining 866 were absent on account of illness or other substantial reasons. And of the camp itself and its results, the general said: "I was pleased to observe a very general improvement in the condition and discipline of the troops, and am sure the lessons of the encampment will show good results in the future."

The regimental daily routine, published in general orders, did not vary materially from that previously prescribed for like occasions. Saturday, August 5, Captain P. S. Conrad, of Company C, and Lieutenant William Ewing, of Company B; Sunday, August 6, Captain J. Campbell Gilmore, Company K, and Lieutenant George E. Deacon, Company A; Monday, August 7, Captain Samuel B. Collins, Company H, and Lieutenant G. W. Thomas, Company D; Tuesday, August 8, Captain H. O. Hastings, Company D, and Lieutenant E. S. Barnes, Company K; Wednesday, August 9, Captain Charles A. Rose, Company A, and Lieutenant C. T. Kensil, Company H; Thursday, August 10, Captain F. P. Koons, Company I, and Lieutenant James A. Filley, Company E; Friday, August 11, Captain T. E. Huntington, Company F, and T. C. Sherborne, Company C; Saturday, August 12, Captain E. Z. Kienzle, Company G, and Lieutenant Louis K. Opdyke, Company B, were each respectively detailed for officers of the day and officers of the guard.

Lieut.-Col. Washington H. Gilpin was detailed for brigade field officer of the day for August 10, and Major Wendell P. Bowman for August 6.

Religious services in front of regimental headquarters, on Sunday, conducted by the chaplain, largely attended; the annual inspection on Monday by the adjutant-general of the State; company, skirmish, battalion drill, brigade manœuvres, the division review by the governor and commander-in-chief on Friday turned off in a manner to elicit special commendation, the breaking of the camp on Saturday, the 12th, and the same day the regiment's return to Philadelphia, and Camp John Fulton Reynolds was a memory.

In the regimental general order that followed the close of the encampment the following paragraph appears:

I. The colonel commanding desires to express his thanks to those officers and men who by faithful attention to duty at Camp John Fulton Reynolds enabled the regiment to occupy a high position in the Division of the State.

Captain R. H. Hall, Tenth United States Infantry, a keen observer, was the inspecting officer assigned by the War Department. In his thorough, exhaustive, and detailed report he draws this conclusion:

Viewing the entire division of the National Guard, or even considering the brigades, the force appears to be fairly instructed and disciplined. The school of the soldier, although now more than ever before of the highest importance, as so much depends on the individual soldier when bodies of troops fight in dispersed order, seems to be very generally neglected.

The regiment during the year had been making some progress with the rifle. The score of the two regiments competing for the division prize was the Thirteenth, 210; and the Sixteenth, 202. Next followed the First Regiment, leading the rest of the State with a score of 197. The number of marksmen had increased to 51, with Geo. W. Coulston, of Company C, so long a master at the target, making the highest score—48. Their names were published in Regimental General Orders No. 2, of January 16, 1883, announcing that "honorable mention is made of the following officers and men of the command, who, having qualified at the Stockton Rifle Range during the past year, are hereby awarded the marksman badge, to be worn on all occasions when on duty." Of the officers, there were: Adjutant H. Harrison Groff; Captains J. Lewis Good, P. S. Conrad, J. Campbell Gilmore, H. O. Hastings; Lieutenants Geo. E. Deacon, H. De C. Brolasky, N. A. Williams, A. L. Williams, H. C. Roberts, William Ewing, and Louis K. Opdyke.

On October 18, 1882, J. Wilkes O'Neill was promoted to be the surgeon to fill the vacancy that followed the resignation of Alonzo L. Leach, Charles H. Willitts advanced to be senior assistant surgeon, and William W. Van Valzah, having also resigned, H. Augustus Wilson was made the junior assistant surgeon. Henry Avery, Jr., honorably discharged as sergeant-major, Frank Davis was appointed to succeed him September 25, 1882. William D. Bennage was made commissary-sergeant October 2, 1882, vice Davis, advanced. On October 20, Alexander Y. Davidson was announced as quartermaster-sergeant, vice Roberts, honorably discharged.

The centenary day had been effective in the creation and execution of schemes for the commemoration and celebration of centennial events highly creditable to the country. Others were to follow. Meanwhile a bi-centenary was upon us. Philadelphia was to honor the founder and commemorate the founding and settlement of the province of Pennsylvania two hundred

years after that October of 1682 when the good ship *Welcome* had brought William Penn across the stormy seas and landed him safely in the city of his creation on the shores of the Delaware. The occasion was one of novel features, costly displays, pageants, parades, festivities, great gatherings, and much oratory. The military demonstration on the day set apart as "military day," Friday, October 27, is the incident of the celebration that is of special concern here.

In his general order of August 17, 1882, Colonel Wiedersheim had included this announcement: "The Command will at once place itself in condition for the fall campaign, and it must carry off the laurels on the occasion of the parade of the division in this city on October 27, in celebration of the Bi-Centennial of the State of Pennsylvania." And from what was said by the Hon. James Rankin Young, a journalist of high repute, the then well-known "S. M." Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Evening Star*, of the First Regiment in its proportionate share of an entire page of that paper devoted to the parade, the regiment profited by the admonition and certainly made good the injunction of its commanding officer. The following is an extract from Mr. Young's story in the issue of that paper of Saturday, October 28:

The Philadelphia Brigade appeared to the best advantage, all the commands being out with full ranks and in first-class condition. But this came from the fact, probably, that they had no railroad travelling to do. It is not doing injustice to the others to say that Colonel Wiedersheim's regiment, the First, carried off the honors of the day. There was a swing and a dash about the men of the First, in their marching, which seemed to indicate that they knew they had the best of the thing, and they intended to hold on to it. There was a style that was captivating in the whole command, from the handsome and soldierly Colonel, the staff and line officers, the splendid band, fife and drum and bugle corps, down and along the line to the rear, where were the non-commissioned staff and the bearers of the water buckets. I suppose the regiment turned out the greatest number of men of any command in the line. Colonel Wiedersheim evidently takes great interest in his command, else it could not have made the splendid appearance it did to-day. The musical department was a great feature, and I have seen nothing like it outside of New York City.

The newspaper count of the "militiamen veterans [Grand Army of the Republic] and cadets in line" was 17,529. Of the National Guard besides the Pennsylvania division, there was the New Jersey brigade, composed of the Third, Sixth, and

Seventh Infantry, Battery A of Elizabeth; the Delaware militia; the colored detachments from Washington and Baltimore; the Capital City Guards, the Washington Cadet Corps, the Baltimore Rifles, and the Monumental City Guards.

The column, under the command of Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartman, moved promptly at eleven o'clock, and General Snowden's First Brigade, which had been directed to form on Fitzwater Street, west of Broad, swung into the column, as soon as the rear of the Second Brigade, which it had been instructed to follow, had passed the point of junction. "The proficiency," says one report, "shown by the National Guard in its movements and evolutions was far superior to the great parade of July 4, 1876." The improvement since the consolidation of the ten into the one division had made itself as manifest to the observer outside the ranks as an intrinsic betterment had long been known to the workers within them. The route completed, the review held,—the troops made an imposing appearance,—the afternoon was well along before the procession was over and the parade dismissed.

The editorial comment that followed was to the National Guardsmen a most encouraging remembrance of the ceremonies attendant on this Pennsylvania bi-centenary celebration. The following is illustrative of its general tenor:

THE MILITIA AT THE BI-CENTENNIAL: The parade of the organized militia of the State yesterday was one of the most impressive features of the week and made a bright finish to the outdoor festivities of the Bi-Centennial. . . .

Thus the troops that paraded yesterday may trace their military ancestry not quite to the days of Penn. yet to a period equally heroic and down through a most illustrious line. . . .

The men whom Hartman may be proud to lead are the legitimate descendants of those who followed Armstrong and Bouquet and Wayne and Sullivan, who helped to establish the freedom of the Commonwealth and time and again defended it from armed foes without its borders and within. . . .

It was a distinctly military organization throughout, compact, well-disciplined, well-drilled, and well-equipped, in a uniform meant for service and not for show, and marching with that firm step that belongs to men who are confident of themselves and of one another. It was the first time that the whole military establishment of the State—the division of three brigades and fifteen regiments, with independent battalions, artillery and cavalry, a marching army of nearly seven thousand men—had been brought together for a parade like this, and a better opportunity could not have been had to show how complete is the organization for the public defense in Pennsylvania to-day. . . .

The lights are out, the flags are furled, the crowds are scattered. But the memory of this week will linger long in the heart of every true son of Pennsylvania, making him more than ever proud of the great Commonwealth of which he forms a part.

The New York Twenty-second was not tardy in substantial acknowledgment and generous recognition of hospitalities and courtesies tendered on the occasion of their visit on the 19th of April to participate in the ceremonies incident to the laying of the corner-stone of the new armory. A committee of some thirty officers and men of the Twenty-second, with Col. Josiah Porter as its chairman, on its arrival in Philadelphia on the evening of the 5th of January, 1883, was met at the Colonnade Hotel by a committee of like numbers from the First Regiment and escorted to the Rink Building, Twenty-third and Chestnut Streets. There the First Regiment at eight o'clock in full-dress uniform, 600 strong, Colonel Wiedersheim in command, received Colonel Porter and his committee. Then in an appropriate speech Colonel Porter, in front of the regiment, on behalf of the Twenty-second, "in cordial recognition," as he said, "of the kindness, courtesy, and attention extended to them by the First Regiment during their visit last spring presented this set of national, State, and regimental colors, two right and left guidons and four markers guidons." "It commemorated a notable event in his regiment's history and he had esteemed it a great compliment to have been selected to participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new armory when so many other regiments would have gladly responded to the call." Colonel Wiedersheim followed, accepting with generous thanks this manifestation of the feeling on the part of the Twenty-second, saying in conclusion: "Now and hereafter we must ever regard this souvenir of your visit as a tie of unalterable friendship." A review of the First followed, the regiment presenting a fine appearance, executing all movements with great precision. A banquet at the Union League to the committee of the Twenty-second by the officers of the First concluded the very pleasurable incident.

What return does the guardsman render the State for these opportunities of brief intervals for festivities, for the precious sentiment of association and companionship, the service engen-

ders, worthily cherished and ever remembered, for the encouraging comment he is permitted to enjoy from an appreciative public, and for the satisfaction he boastfully measures out to himself when he draws his conclusion that he has done the State some service? The trivial sum he has received for pay at the encampments he has not considered in the reckoning. This was all he got from the service; he spent much more for the service.

The year 1883, typical of other years, is a good year to submit for the guardsman, what for that year were his renderings to the State, and let others if they choose estimate their value. There were no conspicuous happenings: the annual encampment, the anniversary celebration, the divine service in recognition of February 22—the rest was routine.

Company drills were held every week in the year except for two months in the summer, and seven days out of those were devoted to the encampment. A fine was imposed for non-attendance. Special drills were frequent and often there were company functions. There was a stated meeting of the company and of the Board of Officers monthly: at the one everybody was required to be present; at the other, officers only. The intervals of leisure were frequently interrupted with a summons for a school of instruction, board of examination, special sessions for one purpose or another, civic or military. The captain, at all times subject to call, frequently delayed his own affairs until his military duties had first been disposed of. Besides he was under bonds to look safely to the care and watch closely to the custody of the public property in his keeping. Proportionately a like responsibility rested upon subaltern and rank and file as well. Then books, accounts, documents, papers, were to be constantly kept and muster rolls, returns, reports repeatedly made.

This was the schedule of events for the year specifically announced from regimental headquarters. The set-up drill (par. 16, Upton's) preparatory to a coming inspection, and induced doubtless by Captain Hall's official reference to the lack of individual instruction, was particularly enjoined. Battalions, two of three and a third of four companies, each respectively under the command of Colonel Wiedersheim, Lieutenant-Colonel Gilpin, and Major Bowman, were to be drilled at the regimental armory on the evenings of February 6, 12, and 28. In com-

pliance with instructions from brigade headquarters, regimental orders fixed the evenings of Monday, March 19, for Companies D, F, I, and K; Tuesday, March 27, Companies A, E, and G; Wednesday, March 28, Companies B, C, and H; for inspection by Major A. L. Wetherill, brigade inspector, when company commandants would "be required to exercise their companies in battalion and company drill, setting up, guard mounting, including relieving and posting sentinels." A company property inspection was published, six companies March 27, and four companies April 2, by Col. P. Lacey Goddard, inspector-general of the State. Regimental inspections, one of four and two of three companies, by Colonel Wiedersheim, Lieutenant-Colonel Gilpin, and Major Bowman, were fixed for the evenings of April 10, 11, and 16. The regular spring inspection made by Major A. L. Wetherill, brigade inspector, was held at the Rink Building Monday evening, May 7. A street parade in full-dress uniform, with a dress parade in front of the Union League, was announced for Saturday evening, June 9; a regimental inspection by battalions, by the three field officers, on October 13, 15, and 17; and battalion drills, also under command of each of the three field officers, respectively on November 17 and 19 and December 5.

The more significant feature in the celebration of the twenty-first anniversary in no way impaired the zest for the commemoration of the twenty-second. Besides the usual street parade, the command was present at the Forepaugh show, where a benefit was given by its proprietor and the entire gross receipts appropriated in aid of the armory fund. There were about five hundred men in line, not including the members of the Veteran Corps, who turned out to the extent of nearly one hundred. The annual banquet of the Veteran Corps followed in the evening at the Union League. The affair was in charge of Comrade Jacob E. Hyneman. The gathering was made the occasion for the presentation to the Corps by Lieutenant John A. Wiedersheim of a handsome pair of silk guidons.

Col. George H. North presided at the dinner, and in his opening remarks called attention to the fact that the oldest colonel of the First Regiment, Charles S. Smith, aged eighty-six years, who carried a musket in 1814, and Col. Peter C. Ellmaker, the

first colonel of the First Regiment Gray Reserves, were present, as were also two of their successors, General Latta and Colonel Wiedersheim. Major-General Hartrauft was the chief guest of the evening, and in replying to the toast, "The National Guard of Pennsylvania," said in substance that he had always held a high opinion of the First Regiment and that his ambition during the past ten years had been to bring up the standard of the entire Guard to such as that occupied by the First. He referred to the apathy of the public concerning the National Guard until they were convinced of its efficiency, and said that the reputation given abroad to the militia was probably greater than it was entitled to, because the organization was not perfect. There was much to be learned and much hard work for the militiamen.

To-day the variety in the "problem" makes every manœuvre a new creation; the same system of discipline, drill, and instruction, long in vogue in the past, and still operative, the orders for the encampments but repeated themselves. From Saturday to Saturday, August 11 to 18, was designated as the time, Camp McCall as the name, Phoenixville as the location for the encampment of the First Brigade—this was the alternate year for brigades—for the year 1883. The town, well known as a centre of thriving industries, is on the Schuylkill twenty-seven miles from Philadelphia, and the camp site was about a mile beyond, to the north and west. The camp, it was supposed, was named in honor of Brig.-Gen. George A. McCall, an eminent citizen of Chester County, a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, a soldier of distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars, the well-remembered commander of the celebrated Pennsylvania Reserve Division of the Army of the Potomac. But this was not the fact; it was called for Col. David McCall, "a hero," so said a newspaper report, "whose history is known to those who gave the title to the encampment, but which the rest of mankind, especially those of the younger generation, will never ascertain."

The regiment, with Colonel Wiedersheim in command, fully equipped, assembled at the armory at seven o'clock on the morning of the 11th, and was moved promptly by rail to its camp destination. Company commanders, so it was provided, were to be held responsible for the attendance and continued presence of their men; if employers refused their employees permission to

join the ranks, the facts were to be reported; no leaves of absence or furloughs were to be granted until after the 20th, and then only upon surgeon's certificate, or irresistible domestic or business reasons. Hours of service and duty, drills, parades, guard mounts, were announced in general orders.

Company books, inspection rolls, and property returns, it was enjoined, should be in complete order and ready to be delivered to the inspecting officer on Monday, August 13, at seven o'clock A. M., when the regiment was to be inspected by Brig.-Gen. Presley N. Guthrie, the adjutant-general of the State. As the result of this inspection, out of an aggregate of 586, present 522, absent 64, the regiment attained a percentage present of 89, and a regimental rating of "superior," numerical values having been abandoned and the use of words resumed.

And to the encampment generally General Guthrie, in his annual report for 1883, makes this allusion: "The National Guard went into camp for seven days, commencing August 11, First Brigade at Phoenixville. The First Brigade is most perfect in its organization; General Snowden having the brigade almost entirely in Philadelphia has been able to personally know its deficiencies and correct the same."

Anticipating the arrival of Governor Pattison on the same day, the regiment reached the camp, Colonel Wiedersheim had published his order of August 11, directing the command to assemble at 5.30 P. M. for the ceremony of dress parade in front of brigade headquarters, the parade to be witnessed by Governor Pattison and General Hartranft. The following report, included in his other matters from the camp, was made of the event by a Philadelphia *Press* correspondent:

The commander-in-chief had not been in camp ten minutes before the First Regiment of Philadelphia massed upon the plateau in front of his headquarters. The Governor, previously advised of the colonel's announcement of the morning, had named the hour, and the ceremony was proceeded with. The regiment mustered nearly 400 men and they made a beautiful showing, their white trousers and blue uniform contrasting handsomely with the greensward of the field. After the parade the officers were personally presented to the Governor.

On the conclusion of the Sunday morning inspection, August 12, the regiment, at the invitation of its rector, Rev. Dr. Stock-

ton, tendered through the regimental chaplain, Rev. Robert A. Edwards, attended divine service at St. Peter's Church in Phoenixville. A camp service, conducted by Rev. Dr. Henry C. McCook, chaplain of the Second, was largely attended by both officers and men, with Governor Pattison, Generals Hartranft, Guthrie, and Snowden, as attentive listeners. The preacher's text was from Romans, eighth chapter, thirty-seventh verse: "In all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that hath loved us," and his theme was of the moral victory over wrong convictions.

The afternoon drew an immense crowd from the neighborhood to witness the brigade dress parade. A bit of the gossip of the occasion for what it is worth, is thus transmitted to posterity in a special despatch to the *Press* of the day's doings:

"I want to see the general," said a brown-eyed little beauty to one of the pickets on duty near the outskirts of the camp. "Which one?" asked the sentry, halting and coming to a carry arms. "Why, the handsome one." was the reply; "it's no harm to look at him, is it? I've forgotten his name, but he's awfully nice." "Don't know who you mean," replied the soldier, with a smile. "All of 'em are pretty good lookers. Go down there to the Fencibles' camp and see Major Ryan. Won't cost you anything to look at him." And the picket came to a right shoulder, wheeled, and resumed his tramp.

And here is another, from the same correspondent, the one for amusement, the other in earnest:

An example of soldier-like behavior was shown in the City Troop, when one of the members came 1900 miles to obey Captain Grubb's order to go into camp. The trooper had gone to Dakota, and wrote home for a leave of absence. This was refused and he was ordered back. He came by the first train.

The regiment, through with its inspection at four o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th, joined the brigade for the annual review by the Governor, and the ceremony impressively disposed of, he left with his staff for the encampment of the Second Brigade at Williamsport. The review was said to be one of the most creditable to the troops among the many others that had been specially commended. The step was regular and the alignment and distances generally good. The few errors that drew attention were an occasional awkward salute, now and then a failure to turn the head and eyes at the proper time.

Thursday was a *dies non*. A rain-storm from the northeast set in an hour before reveille and continued throughout the day. Mud was everywhere, dry feet nowhere; the rainfall was incessant; except guard mount, all military exercises were suspended, and the time was devoted to such preparation for breaking camp as the moisture permitted. A clear day followed, then another, sunshine hastened what the rain had delayed, and by noon on the 15th everything in readiness, the camp was broken with due formality, and by the middle afternoon, the seven days' tour of duty over, the troops satisfied that it had ended by no means to their disadvantage, were once more back to their quarters.

A rifle competition between the teams of the First and Sixth Regiments was not specially commendatory to either, but the Sixth had the better of it. With five shots each and a possible individual score of 50, the total of the team of the Sixth was 287 at one hundred yards, and at two hundred 221, while the First's total was at one hundred 275 and at two hundred 217.

The First Regiment score was:

	100 yards	200 yards
G. W. Coulston	21	20
R. C. Ballenger	17	9
S. N. Ware, Jr.	20	20
G. Post	18	7
F. Elms	18	17
W. Cairns	17	12
L. E. French, Jr.	19	16
C. Hathaway, Jr.	21	18
A. Renner	19	14
H. S. Wright	18	18
L. Byron	21	11
W. W. Abbott	21	15
J. J. Mountjoy	22	22
G. R. Walton	23	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	275	217

On September 27, 1883, Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim and Lieut.-Col. Washington H. Gilpin were re-elected to their respective offices for the further term of five years. Colonel Wiedersheim, the eighth colonel of the regiment, was the first to have completed his full five years' term and the first to be re-elected.

In his annual report for the year 1883 General Snowden makes allusion to this re-election as follows: "It is gratifying to mention the re-election of those zealous and capable officers, Colonels Wiedersheim and Gilpin."

On March 5, 1883, Sergeant Milton W. Orme, of Company K, had been made sergeant-major, vice Frank Davis, honorably discharged; and on March 26, 1883, Sergeant T. H. Gallagher, of Company B, had been appointed quartermaster-sergeant, vice Alexander Y. Davidson, honorably discharged. L. C. Tappey, Jr., had resigned as first lieutenant and quartermaster. General Order No. 28, September 27, 1883, announcing the re-election reappointed the staff with intervening substitutions that have already been noticed. Henry O. Roberts was named as first lieutenant and quartermaster, Captain William H. Taber was to continue as volunteer paymaster, as was Sergeant Thomas H. Heath, whose records for accuracy and penmanship have rarely been equalled, as regimental clerks. The reannouncement also included Charles Ouram as hospital steward and William T. Baker as drum major—two faithful, long-continuing, and painstaking men, ever as prompt to execute as they were efficient to perform.

The two assistant surgeons resigned within a few months, and on November 26, 1883, Francis Mullenberg was appointed assistant surgeon in place of H. Augustus Wilson, and on January 25, 1884, Alexis Dupont Smith in place of Charles H. Willets. Captain Eugene Z. Kienzle, Company G, resigned May 12, 1884, and First Lieutenant Albert L. Williams was elected to succeed him, June 17, 1884. On April 10, 1884, Milton W. Orme was elected second lieutenant of Company C, and Granville M. Post, of F Company, was appointed sergeant-major, and on the same day William D. Bennage, Jr., having resigned, Edward L. Barter, of Company H, was named as commissary-sergeant.

On January 24, 1884, General Order No. 3, in its first paragraph announced that "through the exertions of the officers and men of the command, the Veteran Corps, and the liberality of the citizens of Philadelphia, this regiment has succeeded in erecting an armory, which it is hoped will be a credit to the organization, and formal possession of the building will be taken

on February 22." The regiment was ordered to assemble in full-dress uniform at 8.15 o'clock in the evening of that day at the old City Armory, Broad and Race Streets, preparatory to its movement out of that armory and into the new one, at Broad and Callowhill Streets.

The opening ceremonies were designated in the current reports of the event as one of the most elaborate social affairs of the season. "From half-past seven until nearly nine o'clock a constant stream of guests poured into the beautiful building and in an exceedingly short time filled every available seat or passed from room to room, admiring the elegance and beauty of almost everything within." At nine o'clock the regiment, under the command of Colonel Wiedersheim, with the Veteran Corps at its head, left the Broad and Race Streets Armory and marched into the drill-room floor of the new quarters, greeted by the applause of the vast gathering there assembled. The regiment massed in column by divisions in front of the platform temporarily erected for the occasion. The ceremonies were opened with prayer by the chaplain, Rev. Robert A. Edwards. Col. George H. North, chairman of the Building Committee, followed, and after detailing exhaustively the measures, means, and labors then so successfully ended formally handed over the keys of the armory to the commanding officer of the regiment, concluding as follows: "Men of the regiment, for nearly twenty-three years you have been homeless. To-night the ladies, the citizens, the officers of the army and navy, and National Guard unite to welcome you to a home beautiful and commodious. Take it and guard it carefully, and may you have within it peace, happiness, contentment, and prosperity." Colonel Wiedersheim fittingly replied on behalf of the regiment: "The mere acceptance," he said, "was easily done; the responsibility came in holding the trust sacredly for the purposes to which it was dedicated." He recognized how well Colonel North and his co-workers had filled their trust, "impressed as he was with the value of the inheritance that had come from honored names borne upon the rolls of the regiment." He urged the members to guard well their trust as a proof of their appreciation of what the good people of the city had done for them.

Both addresses were frequently interrupted by applause. The exercises over, the companies were marched to their company quarters to dispose of their accoutrements, whence they returned to the main drill room to extend the courtesies, hospitalities, and attentions incident to such an occasion.

Among those present of especial prominence, civic and military, were: Governor Robert Emory Pattison and Adjutant-General Presley N. Guthrie, with the departmental staff officers and aids; Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft, of the Pennsylvania Division, and Maj.-Gen. William J. Sewell, of the New Jersey Division of the National Guard; Brig.-Gens. James A. Beaver and George R. Snowden; Col. Robert P. Dechert, of the Second Regiment; Major John W. Ryan, of the State Fencibles Battalion; Captain E. Burd Grubb, of the City Troop; Col. William Ludlow, U. S. Engineers; Commander Higginson, U. S. Navy, and other officers of the U. S. S. *Ossipee*; and, as representing the New York Twenty-second, Captains Milderberger and Priest, Lieutenant Doty and Surgeon Duncan; Messrs. Wharton Barker, George I. McKelway, William C. Allison, Francis Wells, Major Edwin N. Benson. Hon. William B. Smith, mayor-elect, a former highly appreciated captain of Company A, was conspicuous as a recipient of much congratulation.

Colonel Wiedersheim's General Order No. 5, of February 25, 1884, congratulatory of the present, content with the past, expectant of the future, is a well-constructed valedictory of the occasion:

I. The Colonel commanding congratulates the officers and men of the Command upon the successful occupation of the new armory, on the evening of the 22d inst. The appearance and numbers of the Regiment—the cordial support of our Veteran Corps—the encomiums of the Commander-in-Chief, the presence of so many distinguished Army and Navy Officers—the interest manifested by the entire National Guard of the State, as evinced by the large number of officers who honored the occasion, and the flattering remarks of so many of the City's representative business men, all combined to make every member feel proud of his connection with the First Regiment.

II. The Command should now increase in numbers, selecting only the best material, discipline rigidly maintained, prompt and full attendance at Company drills and a ready and cheerful obedience to all the requirements of a National Guardsman—thus showing to those who have taken such an interest in the organization that it will always merit their confidence and support.

The twenty-third anniversary was modestly disposed of by a commemorative street parade in full-dress uniform at four o'clock on the afternoon of April 19, and as the annual church service had lost its place on the calendar, other events intervening, Sunday, April 6, was designated instead of the usual day in February, and the regiment and Veteran Corps in attendance, the chaplain, the Rev. Robert A. Edwards, officiated at divine worship in his own Church of St. Matthias on the afternoon of that day.

General Hartranft had formally recommended, and the Harrisburg authorities had long had in contemplation, the selection of Gettysburg for the division encampment. Its rich historic remembrances, its natural attractions, its advantageous sites had helped, the then wholly inadequate rail facilities for the speedy concentration of troops had hindered the execution of the project.

The project as eventually consummated, as announced in general orders from division headquarters, fixed the location for the annual encampment for 1884 as at Gettysburg, and named the time from Saturday to Saturday, August 2 to 9. It made for the Guard much repute. The most conspicuous event out of the usual course was a visit to the camp and review of the division by Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, commanding the Army of the United States. A headline to an article in a leading journal that fully and in detail described the encampment and summarized its events read: "A military spectacle not seen since the war." Adjutant-General Guthrie, in his report for the year, said of it: "It was apparent to all who witnessed the inspection that the enlisted men have advanced greatly in drill, discipline, and efficiency." And General Hartranft, in his report as division commander, concluded his specific reference to it as follows: "Our expectations have been realized in the steady improvement of the Guard since it has been sent into annual encampment. It could readily be seen from year to year; its manœuvres and ceremonies impressed Lieutenant-General Sheridan, commanding the United States Army, with such effect that he has made very kind mention of the command in his annual report to the President of the United States."

General Sheridan and Secretary of War Lincoln were delighted with the camp, and General Sheridan permitted the fol-

lowing to go out as his view of the conditions and the situation as he stated it to "S. M.," the Washington correspondent of the *Philadelphia Evening Star*: "That scattered as our regular army is over so much territory, he sometimes imagines he commands nothing except on paper. But the camp here shows him that if necessity required it he could have an army equal in numbers to the largest in Europe in a very brief time. He said further that his visit here had convinced him that Pennsylvania comes nearer probably than any other State in the Union in appreciating what a national guard should be. It ought to be the duty of every other State, he thought, to emulate her example."

The First Regiment left its armory on the morning of Saturday, the second of August, under the command of Colonel Wiedersheim, with a full complement of officers and men, and reached its camping-ground before nightfall. There was little variance in the usual rigorous routine of drill, discipline, and instruction. The men were held more closely to the camp lines than heretofore, and no absences were permitted after three o'clock in the afternoon, that the ranks might be full for all ceremonies of parades and reviews, and especially so that there might be no mistakes or misunderstanding of a full comprehension of the orders then usually promulgated for the next day's duties. The usual church service, conducted by the chaplain, Rev. Robert A. Edwards, was held on Sunday morning, the 3d inst., at ten o'clock.

The regiment was paraded on its color line in heavy marching order for the annual muster and inspection by Adjutant-General Guthrie at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, August 4. Out of an aggregate of 602, 565 present, and 61 absent, the command attained a percentage present of 89.9, and a regimental rating of "very good."

There was the usual review by the governor and commander-in-chief on Friday, August 8, and the special review by Lieutenant-General Sheridan on Wednesday, August 6. A division rifle range was established under the immediate charge of Lieut.-Col. E. O. Shakespeare, division inspector of rifle practice. Among others of the details from time to time ordered to report to the range were Captain P. S. Conrad, Company C; Lieutenant Chas.

Hathaway, Jr., Company F; Sergeant Geo. W. Coulston, Company F; Corporal George R. Walton, Company F; Corporal J. G. Stanley, Company G; Corporal W. Abbott, Company D; and Private J. J. Mountjoy, Company F. Markers not members of the team, as it was its turn were supplied from the regiment.

The camp was broken on Saturday, the 9th, amid all the dampness and discomfort incident to the proverbial Gettysburg rain-storm, without which no encampment in that vicinity seemed ever to be complete. The First Regiment was the last of the troops of the First Brigade to leave, "and marched into the cars which remained and which it filled to the last seat." Colonel Wiedersheim was the last to board the train, and this squib is told of him by a newspaper correspondent as his parting words:

"We arrived in the rain and we are leaving under a cloud," he laughed, as he boarded the platform of the officers' car.

"But the First isn't under any figurative cloud," was observed.

"No; I am proud to say that not a word of fault can be found with the First; and I believe that the other colonels of the First Brigade can say the same of their regiments. The men have all behaved splendidly in camp, and in my command I have had scarcely a single case of disciplinary punishment, the worst offences having been absence in town without leave, and we have had scarcely enough culprits to keep the camp streets clean."

Company D on its return, with Captain Hastings in command, detached itself by permission for the test of an endurance march. General Snowden in his annual report gives the expedition this commendatory notice, making special mention of the repellent weather, that rather favored the abandonment than the execution of the project:

The soldierly spirit [he said] of this command [First Brigade] is well illustrated by the calmness and indifference with which they endured the storm of the 7th of August on the occasion of the review by the Commander in Chief and in the respective marches of the First Troop Philadelphia City Cavalry and Company D, First Infantry. . . . Captain Hastings by permission left Gettysburg by way of Mount Holly Springs on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock in the midst of a severe rain-storm, halting at nine o'clock at Centre Mills, ten miles out; he reached Carlisle, a distance of 28 miles, on Sunday at half past one, with his command in fair order. The march, however, was not conducted with as much compactness and attention to the wants of the men as could be wished. It is a pleasure to note such spirited example of the performance of duty under adverse and trying circumstances; they reflect much credit on all concerned.

The following is from a newspaper account:

The Company consisted of Captain Harry O. Hastings, First Lieutenant H. J. Crump, Second Lieutenant Thomas A. Edwards, Sergeants Eugene A. Linnard, Harry Binder, L. F. Smiley and Lewis C. Gratz; Corporals J. V. Ellison, A. W. Deane, Roland L. Goodman, William Shimer, and W. W. Abbott, and Privates C. H. Allen, George Adams, Ormond Rambo, Frederick English, S. S. Shaleross, W. H. Rothermel, W. Barger, Andrew Cattell, Charles Dittrich, W. C. Holbrook and George Newton and Fifer Esquiriell, a volunteer from the drum corps, and the officers, servant and quartermaster. The rest of the company, much against their desire, remained to arrange the camp stores and came by rail. The company and its officers have been warmly praised by the brigade commanders for what they accomplished. No one fagged out, and beyond being footsore in consequence of improper foot-gear, they all returned in excellent condition. The time from the camp to Carlisle was the same as made by the City Troop, though the latter rode horseback.

S. M., in his interesting correspondence from Gettysburg of August 8, 1884, to which the *Philadelphia Evening Star* of the next day gives several columns, writes just as if some one had met him on the street, knowing of his visit, and asked him what he thought of the Guard's Gettysburg encampment, in a sort of diction winning at all times, but especially attractive when read in after-times, as it tells the story as if it were at the very time itself. This is what he says of the First Regiment and the country around about:

We reserved for the last our visit to Colonel Wiedersheim's nobby First Regiment. Here we found a camp that ought to be a model, but we were told it cost the regiment a good deal of extra money to secure the improvements they have over the camps of the other regiments. Colonel Wiedersheim has a fine body of men and he never misses a point to show them off and thus secure for them the encomiums their appearance is bound to bring.

Colonel Wiedersheim's reception of General Sheridan and the Secretary of War, when those gentlemen were making a tour through the camp of each command, was a point that caught Sheridan's eye immediately. Wiedersheim did the thing in true military fashion by having each man in the regiment stationed in front of his quarters, and as the visiting party passed salute them in silence. The other commanders allowed their men to form in groups and to cheer as they suited. That was all wrong, as it is not good military ethics to accompany a salute with noise or boisterousness of any kind.

Then in the review Wiedersheim saw his opportunity to give the First a send-off before the ten thousand people who were present by wheeling his command after having passed the reviewing point into battalion front and sending them down the slope on the double quick, and then suddenly, when a fourth way down the field, wheeling them in another direction by column of fours and running them on the double quick for at least a half a mile

to their quarters. It was a pretty movement, and the novelty instantly attracted the attention of everybody present. As a natural consequence, the question on every one's tongue was, "What regiment is that?" . . .

The country is rich and beautiful the entire distance, and with proper railway facilities it would be a great pleasure to make the trip. The town of Gettysburg has the same sleepy and sluggish look that all country towns have. The people have comfortable houses and look contented, as if they enjoyed life; that is, the life a country town affords one. The camp is located a mile and a half south of the town. It stretches for a mile or more along the west side of the Emmittsburg road. Across this road a few yards back was the battle line of the Union troops who received the celebrated charge of eighteen thousand Confederates under the command of Pickett. The road is on a slight ridge and the tents of the camp are on a gradual slope. Beyond the tents is the field used for the drill and parades. It extends back for about half a mile to another ridge, which was the Confederate line of battle.

The service in after years learned a bitter lesson for its failure properly to enforce wise regulations for a better sanitation in camp and field. The endorsement of a high authority for the First Regiment's careful foresight in this behalf appears through its staff correspondent in the columns of the *Philadelphia Press* of August 9, 1884:

Colonel Black, of the regular army, who was commandant at West Point just before Upton was, inspected the kitchens and sinks of the First Regiment yesterday and was agreeably surprised at the excellent order. To Dr. Muhlenberg is largely due—as executive officer—the splendid sanitary arrangements so heartily approved by Colonel Black.

By a special order of August 6, 1884, issued from regimental headquarters in camp at Gettysburg, Company H, Captain Samuel B. Collins commanding, with one day's cooked rations, was detailed to report for special duty to Lieut.-Col. Alex. Krumphaar, assistant adjutant-general, at 7.30 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, August 7. And the order concluded with this injunction, that "this company has been selected with the belief that its tour of duty will reflect great credit upon the company and regiment." Though there seems to be no directly connected sequence between this and what followed, Company H, organized for a better perpetuation in the First Regiment of the heroic and patriotic memories of the 118th Regiment (Corn Exchange) Pennsylvania Volunteers, was back to Gettysburg again within a few weeks in compliance with Special Order No. 65, Headquarters First Brigade National Guard of Pennsylvania of August

27, 1884, which read as follows: "Captain Samuel B. Collins, Company H, First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, is hereby granted permission to parade his command for the purpose of accompanying the 118th Regiment P. V. Association as a military escort to Gettysburg upon the occasion of the unveiling of a monument to their dead upon that field, September 6, 1884."

In the absence of Colonel Wiedersheim, temporarily in command of the brigade, the following General Order No. 32, of August 22, 1884, announcing the decease of Col. Charles S. Smith, was published by Lieut.-Col. Washington H. Gilpin:

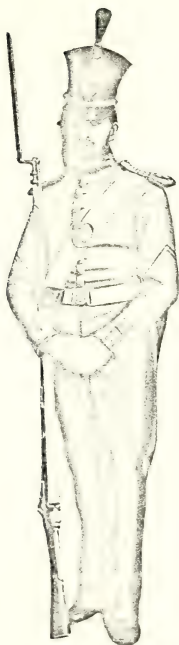
The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding announces with regret the death of Col. Charles S. Smith, which occurred on the 20th inst.

Colonel Smith entered the military service of the State in 1849 and later became a member of the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays. In April, 1861, one of the founders of the Regiment, he was made captain of Company A, First Regiment Gray Reserves. He was promoted to the colonelcy of the regiment in 1863, and served in the campaign in the Cumberland Valley in the summer of that year. On the formation of the Veteran Corps of the Regiment he was made its colonel, and retired from that position in consequence of his advanced years. His record as a citizen and guardsman is worthy of emulation; his death makes the first gap in the ex-colonels of our regiment.

The national colors will be displayed from the regimental armory at half staff until the day of the funeral. The regimental colors will be draped and the officers wear crape for the period of sixty days in respect to his memory.

The commissions of Major Bowman and Captain Muldoon expired during the year 1884, and Brigadier-General Snowden in his annual report makes this pleasing allusion to their re-election: "The disposition to retain experienced and capable officers is well illustrated in the re-election respectively . . . of Major Bowman and Captain Muldoon, the veterans of two wars. These gentlemen have served long and faithfully and their unanimous re-election is a deserving recognition of their zeal and capacity."

On October 30, 1884, Company G, Captain Albert L. Williams, accompanied by the Old Guard Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, Captain Jacob Loudenslager, commander, paraded as the funeral escort to the remains of Brevt. Brig-Gen. George Alexander Hamilton Blake, United States Army, who died on



ARTILLERY CORPS WAS HEN IN GRAYS
1822-1861

October 27 at his Washington residence and was buried from this, his home city.

A tradition was abroad that General Blake had secured his first appointment in the Regular Army from the strong impression the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays had made upon President Jackson for drill and discipline on a visit to the White House, as the corps passed through Washington on its way to another locality, the President at that time offering a lieutenancy in the army to the first sergeant and he declining, it was said Blake was named in his stead.

The tradition doubtless had its origin and no doubt some effect on Blake's subsequent appointment from a happening when the corps visited the White House on the 21st of February, 1832, on the occasion of its pilgrimage to the tomb of Washington in commemoration of the centenary of his birth,¹ and graphically told of by Col. William Houston Patterson in his manuscript history of the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, vol. I, pages 195 and 199. The work is now in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. "From the mass," so reads the history, "of cumulative tradition surrounding this Mt. Vernon excursion, we cull the following concerning the visit of the corps to the President of the United States, Gen. Andrew Jackson. As the President approached the right of the line Johnson's Band crashed forth "Hail to the Chief." The President, discovering he had not the right step, promptly changed and, passing along the line, looked every man in the eye. In coming to a *Present arms*, the bayonet of one of the muskets struck a large and costly cut-glass chandelier; Jackson's eye instinctively fell upon the hapless handler of the musket, not in reproof, but in military curiosity to discover the effect of the accident upon the man's steadiness; but finding him apparently unconcerned and motionless as a statue, a gratified smile passed over his face, and he afterwards expressed his admiration of this evidence of the high discipline of the corps and proffered to the hero of this occasion (Benjamin K. Fox) a commission as first lieutenant in the United States Army. Fox was compelled to decline the appointment." Blake joined the corps in 1831. Attentive, looking for promotion, which

¹ See Appendix for itinerary.

was not far away, he was doubtless a participant in this excursion. Though it is not at all likely that his presence was in any way recalled when a few years later he sought his appointment, yet there is scarce a doubt that the incident and occasion were well remembered.

General Blake, appointed by President Jackson, June 11, 1836, a first lieutenant in the Second Dragoons, served with distinction through three wars, the Seminole War, the Mexican War, and the War of the Rebellion. He was made a captain December 3, 1839; brevet major August 17, 1847, for gallant and meritorious conduct in the affair of San Augustine, Mexico; major First Dragoons, July 25, 1850; lieutenant-colonel May 31, 1861; colonel First Cavalry, February 15, 1862; brevet brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, for gallant and efficient service during the Gettysburg Campaign, and retired after forty years of service, December 15, 1870.

General Blake had always retained his connection with the Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, and at the time of his decease was an honorary member of the corps and of the Old Guard.

A fair and bazaar, eminently successful, but not so resultful as its predecessor, attractive in its every feature, interjected with its many novelties, was held at the new armory building for the two weeks following Saturday, November 15, 1884. Society lent it an energy, the best of society's best women were in active management, leading men and women gave it their presence, and there was everywhere universal encouragement and support.

Another jam of people [as one report read] attended the First Regiment Armory Fair last night. Hundreds of tickets were sold at the door and the crowd besieged the entrances during the evening until it seemed that the great hall could hold no more people. Already visions of colossal wealth fill the eyes of the militiamen, and the most satisfactory evidence is assured to them that the debt hanging over them on account of their handsome building will be cleared off.

But with a later report these assurances vanished:

It was a success, but it is to be feared that it did not catch on to the expectations of its projectors. The great public were there in suffocating crowds, beauty blazed in the glow of electric lights, benches and corners were found for soft dalliance, and the music of the band gave step to the promenade. And that is just what they did. They dallied and they walked. They did not spend. The dude shivered when he was *stuck* with a *pin-cushion*, and the response of the solid man was, "Give me a chance on the gun."

The opening was without formal ceremony. The regiment was assembled at 4.30 o'clock on the afternoon of the fifteenth, marched into the drill-room and the companies dismissed to their respective booths. All drills and military exercises were suspended for the two weeks and the officers and men were enjoined and urged to lend every effort and spare no exertions toward helping the enterprise to a successful outcome. There was a Woman's Supervisory Committee. They adopted a code of rules and regulations, which was approved by the general committee for the government of the fair. This code officers and men were required to faithfully observe and strictly comply with.

Though otherwise a pronounced success, the venture did not yield the substantial results secured by its predecessor. It was by no means, however, a financial failure. With all its obligations met, the quite respectable sum of \$12,167.45 was the profit and loss balance in its favor.

With a view to such a critical observation that defects might be noted, delinquencies developed, and errors pointed out, the colonel commanding announced an inspection by himself for January 28, 1885. On February 2, that his labor might prove effective, he published a circular in which with a determination to uncover everything that needed to be corrected, he specially noted and severely rebuked the delinquencies his inspection of 28th ult. had disclosed. While the manual showed improvement and the uniforms were in good condition, many of the trousers needed overhauling, chevrons required readjustment, and though figures, letters, and keystone of the men were mostly in good order, yet quite a number of the belts needed to be blackened and polished and brasses cleaned. With better attention given to the inside of the piece the arms would be much improved. "Spitting on the floor cannot be tolerated; it must not occur again." The condition of the belts and shoulder-straps of officers needed to be bettered. The small number present was discouraging. An examination of the rolls showed that the same men who had been absent at the inspection had been previously absent at the battalion drills. "No use to the command, they should be discharged." Several of the companies had but half their total enlisted "present," while two had 40 and 42 "absent," respectively; nor were all of their officers there. Radical faults

evidently exist in these organizations. They must be discovered and removed or the organizations take the consequence.

Nor was this arraignment for delinquencies confined solely to occasions specially instituted to ferret them out. Later on in this same year, 1885, something of the same tenor followed. Neglect of proper observances to assure the best of sanitation in the camp of that year found in a general order an incisive insistence for the adoption of corrective measures for a more thorough and effective policing. And also in the same order there appeared this uncanny paragraph: "The inspection of this morning showed many of the pieces in a horrible condition and many others only fair, which would not pass the inspecting officer. The men must keep at them until thoroughly cleaned."

It so happened that in the year 1885 the usual character of its observance and the day itself were in full accord, and on Sunday, February 22, 1885, the regiment in full-dress uniform, without arms, and the music without instruments, was paraded for attendance on divine service on the afternoon of that day at the Church of St. Matthias, conducted by its rector, the regimental chaplain, Rev. Robert A. Edwards.

A cautionary circular from regimental headquarters of January 3, 1885, sounded a note of preparation for participation in the ceremonies incident to the coming inauguration of the Hon. Grover Cleveland as President of the United States, as follows:

The adjutant-general having decided that the division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania shall participate in the inaugural ceremonies at Washington, D. C., on the 4th of March next, it becomes necessary for this command to put itself in shape to make an appearance there that will sustain its well-earned reputation and meet the expectations of its many friends in that city and others who will be present on that occasion and who have a very high opinion of it and are anxiously awaiting our arrival. We will be placed in competition with the various well-disciplined and drilled organizations of our own State and the crack commands of other States, notably the New York Seventh, which has promised to parade over 700 men, and we must therefore get to work at once to recruit, drill, and equip and make every effort to present ten companies of twenty-four files front.

The regiment in full winter uniform, band and drum corps, field and staff mounted, provided with three days' cooked rations, left the Broad and Washington Street depot at eight o'clock on the evening of Monday, March 2, for the inauguration. Headquarters in Washington were established in the building known

as the Douglass Mansion on I Street between Second and Third, where the command was quartered. The regiment was formed for its direct participation in the ceremonies on the morning of the 4th at nine o'clock on I Street, right resting on Second Street. The day was well gone before the conclusion of the affair, and that night the regiment returned to Philadelphia. Glittering uniforms, vast crowds, discomfort, delays, much enthusiasm, were the incidents, as usual, attendant on the occasion.

The First Brigade paraded an aggregate of 2093. In his annual report for the year to Adjutant-General Guthrie, Major-General Hartranft briefly summarized the event and the success that came of Pennsylvania's participation in it as follows: "You also participated with the division at the inaugural ceremonies of President Cleveland and know how the Pennsylvania troops were received by that vast audience on account of their soldierly bearing and solidity in movement. Every Pennsylvanian present was proud to call them his fellow-citizens."

General Order No. 18, of April 16, 1885, made announcement as follows:

The Colonel commanding announces with much regret the death of Charles K. Ide, formerly Major of this Command, which occurred at noon on the 15th inst.

Major Ide was one of the founders of our organization, serving at different times as First Sergeant, Lieutenant, and Captain of Company D, as well as Adjutant and Major of the Regiment. He filled every position with rare ability and was faithful in all the relations of life to his friends and to his companions in arms.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, 18th inst., and as a mark of respect to his memory the order for the anniversary parade of the Command for that day is hereby countermanded; a subsequent date for the celebration will be hereafter announced. The national colors will be displayed on the armory at half staff on the day of the funeral.

As postponed, the twenty-fourth anniversary commemorative parade took place on the evening of Saturday, June 6, 1885, concluding with the ceremony of a dress parade in front of the Union League.

The spring inspection, so far at least as the First Regiment was concerned, had been disappointing; there was still an urgent call for "better turn-outs." In order that the men might make arrangements for their summer holidays and for a general im-

provement, the time for the annual encampment, July 25 to August 1, 1885, was announced as early as April 20. The encampments were to be by brigades. That of the First Brigade to be known as Camp Muhlenberg, was to be located near Elwyn station, beyond Media, on and in the vicinity of the Delaware County Fair grounds.

The annual encampment, July 25 to August 1, 1885, followed a lengthy season of unprecedented drought. No rain had fallen in the vicinity of the Camp Muhlenberg location for upward of sixty days. The proximity of the camp to Philadelphia had on the opening, Sunday, the 26th, brought thousands to the grounds, and the threatening clouds of the early afternoon, the precursors of a deluging rain, had kept thousands more away. The religious exercises of the morning in all the regiments, and in which in those of the First Chaplain Edwards had preached a sermon inveighing against profanity, urging a sounder morality, as typified in the life and now forcefully suggested in the death of General Ulysses S. Grant, had been concluded without interruption from the approaching disturbance. With the military features for the later afternoon, notably the Brigade Dress Parade, the brigade commander was not so fortunate. They had scarce been concluded ere the storm broke, and the troops reached their quarters a wet, bedraggled, sorry-looking set of soldiers. There was not a soldier in the camp, however, who did not welcome with an appreciative greeting the rain that broke the drought and the storm that tempered the heat.

There were no weather interruptions during the rest of the week, and all specific details and requirements, the better performance of which had been so urgently pressed in circulars, orders, and instructions, were vigorously prosecuted. Aside from the close pursuit of all the immediate calls of company and regiment, there was the usual review of the brigade by the governor and commander-in-chief on the afternoon of Friday, the 31st, and the annual muster and inspection of the regiment by Adjutant-General Guthrie at the very early hour of five and a half o'clock on the morning of the same day. As the result of this inspection, out of an aggregate of 586, the regiment with 522 present and 64 absent secured a percentage of 89.9 and a regimental rating of "superior."



FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N.G.P.
PRESENT UNIFORM
1885-1911

The rifle practice for the year increased the number of qualified marksmen 23—from 71 in 1884 to 94 in 1885. Among those who led were George W. Coulston, F, with a score of 49; C. R. Walton, F, 48; Lieutenant C. Hathaway, F, 47; C. W. Root and L. Ryan, 45 each; W. W. Abbott, D, 45; and Captain J. Campbell Gilmore, K, 42.

A significant feature of the 1885 annual encampment, which was broken with the usual formalities at the time prescribed, Saturday, August 1, was the famous endorsement of the inspecting officer, Col. William J. Volkmar, an assistant adjutant-general of the United States Army, of the general efficiency of the Pennsylvania National Guard and its worthiness of emulation by other States seeking to advance their military proficiency. The following are extracts from his very exhaustive report of the result of his official observations on that occasion:

The National Guard of Pennsylvania so justly enjoys a reputation for solid worth that its system of organization and supply may be profitably studied by every Commonwealth desiring to provide itself with a proper military safeguard against domestic danger. . . .

In marksmanship and in drill, in the administrative departments and in those of supply, the National Guard of Pennsylvania excels as a unit, but in details of prescribed courtesies to superiors when on duty, and in individual personal appearance, there is too much laxity. . . .

What most forcibly impressed me was the desire of everybody to learn and improve. The aim of all seemed to be to approach as nearly as possible to the methods of the regular army and with this aspiration the National Guard of Pennsylvania cannot fail to become constantly more and more a credit to itself and to its earnest officers, whose untiring efforts show how much they held the interests of their commands at heart.

The death of General Grant was announced to the regiment on July 23, 1885, in the following regimental General Order No. 30:

I. General Ulysses S. Grant, U. S. A., retired, and ex-President of the United States, died at Mt. McGregor, New York, at 8:08 this morning. It is unnecessary to refer to the services of the distinguished dead—his life, patriotism, unswerving fidelity to his country in the time of need, his wonderful ability as a military leader, his integrity as a statesman, are but part of the country's history.

II. The colors of the regiment will be draped and the officers wear the usual emblem of mourning for thirty days and the national colors at the regimental armory be placed at half staff until after the day of the funeral as a mark of respect to his memory.

The funeral obsequies were announced to take place in the city of New York on Saturday, August 8, the remains to rest in the Riverside Park mausoleum, and General Order No. 38, of August 4, 1885, from regimental headquarters, directed that to participate in the funeral ceremony of General Ulysses S. Grant the regiment would assemble at the armory on Friday, August 7, at 11 o'clock p. m., equipped in State uniform, white garrote collars, canteens, white trousers in knapsacks, with blankets rolled, to proceed thence by rail to the city of New York, and, while there to be quartered in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment National Guard State of New York.

On Friday evening the armory of the regiment at Broad and Callowhill Streets presented an animated appearance. Leaving the armory at the hour prescribed, the regiment, followed by a large crowd of spectators, marched down Broad Street to the Pennsylvania depot, where a train in waiting, consisting of sixteen cars, was promptly boarded and started on its journey to its Jersey City destination, which it reached at 4.30 on Saturday morning.

The citizens of Philadelphia showed their appreciation of the character and standing of the First Regiment as an exponent of the city's military by making generous contributions to the fund to defray the expenses of their attendance on the funeral obsequies of the nation's distinguished soldier, and the members of the regiment responded by turning out in full strength, nearly 600 men, the strength of the companies being as follows: Company A, 58 men; Company B, 64 men; Company C, 50 men; Company D, 46 men; Company E, 60 men; Company F, 50 men; Company G, 50 men; Company H, 52 men; Company I, 51 men; Company K, 55 men; the band and drum corps numbered about 40.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS WHO PARTICIPATED IN PARADE OF FIRST REGIMENT, GRANT'S
FUNERAL, AUGUST 8, 1885.

Field—Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim and Major Wendell P. Bowman.
Staff—Acting Adjutant C. T. Kensil; Quartermaster Harry C. Roberts; Paymaster William H. Taber; Surgeon J. Wilks O'Neill, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon Francis Muhlenberg, M.D.; Assistant Surgeon Alexis Dupont Smith, M.D.; Chaplain Rev. Robert A. Edwards and Special Aids J. Houston Merrill and Walter F. Sykes.
Non-Commissioned Staff—Sergeant-Major G. M. Post; Quartermaster-Sergeant T. H. Gallagher; Commissary-Sergeant George L. Walker, Jr., and Hospital Steward Charles Ouram.
Drum-Major W. T. Baker; Bandmaster Albert Andross.

- Company A—Captain, H. deC. Brolasky; First Lieutenant, George E. Deacon; Second Lieutenant, Kirk W. Magill.
- Company B—Captain, J. Lewis Good; First Lieutenant, William Ewing; Second Lieutenant, Geo. L. Ploutz.
- Company C—Captain, Milton W. Orme; First Lieutenant, R. G. Stinson.
- Company D—Captain, Harry O. Hastings; First Lieutenant, H. J. Crump; Second Lieutenant, T. A. Edwards.
- Company E—Captain, James Muldoon; First Lieutenant, James A. Filley; Second Lieutenant, Henry Schroeder.
- Company F—Captain, Thomas E. Hurlington; First Lieutenant, George Eiler, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Charles Hathaway, Jr.
- Company G—Captain, A. L. Williams; First Lieutenant, G. K. Morehead; Second Lieutenant, Josiah Torr.
- Company H—Captain, Samuel B. Collins; First Lieutenant, Clarence T. Kensil, acting adjutant; Second Lieutenant, F. B. Thompson.
- Company I—Captain, Frederick P. Keons; First Lieutenant, L. E. French; Second Lieutenant, J. Dallett Roberts.
- Company K—Captain, J. Campbell Gilmore; First Lieutenant, R. R. Bringhurst; Second Lieutenant, A. J. Diamond.

The following story, told contemporaneously through the newspapers, better preserves the recollection of the regiment's participation in this conspicuous event in the nation's history than if it were now presented in another form:

The First Regiment during their New York trip wore the regular State uniform and carried knapsacks, blankets, and canteens. The field and staff officers were mounted, horses being in readiness for them at the armory of the Twenty-second New York Regiment. No military organization in the Grant funeral parade marched with more soldierly precision or met with more general commendation than the First Pennsylvania Regiment.

When the First Regiment left the armory of the New York Twenty-second Regiment to take their assigned position in the line of the grand parade, they attracted considerable public attention. It was not caused by the gaudiness or otherwise attractive appearance of their uniform, for they wore only the regular United States army garb, and the only difference between them and the "regulars" was their white pants, which were put on, as stated, at the armory of the Twenty-second New York Regiment. What attracted so much attention and was the cause of so much favorable commendation was the almost perfect marching of the First Regiment and the particularly neat and clean appearance of the men.

The regiment was the cynosure of all eyes, and the frequent clapping of hands by the multitude that thronged the sidewalks as they passed by was the spontaneous testimonial awarded them for their military proficiency, and it must be borne in mind that as far as dress was concerned they would have been passed by unnoticed. It was the true soldierly deportment of the men themselves that created such enthusiasm as the regiment marched over the route, and it may be truthfully said that the thousands of Philadelphians who viewed the procession felt a sensation of pride and satisfaction that the Quaker City was so well represented in the military line.

But what most of all enures to the preservation of a military reputation is official recognition, which General Shaler certainly supplies in his highly complimentary letter to Colonel Wiedersheim:

HEADQUARTERS 1ST DIVISION, N. G. S., N. Y.
New York, Aug. 10, 1885.

COLONEL THEODORE E. WIEDERSHEIM

First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Colonel: I regret exceedingly that in the multiplicity of duties on Saturday last I had not the opportunity to meet you and express my gratification at your visit to New York with your fine regiment. Everywhere the praises of your command, for excellent appearance made and almost perfect marching, were to be heard.

I would thank you to say to your officers and men that all New York was pleased to have them visit this city and join in doing honor to the memory of the great patriot soldier and ex-President. Pennsylvania has reason to be proud of her First Regiment for its soldierly bearing and excellent discipline, and I feel personally honored in having so fine a regiment under my command for even a short time. Very sincerely yours,

ALEXANDER SHALER,

Major-General.

Colonel Wiedersheim's congratulatory circular of August 11, 1885, well adapts itself to supply a fitting conclusion to what has already been said:

CIRCULAR

The colonel commanding takes occasion to congratulate the command upon its satisfactory and handsome appearance in the parade of the escort column in the obsequies of the illustrious General U. S. Grant in New York City on the 8th inst.

Your soldierly bearing, discipline, and marching have received the most flattering commendations while the daily press of our own city gives us all possible credit; the papers of New York City also accord us the honors with the New York Seventh and Twenty-second Regiments, which of itself is most complimentary.

Our thanks are due and extended to those generous and patriotic friends—citizens of Philadelphia—by whose liberal contributions we were enabled to represent this city as well as the National Guard of the State.

The outdoor military demonstrations for the year 1885 concluded with a parade of the First Brigade on Thanksgiving Day, November 26, of which General Snowden in his annual report speaks as follows: "Thanksgiving Day, November 26, the brigade was paraded, weather unpleasant, pavements in slippery

condition, but on the whole the parade may be regarded as successful."

Through resignations, expirations of term, promotions, the regimental roster in captaincies and field officers had been subjected to numerous changes.

Lieut.-Col. Washington H. Gilpin, after a long and faithful service in the ranks, in the line, and in the field, had resigned, July 20, 1885, and on October 19, 1885, Major Wendell P. Bowman was elected to succeed him. Captain Thomas E. Huffington's election to the majority followed, November 14, 1885, and the vacancy thereby created in his company, F, was filled by the election of First Lieutenant George Eiler, Jr., to the captaincy, November 30, 1885. The commission of Captain Charles A. Rose, of Company A, expired by limitation February 27, 1887, and on the same day Captain Howell DeC. Brolasky was elected his successor. Captain Pearson S. Conrad, Company C, resigned May 11, 1885, and on June 4, 1885, the vacant captaincy was filled by the election of First Lieutenant Milton W. Orme. On November 18, 1885, First Lieutenant Clarence T. Kensil was elected captain of Company H, vice Captain Samuel B. Collins resigned. The commission of Captain J. Campbell Gilmore, Company K, expired by lapse of time February 28, 1886—he is to reappear in the National Guard service in a higher rank, with a wider influence and enlarged responsibilities—and First Lieutenant Robert R. Bringham was, on July 6, 1886, elected to succeed him. On April 7, 1887, Dr. Edward Martin was appointed assistant surgeon, vice Dr. Francis Muhlenberg resigned March 4, 1887.

The usual permission from brigade headquarters followed the application to parade the regiment, and in accordance therewith in full-dress winter uniform, without arms or music, the regiment attended divine service on Sunday, February 21, 1886, at the Church of St. Matthias, the rector, Chaplain Robert A. Edwards, officiating.

There was also the usual commemorative recognition of the twenty-fifth anniversary, April 19, 1886, by a street parade of the regiment in full-dress uniform accompanied by the Veteran Corps, with Colonel Wiedersheim in command of the column, on the afternoon of that day.

The annual State encampments for the year 1886, July 10 to July 17, were by regiments. That of the First Regiment, known as Camp Winfield Scott Hancock, in honor of that distinguished soldier, a Pennsylvanian who had died during the year, was located near Devon, on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, seventeen miles out from Philadelphia on private grounds, "generously granted," said Colonel Wiedersheim, as commander of the camp, "by their patriotic and public-spirited owner for the use of the regiment free of charge." Company commanders, as a fitting recognition of the favor, were enjoined to especial caution by the adoption of such measures for their care that when restored to their owner they would be in the same good order and condition as when they came into the regiment's keeping.

And it is altogether likely that they were, for in the annual report of his brigade for the year 1886 General Snowden said: "The camp of the First Regiment was a model of cleanliness and neatness." His report concludes as follows: "In their reports, herewith forwarded, colonels commanding approvingly speak of the superior advantages attained by the trial of the regimental encampment over those of the brigade or division system of encampments." . . . "As an encampment," concludes General Snowden, "it was worth trial, especially in view of diminished expenses, but as a permanent feature of the service it has not shown sufficient excellence to warrant its adoption."

This was the last year of Adjutant-General Guthrie's four-year term, and he sums up the conclusion of his service as follows: "The morale and *esprit de corps* of the Guard is of the highest, its commissioned officers of intelligence and ability, and the State has every reason to be proud of its National Guard."

At the annual muster and inspection on Saturday, the 17th, the last day of the encampment, with an aggregate of 558, 469 present, 89 absent, the percentage present was 81.4. There is no regimental rating reported, either in figures or in words. Those of the companies, under the several heads of "military bearing," "discipline," "school of the soldier," etc., with ratings in words, "superior," "very good," etc., alone are supplied.

The following is a field return which stood for the average attendance at the encampment:

F. and S.	Band	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K	
Com. of. . . 5		3	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	2	31
En. Men . . 5	27	38	50	33	34	46	37	43	43	39	41	436
	10	27	41	53	36	36	48	40	46	46	41	467

The qualified marksmen for the year had increased to 138, with the highest scores, 48 each, accredited to Lieutenant C. W. Hathaway, Jr., and Geo. W. Coulston, Company F. Colonel Wiedersheim had made a score of 31 and Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman one of 33. In the matches for the State prize, shot for at Scranton, the regiment stood third: Thirteenth, 324; Sixteenth, 319; and First, 293.

Major John W. Ryan, commanding the State Fencibles Battalion, who carried with him the scars of battle and the honors of war as a soldier of the Sixty-first Pennsylvania Volunteers, and who, through his special aptitude as a tactician and disciplinarian, had won for his battalion a nation-wide fame, died on the morning of October 22, 1886. His death was announced to the regiment in a general order of that day, and "as a mark of respect to his memory" the flag was directed to be displayed at half staff at the regimental armory until after the funeral. The officers of the regiment in uniform and with the usual badge of mourning were in attendance as a body at his funeral on the 25th inst.

The regiment was again a participant in inaugural ceremonies, this time on the occasion of the inauguration of Gen. James A. Beaver as governor of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg, Tuesday, January 18, 1887.

This year divine service was held at the regimental armory, Sunday, February 20, where the regiment was in attendance in full-dress uniform. The audience was strengthened and the gathering was a large one by the presence of soldiers from other commands and citizens generally.

The twenty-sixth anniversary was commemorated April 19, 1887, by a street parade of the regiment in full-dress uniform, accompanied by the Veteran Corps. The regiment, with Colonel

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Wiedersheim in command, numbered about 430 officers and men, and the Veteran Corps, Colonel William W. Allen commanding, about 80. Opposite the Union League building the column was reviewed by Mayor Edwin H. Fidler, President Edwin N. Benson, of the Union League, Governor Ormsby, of Vermont, and staff, who made a brief stop in Philadelphia on their way to Gettysburg, and others of military and civic prominence. In the evening the Veteran Corps, Colonel Allen presiding, held its annual reunion and banquet in the annex of the Union League. The several companies of the regiment observed the occasion by like gatherings and festivities in their quarters and elsewhere.

On May 25, 1887, a regimental order was published announcing that on May 31 the Chicago Zouaves, Company E, Fourth Regiment Infantry National Guard of Illinois, would visit Philadelphia after the national encampment at Washington, D. C., and be the guests of the First Regiment. A detachment of five men from each company, with the requisite complement of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, under the command of Captain James Muldoon, was detailed as an escort and directed to proceed to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station and receive the command on its arrival.

This company, Captain Ford commanding, better remembered as the Ellsworth Zouaves, had in a competitive drill at Washington won the first prize, and on this, their return trip to Chicago, were bearing with them the treasured trophy—the “clean sweep” trophy, as they jocularly styled it. The Union League in their honor displayed its flags, Mayor Fidler reviewed the column at Fifth and Chestnut Streets, the sidewalks were crowded, and an enthusiastic greeting followed through the entire route. A sumptuous entertainment at the armory was followed by an exhibition drill with the introduction of many apparent complications from which the Zouaves speedily untangled themselves. “The scaling of the ten-foot fence brought the exhibition to a close with the heartiest applause for this feat of physical strength and endurance.”

After a protracted hearing in the forum of his own conscience whether the overwhelming pressure of his private interests should command or his desires and inclinations persuade, Colonel Wiedersheim on May 27, 1887, reluctantly tendered his resignation.

In resisting the urgency put upon him for its recall, he confronted a more formidable obstacle, disappointing the dearest friends of his manhood, than any he had encountered when in the forum of his conscience persuasion had almost overcome command.

The following is Colonel Wiedersheim's farewell letter to the regiment:

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 14, 1887.

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN OF THE FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, N. G. PA.:

Comrades: In severing my connection with the Command, I do so with much regret, for the ties and associations formed during a period of twenty-five years cannot be broken without a feeling of sadness; although I will not be actively with the regiment, I shall always take the deepest interest in its welfare and never lose my affection for the individual members of the organization.

With your aid, support and co-operation we have not retrograded during the past eight years, but it has been one of the most prosperous periods in its history, we have accomplished much, and the First Regiment has merited the confidence of the military authorities and received the support and encouragement of all law-abiding citizens, and enjoys the enviable reputation of being an organization, "always to be depended upon."

I have ever appreciated the honor of being your commanding officer, and for the evidences so often manifested of your regard and kind feelings I must always be truly grateful.

Continue in the good work and the Command will maintain its high position and go on in its career of usefulness as a conservator of the public peace, so that you will feel a pride in being connected with the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and especially so that you are members of the First Regiment.

Very respectfully,

THEO. E. WIEDERSHEIM.

A newspaper comment, with headline, "The First Regiment to Lose Its Capable Colonel," closed as follows:

Colonel Wiedersheim's administration has marked the most prosperous period in the history of the regiment. Through his untiring efforts the command has attained a military, social, and financial standing which reflects the greatest credit upon the colonel's management, and the general regret manifested at his determination to withdraw is a fitting token of the appreciation of his services.

The officers of the regiment parted with their retiring colonel at a banquet given in his honor at the Hotel Bellevue. All the surviving ex-colonels, Ellmaker, Kneass, Prevost, McMichael, Latta, and Benson, with Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman and the

field, staff, and line almost entire, were in attendance. All the speeches were in hearty unison, regrets at the parting, recognition of the untiring energy, intelligent zeal, and earnest purpose of Colonel Wiedersheim, and the success that had at all times followed his management, pride in the past, hopefulness for the future. Among the many excellent addresses, Colonel Ellmaker's, who knew so much of the past and had followed closely the present, happily has been in part sufficiently well preserved to justify insertion here.

So long [he said] as I live I will stand by the First to the end. I ought to be familiar with the toast ["The Gray Reserves"] to which I am to respond because I was the first man to organize the meeting that resulted in the organization of the Gray Reserves. This regiment was a magnificent organization. In one year's time, although raw recruits, they could perform any movement better than any regiment that exists in the Commonwealth except the First. This perfection was brought about by the united efforts of both officers and men. At the time of the trouble in the coal regions, with but a few hours' notice the men were ready to march to Schuylkill Haven. In 1862 and 1863, when Pennsylvania was about to be invaded, it marched with full ranks to the defence of the country. No one regrets more than I do the necessity that compels Colonel Wiedersheim to withdraw. I know of no man who has worked as hard from the time he took command as he has. It won't do for you to mourn his loss without looking to the future. You have in Colonel Bowman a man who has been tried and not found wanting. With the experience he has had I think you have nothing to fear. All I ask is that you stand by him to a man.

The regular June session of the Board of Officers had gone by before the State Headquarters had taken formal action on the resignation, but at that of July 2, 1887, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS through the imperative demands of civil life, Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim, after nearly twenty-five years of continuous service as a soldier and officer in the Volunteers and National Guard of Pennsylvania, has resigned as Colonel of the First Regiment; and

WHEREAS, we, the officers of said regiment, at this our first board meeting assembled since his retirement, desire to place on record our high regard and great respect for him as our faithful comrade and gallant commander.

Therefore be it *Resolved*, That we point to the record of Colonel Theodore E. Wiedersheim with pride and admiration; and when we recall his entry into the service of his State and country as a volunteer soldier while a mere boy, nearly a quarter of a century ago, during the darkest and most perilous period of the late Civil War, and that he has been in faithful, continuous service in his regiment thereafter to the time of his resignation, always prompt in obeying every order and answering every call of his Commonwealth, participating in every campaign and tour of duty in which this

regiment served during those long years,—working his way from the ranks to the colonelcy,—we cannot refer to him otherwise than as one of our regiment's most distinguished sons, and a typical soldier of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Resolved, That his distinguished success as a soldier and Guardsman is due to the courage and fidelity which characterized him in the discharge of every duty, being ever vigilant for the welfare of his command, and the honor and the dignity of the service.

Resolved, That in his long term of over eight years of faithful service as Colonel, our regiment not only maintained its high reputation for organization, drill, and discipline, but undertook and successfully carried through the erection and completion of the first regimental armory in our Commonwealth. That in this great work he was ever foremost in unceasing activity and industry, never surrendering his zeal and commission until all was finished and crowned with marvellous success.

Resolved, That in his retirement from service the National Guard suffer the loss of one of its most useful and distinguished officers, and our regiment a devoted, successful and beloved commander.

Resolved, That we deeply regret his loss, but shall always claim him "as one of our own," a boy of the First Regiment, grown to perfect military manhood.

May God speed him in the pathways of civil life, and there crown him with like success.

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to record these resolutions and transmit a copy thereof to Colonel Wiedersheim.

Colonel Wiedersheim was in every sense a product of the First Regiment. With it from the commencement of his and almost from the beginning of its career, he knew no other instructor, and the knowledge he thus acquired he imparted to no other pupil. That from that knowledge so imparted there has followed a fruitage rich and productive has been at all times conceded. In the ranks in a crucial test under the fire of the enemy at Carlisle, of the line at a critical moment, when mob violence for the time had the law at bay in the round-house at Pittsburgh, his manhood developed with the emergency and an all-abiding confidence sharpened his energies, strengthened his fortitude, quickened his judgment.

He never sought preferment; preferment sought him. When his company needed a captain, upon him the choice fell, without caucus, canvass, or convention. When the regiment was in search of a colonel, a like spontaneity marked him for the place. The necessary intervention of a perfunctory election in no way disturbed what was indeed akin to a natural selection.

Retirement did not weaken his interest, nor impair his energies. Summoned to the executive charge of the celebration of the

Centennial Anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, then fast approaching, the superintendence and management of its great civic and military demonstrations fell largely to his keeping. His ever-continuing zeal for and adaptability to the application of the principles and purposes of its organization has so broadened the scope of influence of the Veteran Corps as to enable it not only to strengthen its own substantial standing, but to render a more material support to the best interests of the regiment.

The First Regiment, organized originally largely from the men of business, finance, and the professions, has always so maintained itself as to be within the zone of that all-essential influence from which it originally sprung. Besides the reputation it has secured of its own energies, the men who were with it and of it, in their ever-enlarging sphere—all, indeed, who have had touch with it—have always lent it their countenance, encouragement, and support. In winning a recognition for this prestige, in retaining this influence, enlarging its scope so that it include the new men, whom the new methods of business have made of so much importance in the new business world, none have had more to do, both themselves a part of and much respected and honored in this new community of business, than two of the former colonels of the regiment—Col. Theodore E. Wiedersheim and his immediate predecessor, Col. R. Dale Benson.



Hendell Phillips Bowman
Lieut Col: 1st Regt: Infy Me G. R.
 "

CHAPTER VIII

1887-1892 COLONEL BOWMAN ELECTED—CENTENARY OF CONSTITUTION — ANNUAL ENCAMPMENTS — MEADE EQUESTRIAN STATUE DEDICATION—INAUGURATION PRESIDENT HARRISON 1889—CENTENARY WASHINGTON'S INAUGURATION, NEW YORK — RIFLE PRACTICE AND INSPECTION—SCORES—AVERAGES—HOMESTEAD RIOTS—DEDICATION HARTRANFT MONUMENT—FIGURE OF EFFICIENCY—FIRST REGIMENT'S RIFLE RANGE—NEW DRILL REGULATIONS

The military art had undergone material change—radical, thorough, revolutionary. Increased accuracy, rapid fire, spread of the zone of execution, had largely disposed of the line, the column, the mass for field exercises only. For troops in action there had been substituted the movements of the “extended order” and other kindred new necessities. Problem, demonstration, solution, manœuvres, tactics, strategy, marksmanship, evolutions, the practice march, the endurance test, stood for the passing of the old and the coming of the new. Step, cadence, soldiery bearing, drill with the squad, company, battalion, discipline, obedience, a few days of target practice, and the man in the ranks began to think himself the soldier. The basis of the thorough had had its beginning; time alone must do the rest. These essentials are now, indeed, but the shadows; the substance is yet to come. What before required but practice only to retain, now demands study to acquire, and still more study to keep.

While other sciences have been punctured, disturbed, if not in a measure disrupted, their identity is still preserved. Like the others, the military art, though disturbed and punctured, has never been diverted out of its identification. While much of it may have found its way to the scrap-heap, its basic principles, its blessed memories, its ancient glories, its mighty achievements, yet remain; it is still the science of war. What the soldier learned of the old, instead of a hindrance was of vast avail in his acquisition of the new. His knowledge of the past was no incumbance. Helpful as an aid to a better acquaintance with the

present, it is a means still of service for what the future may demand.

Through all the thirty-three years of Colonel Bowman's active service in the National Guard, two as captain, six as major, two as lieutenant-colonel, twenty as colonel, three as a general officer, this evolutionary process, in all its orderly sequences, was in gradual progress, until before his retirement it had reached its present perfected culmination.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster H. C. Roberts resigned June 28, 1887. Chaplain Robert A. Edwards, consistent in the discharge of every duty incumbent on his sacred office, resigned May 27, 1887, and First Lieutenant and Adjutant H. Harrison Groff, faithful and efficient through his many years of military usefulness, surrendered his commission by resignation and was honorably discharged June 14, 1887. Lieutenant Gustavus K. Morehead was announced by Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman to fill the place as acting adjutant.

On Monday, July 4, 1887, the First Brigade was paraded in the early morning in celebration of the one hundred and eleventh anniversary of American independence. The First Regiment, with Lieutenant-Colonel Bowman in command, appeared in State blouse, white helmets, and white trousers.

At an election held at the regimental armory on the evening of Friday, July 15, 1887,¹ at 8.30 o'clock, with Col. John W. Schall, of the Sixth Regiment, presiding, Col. Wendell P. Bowman, by the unanimous vote of the line officers, was elected to the colonelcy of the First Regiment. He accepted the office in the following modest announcement: "In assuming command of this regiment by the unanimous vote of the line officers at the election held this evening the Colonel Commanding fully appreciates the high honor conferred upon and the confidence reposed in him."

¹ Colonel Bowman's commission, as it appears from the "Register of the National Guard," in the annual report of the adjutant-general, bears date July 1, 1887. Upon examination, it was disclosed that the endorsement upon the election return which certified that the election had been held July 15, when it was referred by the adjutant-general to the secretary of the Commonwealth mistakenly requested "that a commission issue to date from July 1, 1887." The records in both offices have now been made to read aright.

The same order relieved Lieutenant Morehead from duty as acting adjutant and returned him to his company, and the paragraph that so directed concluded as follows: "The Colonel Commanding recognizes the efficient and soldierly manner in which Lieutenant Morehead discharged his duty."

Announcement was at the same time made of the staff appointments as follows: Adjutant, Pearson S. Conrad; Quartermaster, Frederick P. Koons; Inspector of Rifle Practice, George W. Coulston; Surgeon, J. Wilks O'Neill; Assistant Surgeons, Alexis Dupont Smith and Edward Martin; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Thomas H. Gallagher; Commissary-Sergeant, George L. Walker, Jr.; Hospital Steward, Charles Ouram; Drum-Major, William T. Baker, and Bandmaster, S. H. Kendle. Subsequently, on August 4, 1887, George M. Post, having been honorably discharged as sergeant-major, Samuel N. Ware, Jr., of Company F, was named as acting sergeant-major in his stead, and in place of Thomas H. Gallagher, also honorably discharged, Frank Bingham, of Company A, was appointed quartermaster-sergeant.

Two of these appointees, other than those reappointed, Adjutant Conrad and Quartermaster Koons, had already made handsome records with the regiment; Adjutant Conrad as captain of Company C and in other responsible capacities, and Quartermaster Koons, a war soldier in the 119th, as captain of Company I, where his commission had expired by limitation.

On Tuesday, July 26, 1887, Major Thomas E. Huffington was elected lieutenant-colonel, to fill the vacancy due to Colonel Bowman's advancement. Lieutenant-Colonel O. C. Bosbyshell, of the Second Regiment, conducted the election, and on August 11, 1887, at Camp Winfield Scott Hancock, Mount Gretna, Captain J. Lewis Good, of Company B, was elected major, vice Huffington promoted. Major Ralph F. Cullinan, Quartermaster First Brigade, presided at the election.

The captains were as follows: Captain Howell C. Brolasky, Company A; Captain William Ewing, Company B, elected August 31, 1887, as Major Good's successor; Captain Milton C. Orme, Company C; Captain Harry O. Hastings, Company D; Captain James Muldoon, Company E; Captain George Eiler, Jr., Company F; Captain Albert L. Williams, Company G; Captain Clarence T. Kensil, Company H; Captain J. Dallas Roberts,

elected September 12, 1887, vice Koons, commissioned expired; and Captain Robert R. Bringhurst, Company K.

Lieutenant Coulston inaugurated his appointment as inspector of rifle practice by the publication, with the endorsement of the colonel commanding, of a series of specific directions, consonant with others of a similar tenor that had been prescribed by his predecessor for practice on the rifle range, for the season which had opened in May and was to terminate in November. Practice was expected from every officer and enlisted man, exclusive of musicians, and no commutation for ammunition or rifle range would be allowed any company that did not practise upon the range at least twenty-five men. Classifications, with the minimum scores required in each, together with three competitive prizes and their conditions, were announced. The fourth class as it was defined was a "consolation prize" in itself. It "shall," so it was stated, "consist of all who do not appear upon the range to practise." The qualified "marksman" of 1886 was permitted to shoot for a bar of 1887 without practice in the lower classes. To win the right to wear the badge of "marksmanship," those classifying in the first class were required, shooting at 200 and 500 yards, to make a combined score at the two distances equal to twenty-five points or over.

A subsequent order in August of the same year from the inspector of rifle practice, in which he announces dates for the prize competition, contains this suggestive paragraph. His prophetic deliverance has had something of a realization:

We have officers and men who are capable and in every way qualified to become some of the best marksmen in the country; now that the regiment is armed with the new and improved 45 cal. rifles there is no reason why we should not have the largest number of marksmen as well as the strongest rifle team in the State.

The encampment for the year 1887 was a division encampment; its location, Mount Gretna, a site well adapted for the purpose, and frequently in use. On the railroad that connects Cornwall Station on the Pennsylvania with Lebanon on the Lebanon Valley, its facilities for moving troops and transporting their impedimenta, not always at command in other localities, probably has had much to do with its frequent selection. The time fixed was from Saturday, August 6, to Saturday, August 13, and the

name announced was Camp Winfield Scott Hancock, doubtless for the same reason that the same designation was given to the camp of the First Regiment the year previous—that it was the first distinctively military event of State-wide import that occurred nearest to the time of the decease of that distinguished soldier.

The regiment was moved to the grounds by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The prescribed routine, as laid down by Colonel Bowman in general orders, was without material change from the vogue prevalent heretofore. With reveille at five minutes of six and taps at ten, there was but little opportunity for aught else through the day but duty. The soldier was not permitted to leave the camp except upon a pass properly countersigned, and then he must appear with his coat always buttoned, his waist-belt on, and without arms. Religious exercises were held on Sunday, August 7, at 11 o'clock. Days were specially named for rifle practice; 9.30 A. M. for battalion drill, 2 to 4 P. M. for company and skirmish drills, and 6.30 P. M. for dress parade, with guard mount in the morning, were the hours set apart for each day's performance in these particular exercises and movements. The battalion was formed on the regimental parade ground at 9 o'clock on the morning of August 11 "for battalion movements designated by the adjutant-general as the inspection of troops upon the field."

On Tuesday, August 9, at 8.15 in the morning, there was the annual muster and inspection by the adjutant-general. Adjutant-General Presley N. Guthrie had retired with Governor Pattison and Adjutant-General Daniel H. Hastings, promoted from the colonelcy of the Fifth Regiment as Colonel Guthrie had been from the Eighteenth, had succeeded him.

As a result of this inspection, with an aggregate of 533, 431 present, and 102 absent, the percentage present was 81.3. The ratings were noted as superior, very good, etc., in the companies, but no general average is reported for the regiment. The rifle practice for the year totalled 178; 47 as sharpshooters and 131 as "marksman."

The distinctive feature of this encampment was the thorough and exhaustive official report of Col. Elwell Stephen Otis, of the Twentieth United States Infantry, the officer detailed by the War Department to inspect the troops of the National Guard of

Pennsylvania at their annual encampment for the year 1887 at Mount Gretna. He not only drew conclusions and gave them, but he found facts and stated them. Colonel Otis was an officer of temperament, research, accuracy, and thoroughness that specially fitted him for this particular kind of duty. So much was the report appreciated that although published in full in the adjutant-general's report of 1887, it was made the subject of a general order, General Order No. 1, of the current series of 1888, reprinted and published in full again in 1888, "for the information and benefit of the Guard." Space forbids its introduction as a whole, but such extracts follow as will tend to give its general tone, and from which its purport may be fairly deduced.

The division reviews, especially the one tendered to Lieutenant-General Sheridan on the last day of the encampment, were admirably conducted. The division was formed in line of masses, the limited extent of available ground not admitting of any other formation, with artillery and cavalry on the left. The troops were correctly and effectively presented, and remained in proper position while the reviewing officer passed around the lines. They passed in review, infantry in column of companies, artillery and cavalry in column of platoons. The topography of the field was such that the column, marching steadily and with distances properly maintained, could be seen a long distance to the left as it approached the post of the reviewing officer. As it passed, distances were carefully preserved, alignments accurately maintained, and ranks well closed. The brigade bands, followed by the consolidated brigade field music, played in perfect time, wheeled out of the column with ease, and took right positions, ceasing to play, and following brigades as prescribed. Field music and color-bearers did not forget to pay directed honors, and officers of the line and staff were in their proper places. A close observer of the entire ceremony, I did not discover any marked errors, either of omission or commission, and throughout it was more accurately conducted than any review of a large body of troops that I have ever attended.

Besides, it [the Guard] is composed largely of homogeneous elements,—of men who enter the ranks and give time and money to perfect themselves as soldiers and protectors of organized society, from a sense of the obligations which they owe as citizens to the State. It is this spirit of willing submission to its own created authority for the public good which animates and sustains it. The discipline which exists is, therefore, to a great extent, self-imposed, not forced. It is internal in the body itself, and the law fosters it by giving to that body the power to punish its refractory members. Its intelligence, its practical knowledge of military matters, its equipment, and its determination to perform the duties which may be required of it, are the tests by which its efficiency must be judged. Its intelligence is of a high order; its organization is effective; its practical knowledge, considering its opportunities, very marked, and its equipment is adequate and adapted to the service, except in the matter of arms, a defect which is being remedied. As for its soldierly spirit, it is manifested in its prac-

tical subordination and the zeal with which it pursues instruction. An indication of that zeal is seen in the large attendance at camp: ninety-four per centum of its entire equipped force was present, and from one brigade of more than 3,000 men, there were but three per centum of absentees. Of those present, ninety-nine per centum were effective for duty.

In the concluding paragraph of a circular issued subsequent to the encampment, Colonel Bowman makes this congratulatory allusion to the occasion: "The honors won by the regiment at the last encampment appeal to the pride of every member, and the praise received from General Sheridan and our own major-general commanding should make every soldier renew his fealty to the service and spur him on to greater efficiency."

The event of the year, national in its import, was the celebration of the centennial anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787. The celebration had been months in preparation. Colonel Theo. E. Wiedersheim, as secretary of the committee, had largely to do with its executive details. Lieut.-Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, U. S. A., was in command of the military, with Gen. James W. Latta as his chief of staff.

The 17th of September, 1887, fell upon Saturday. Friday, the 16th (the ceremonies had covered the week) was set apart as Military Day. The pageant was a memorable one. The soldiers, sailors, cadets, and war veterans in line numbered 24,793. They represented the army and navy, militia from sixteen States, cadets from neighboring colleges, the Grand Army of the Republic, and Sons of Veterans. The column started from South Broad Street at eleven o'clock A. M., passed in review before the President of the United States, Grover Cleveland, at Broad and Walnut, and again before Lieutenant-General Sheridan on North Broad Street, and its head reached the point of dismissal at 1.40 P. M. The time of the parade passing a given point was two hours and forty minutes, and the distances traversed averaged about nine and one-half miles, including the march from and to the place of rendezvous to the place of formation. The strength of the Pennsylvania division was 6,454. The First Regiment, Col. Wendell P. Bowman, Lieut.-Col. T. E. Huntington, Major J. Lewis Good, Adjutant P. S. Conrad, Quartermaster F. P. Koons, Surgeon J. Wilks O'Neill, Assistant Surgeons A. Dupont Smith

and Edward Martin, Inspector of Rifle Practice George W. Coulston, ten companies, 26 officers, and 487 men, totalled 513. The Twenty-second New York, Col. John F. Camp commanding, was its guest, and in the afternoon after the dismissal of the parade its officers and men were entertained at the regimental armory, and in the evening its officers only at the Union League. The regiment also had charge of and acted as escort to the Winchester Light Infantry, Company F. Second Virginia Infantry. Captain John F. Nulton commanding.

The following table gives a detailed statement of number of men in line in the military parade:

THE NUMBER IN LINE.

<i>Name.</i>	<i>Men and Officers.</i>	<i>Artillery, Etc.</i>
General Sheridan and Staff	40	..
United States Army	403	42
Naval Brigade	1,345	85
Georgia	31	..
Connecticut	125	19
Massachusetts	1,195	65
Maryland	1,400	122
Delaware	497	78
Pennsylvania	6,374	80
Pennsylvania Cadets	403	69
New Jersey	2,770	60
South Carolina	67	10
Virginia	243	..
New York	2,680	359
North Carolina	45	..
Rhode Island	149	28
Ohio	510	40
Maine	350	25
Iowa	46	13
West Virginia	79	..
District of Columbia	205	53
Grand Army	3,934	752
Total	22,893	1,900

Recapitulation.

Officers and men	22,893
Artillery, etc.	1,900
Grand total	24,793

As indicated by the following cautionary order, the colonel commanding had lent his energies to the occasion to bring his command to its best efficiency:

Military critics from all parts of the country have been specially selected to criticise the troops as they march in review, as to the salutes, alignments, etc.; therefore, the colonel commanding cautions the officers to be very careful in preserving at all times the proper distance and alignments, and every officer must salute when six yards from the President of the United States at the same time looking toward him, and face to the front and resume the carry, when six yards beyond him. Do not salute the entire reviewing stand, but simply the President. Many of the officers salute too quick, or at too great a distance—remember it is only eighteen feet from the reviewing officer. Many of the officers, also in marching in column, march too far in advance of their sub-divisions; the proper distance is two yards in front. This must also be carefully observed at all times, and special criticism will be made as to this point. The guides are responsible for the distance, and must at all times be vigilant, and neither gain or lose ground.

That his efforts were fruitful of results is quite apparent from his congratulatory order of September 29, which forcefully speaks for itself:

The colonel commanding congratulates the officers and men of this command upon their soldierly appearance and large turnout on Military Day, 16th inst., in the celebration of the adoption of our Federal Constitution. The occasion, it is true, was one to inspire every soldier with patriotism and enthusiasm, having that distinguished soldier, Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan in command of all the troops, and being reviewed both by him and the President of the United States, but your strength upon that day was made stronger and more manifest by the united energy and determination of the rank and file to succeed. He hopes, henceforth, to see the same energy and generous rivalry prevail among all the companies and upon every occasion. Remember the record and honor of the regiment are in your hands; to preserve and maintain them you must be ever active, always vigilant, always ready. Let your watchword be unceasing activity, prompt attention to all duty, and never less than twenty-four solid company front.

On Tuesday, October 18, 1887, the regiment was paraded in the afternoon to participate in the ceremonies incident to dedication of the equestrian statue in Fairmount Park erected to commemorate the eminent military services of the commander last in appointment and longest in place of the Army of the Potomac and its Gettysburg hero, Maj.-Gen. George Gordon Meade. Of the five commanders of that army, during its four years of existence—McDowell, McClellan, Burnside, Hooker, and Meade—two, McClellan and Meade, were Philadelphians. This was the comment of a morning newspaper:

The tribute of the loyal city of Philadelphia to the memory of Maj.-Gen. George Gordon Meade was paid yesterday with an enthusiasm that showed how lastingly on the popular mind was the reputation of the man who, among his many other heroic deeds, was the acknowledged hero of Gettys-

burg. Though it came fifteen years after he had been laid in his simple tomb, the nature of the demonstration, 30,000 in the audience and 6000 in the procession, fully made up for the delay in perpetuating the great soldier's memory in bronze.

Maj.-Gen. John Gibbon delivered the oration. He was the division commander of the division of the Second Army Corps that held the stone wall at Gettysburg and had been brought from his far-off station on the Pacific Coast specially for the occasion.

A phrase of the orator's apt, peculiar, and adroitly illustrative of its purpose, seldom seen in print, rarely repeated, is still remembered. General Gibbon was dwelling for the moment upon the absolute necessity of an army commander concealing his every campaign thought while his campaign was in progress, when lifting his military cap that lay beside him, he said: "If I had thought that my cap had aught of acquaintance with what was going on beneath it I would take it off and cast it from me."

On November 5, 1887, Gen. Chas. M. Prevost, the fourth colonel of and the first major-general to be appointed from the First Regiment, after a lingering illness died at his home, 225 South Forty-second Street, Philadelphia. His funeral was largely attended, and among those who were present of his former associates in his old First Regiment were Colonels Ellmaker, Latta, Wiedersheim, Geo. H. North, William W. Allen, and General Charles P. Herring. The colors which General Prevost himself bore when he held his regiment, the 118th Pennsylvania, so steadfastly under its severe punishment at the battle of Shepherdstown were placed upon the coffin.

He was remembered by resolutions, memorials, and tributes in the various organizations, civic and military, in which he held membership, but the one that most significantly treats of his military life is that of the Pennsylvania Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he had been a member from its earliest times, and which was in part as follows:

At the breaking out of the Civil War General Prevost took an active part in the formation of the Gray Reserves. He was afterward appointed assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Brig.-Gen. F. E. Patterson and served in all the battles of the peninsula. . . .

After the retreat to Harrison's Landing, General Prevost was prostrated with malarial fever. Upon his recovery, in August, 1862, he was selected

to command the 118th Pennsylvania Infantry, which was being recruited by the Corn Exchange (now Commercial Exchange of Philadelphia). This was considered a distinguished mark of approbation and confidence. . . .

Some time after the close of the war he was elected colonel of the First Regiment National Guard of Pennsylvania, and was subsequently appointed to the command of the First Division, with the rank of major-general. . . .

He was a courteous Christian gentleman and thorough soldier. His patriotism, so conspicuously exhibited during the war, continued warm and fervent until the close of his life.

Captain Howell C. Brolasky, captain of Company A, died December 17, 1887, still a young man of but twenty-nine. The commissioned officers of the regiment, who attended his funeral in full uniform in a body, were directed to wear the usual badge of mourning for sixty days, and a regimental general order made announcement as follows:

By his death this regiment has sustained the loss of one of its most efficient officers, and the National Guard of Pennsylvania a faithful and brave soldier. His military record, from the time he entered the ranks in his teens, throughout all the grades of a non-commissioned officer to the command of his company, is one to which his surviving comrades can point with honor and pride, distinguished throughout for fidelity to duty, constant activity, and fearless courage.

First Lieutenant Kirk W. Magill, who had joined the company January 1, 1876, passed through the two grades of a non-commissioned officer and both lieutenantcies, was on January 18, 1888, chosen as the successor of Captain Brolasky.

On April 30, 1888, Captain Robert R. Bringham resigned his captaincy of Company K, and First Lieutenant Alexander J. Diamond, who, enlisted as a private September 6, 1880, having advanced through the intervening grades, was on June 4, 1888, elected his successor. Captain J. Dallett Roberts, who had seen service in the regiment in different capacities from June 5, 1875, on December 15, 1888, resigned the captaincy of Company I, and on June 12, 1889, First Lieutenant Thomas H. P. Todd, who had been with the regiment since November 3, 1883, was elected to succeed him.

On February 17, 1888, Rev. Isaac L. Nicholson, D.D., rector of the parish of St. Mark's, was appointed regimental chaplain. On the same day Hon. Boies Penrose, afterward United States Senator from Pennsylvania, was named as paymaster.

In January, 1888, new rules for the appointment of non-commissioned officers were announced, and all others inconsistent therewith were revoked.

Commandants of companies when a vacancy existed were to recommend upon the proper blank a man competent for the place, who would thereupon be directed to report to the regimental military board, and only those so recommended would be permitted to be examined. A failure to report, if there was no excuse therefor previously submitted in writing, would dismiss the application without further consideration. None were to wear the chevrons of their rank until the report of the examining board had been approved and the name of the appointee announced from regimental headquarters. Reductions to the ranks could only be made for sufficient cause and through the application of the company commander.

Instruction in the school of the battalion was rigorously pursued, the right wing assigned to Lieutenant-Colonel Hurlington and the left to Major Good, with the regiment paraded at intervals in full-dress uniform, under the command of Colonel Bowman, for dress parade, review, and other military ceremonies.

Col. Napoleon B. Kneass, the second colonel to command the regiment, died at his residence, 1812 North Eighteenth Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on Friday, March 16, 1888. His last remembered presence at any display or function was in the May previous, when, with the others of the then surviving colonels, he was in attendance at a farewell banquet given by the officers of the regiment to Colonel Wiedersheim on the occasion of his resignation. Colonel Wiedersheim still recalls the trend of his very interesting and instructive address.

Colonel Kneass had been a cadet at the West Point Military Academy. Admitted July 1, 1833, at the age of sixteen years and two months, he resigned August 31, 1835, having, especially in his second year, attained quite a creditable standing. On the roll of "Cadets in the order of merit in their respective classes as determined by the general examination in June, 1835," Napoleon B. Kneass, then a third classman, stands 42 in a class of 73; and on the "Roll of the Cadets Arranged according to merit in conduct" Napoleon B. Kneass stands with but 54 demerits in the entire year, 96 in a total of 240.

Of Colonel Kneass's classmates, many of them became famous, some giants in war. On the Union side, Maj.-Gen. Joseph Hooker commanded the Army of the Potomac; Maj.-Gen. John Sedgwick commanded the Sixth Army Corps, and Brig.-Gen. Edward D. Townsend was adjutant-general of the Army of the United States. On the Confederate side Gen. Jubal A. Early and Gen. Braxton Bragg both commanded armies. Gen. John C. Pemberton surrendered Vicksburg to Grant, and Gen. Edward Johnson, with his entire division was captured in General Hancock's irresistible assault on the Angle at Spottsylvania May 12, 1864.

In observance of the twenty-seventh anniversary the regiment was paraded in full-dress uniform accompanied by the Veteran Corps on April 19, 1888. The regimental line was formed at 3.30 o'clock and the column moved at 4 with band and field music, field and staff mounted. Entertainments and banquets incident to the occasion followed through the evening.

The spring inspections through early May were made at the regimental armory, first the right wing, on May 1, and then the left wing, on May 4, by Major A. Lawrence Wetherell, the brigade inspector. The companies appeared in State uniform in light marching order, and were exercised in the school of the company, battalion, skirmish drill, and guard mounting. And on Monday, May 7, at 8 o'clock P. M., the whole regiment was assembled at the regimental armory in heavy marching order for the concluding requirements of the inspection.

Colonel Bowman summed up the result of these several manoeuvres in the first paragraph of his Circular No. 2, of May 22, 1888, as follows:

The colonel commanding congratulates the regiment upon its improved appearance in the dress uniform, the great activity displayed on the part of officers and men in turning out increased strength on the occasion of the parade celebrating the twenty-seventh anniversary of the organization of the command and at the annual spring inspection, there being absent on the latter occasion but sixty-nine men on the active roll; with the same spirit and activity continued we need have no fear for the past history and record of our organization.

With field and staff mounted, band and drum corps, men wearing helmets, dress coats, white trousers, white waist-belts, State cartridge boxes, and steel scabbards, the regimental line was

formed at eight o'clock in the morning for parade with the brigade on Wednesday, July 4, 1888, in celebration of the one hundredth and twelfth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

A general order from headquarters of the National Guard, of May 11, 1888, announced that the several brigades would encamp at such place as the brigade commanders might select, the First Brigade from Saturday, July 21, to Saturday, July 28. The encampment, as subsequently directed by General Snowden, was located near Norristown, and was designated "Camp Adam J. Slemmer," in honor of Brig.-Gen. Adam J. Slemmer, the distinguished officer of the army who held Fort Pickens in April, 1861, when other United States forts were compelled to yield to the first assaults of the Confederacy. General Slemmer, with Generals Hancock and Hartranft, made up the three distinguished soldiers that Norristown had supplied to the Union Army. Their remains all "rest in peace and honor" in the cemetery near the grounds of the encampment. These grounds were kindly placed at the disposal of the brigade "by public-spirited citizens of the town, who also daily distributed large and sufficient quantities of ice and otherwise in many ways contributed to the comfort and satisfaction of the command." Fronting the Schuylkill, full opportunity was afforded for bathing, excellent water was supplied in abundance through pipes, and the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads in immediate proximity "furnished facilities for moving the troops and supplies with convenience and despatch."

The usual detail under Lieutenant-Colonel Huffington, six enlisted men from each company, with proper complement of commissioned officers, preceded the regiment on July 19, charged with the erection of the canvas, laying out and construction of the camp, under the supervision of Major Ralph F. Cullinan, division quartermaster. The regiment assembled at the armory on the morning of Saturday, July 21, and, moving to the railway station, was from there transported to its destination.

A morning gun at 5.30 o'clock announced and the musicians sounded reveille; a gun was also fired for retreat at sundown; otherwise there was no material change in the hours or the character of the calls for duty.

A feature of this encampment, the better to continue uniformity in early training, Lieutenant William M. Bonsall, of Company A, was detailed as regimental squad instructor, and as such was directed to relieve Lieutenant Robert G. Stinson on July 21, at Camp Adam J. Slemmer. He was directed to drill the squad daily from 9 to 11 A. M., and commandants of companies were instructed to report all recruits to the regimental squad as heretofore required. Sergeant Winfield L. Margerum, of Company A, and Corporal H. S. Lewars, of Company E, were detailed to report to Lieutenant Bonsall for duty with the regimental squad.

On the afternoon of the arrival of the regiment in camp, the quarters were inspected by Adjutant-General Hastings. Company commandants were directed to have their company streets and mess tents down to the line, sinks and field and staff quarters back to the line of guard tents thoroughly policed, and the men, on the approach of the inspecting officer, with blouses buttoned were to stand at attention in front of their quarters.

The morning inspection held by company commandants in their company streets, guard mount, and dress parade were the only calls made on the soldier for Sunday, July 22.

Drills, exercises, ceremonies, followed each other in rigid compliance with rules and regulations. At 4.30 o'clock on the afternoon of Thursday, July 26, the brigade was reviewed by Governor James A. Beaver, commander-in-chief; and on Monday, July 23, there was in the afternoon the annual muster and inspection of the regiment by the adjutant-general.

As the result of the inspection, with an aggregate of 594, 566 present and but 28 absent, the regiment secured a percentage present of 95.3. Under the new system of determining values, its "general average" was 63.8, and "figure of efficiency" 60.8. The highest regimental "figure of efficiency" was 75.91, attained by the Eighth Regiment, and the First Regiment stood sixth on the list of the sixteen regiments. It stands in such marked contrast with the figures for the next year, 1889, when the regiment, with a "figure of efficiency" of 85.4, with the Eighth the next below rated nearly as it was before, at 76.5, with no surface indications to show any depreciation, that the falling off seems scarcely explainable, except that there was a mistake somewhere. In 1889, with the improvement in its rating, the First Regiment

was restored officially to its former prestige, not only the first numerically, as it always had been, but the first in efficiency, as it nearly always had been.

What went to make up the "figure of efficiency" and how it was obtained is to be found—different methods prevailed at different times—in the annual report of the acting inspector-general, Col. William J. Elliott, for the year 1888:

For the purpose of determining the relative standing of the different companies and regiments a "Figure of Efficiency" is given to each and arrived at as follows:

A "general average," with a maximum numerical value of one hundred, has been established; it is produced by allowing a maximum of ten to each of the following headings, viz.: "School of the Soldier," "school of the company," "school of the battalion," "skirmishers," "guard duty," "ceremonies," "discipline," "target practice"; a maximum of fifteen to the combination of the two headings, "Condition of arms and equipments," and "condition of clothing"; a maximum of five to the heading, "Books and papers."

A grading under each heading with their respective numerical values has been made as follows: Very superior, 10; Superior, 9; Very good, 7; Good, 5; Fair, 3; Poor, 1.

When the maximum allowance is fifteen, the grading numerical values must be increased one-half, and where the maximum allowance is five, they must be decreased one-half.

The "percentage of attendance" and the "general average" having been determined, the product of their multiplication will be the "figure of efficiency."

The official comments of note of this encampment were as follows, from the annual report of General Snowden:

The usual parades and ceremonies were observed. The Governor and Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by Major-General Hartranft, and their respective staffs, reviewed the brigade on Thursday, the 26th July, and led it in parade through the streets of Norristown. Although the inspection by the adjutant-general was rigid and more exacting than heretofore, it was met with entire cheerfulness and with the hope of showing increased proficiency. . . .

While guard duty was not performed with the accuracy and spirit with which it might be done, it showed improvement in some respects over previous years, and the evident desire to learn and put in practice necessary requirements to that end show not only the advance, but give hopes of approaching a reasonable degree of perfection. It is difficult, and judging from the results so far attained, almost impossible to secure a proper observance on the part of enlisted men in some organizations of the ordinary forms of saluting. . . . If the matter was constantly kept in view in the armories, more especially by captains and lieutenants, and firmly enjoined and insisted upon, no doubt a marked improvement would hereafter be observed. . . .

The full drills required were constant and satisfactorily carried out. Much attention was given to the skirmish drill, which is constantly becom-

ing more important in view of the extended range of small arms and the consequent necessity of cultivating greater self-reliance and freedom of action in the individual soldier in open order formations.

The following extracts are typical of the more extended comments made by Major and Brevet Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Fourth Artillery, U. S. A., the officer detailed by the War Department to inspect the Pennsylvania National Guard, as taken from his official report dated Fort Monroe, Va., August 29, 1888, and addressed "To the Adjutant-General, United States Army, Washington, D. C."

From the report above given [the Field return of the First Brigade of July 25, 1888] it will be noticed that 93 per cent. of the Brigade was present. . . .

The personnel of all the organizations is excellent. The officers are full of zeal and anxious to bring their commands to a high standard of excellence. The knowledge of their duties, which they display on drills and ceremonies, is highly creditable and surprising, considering the few opportunities they have of practising them. The men are young, active, and intelligent; the average age, I think, would not exceed twenty-five years. . . . The men were generally quite well set up and they were remarkably steady in ranks. . . .

I was particularly impressed with the willing and cheerful manner with which the men performed their duties. Not a single case of insubordination came under my notice, and I did not see a case of drunkenness in any of the brigades. The camps were generally quiet and good order prevailed. . . .

The regulation requiring enlisted men to salute officers was not as strictly observed as it might and should have been. . . . From my experience with the militia of other States, I know that it is possible to insure its observance. The officers were exceedingly particular in this matter when meeting or accosting each other, and set an example to the rank and file, which they may follow without any loss of dignity or self-respect. . . .

The troops were incessantly under instruction in military duties, drills, parades, reviews, guard mounting, guard duty, etc. . . .

Regimental guards, brigade guards, and guards for the headquarters of the governor were mounted daily. I was particularly impressed with the soldierly manner in which some of the last named performed their duties. . . . They carried out their orders implicitly and reflected much credit upon their instructors. . . .

Sentinels generally called for the corporal of the guard in too loud a tone of voice, the next sentinel, whose duty it is to repeat the call, being but a few yards away. With one exception, all guards coming under my observation were formed promptly and without confusion on the approach of those entitled to the compliment. . . .

The inspections were rigidly conducted, generally occupying two hours. The command was first closely inspected for general appearance, after which each arm was thoroughly inspected. . . .

The military authorities of the State are fully alive to the require-

ments of the Guard, the condition and efficiency of every organization being thoroughly known. It seems to be the determination that inferiority, either in commands or personnel, shall find no place in the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

The reports of Col. Lewis A. Watres, General Inspector of Rifle Practice, and of Major Rush S. Huidekoper, inspector of rifle practice, First Brigade, show that the First Regiment in 1888 had 28 sharpshooters, 131 marksmen, a total of 159—a decrease of six on the previous year's return. Of the field and staff, the sharpshooters were P. S. Conrad, adjutant, with the highest score, 44; George W. Coulston, inspector of rifle practice, 43; and S. N. Ware, Jr., sergeant-major, 42. Colonel Bowman, Major Good, Quartermaster Koons, and the three surgeons, Drs. O'Neill, Smith, and Martin, were marksmen. Sergeant Louis Bryan, of Company F, made a sharpshooter score of 46—the highest in the regiment.

Of the sixteen teams entered for what was known as the six Coleman regimental prizes, the Thirteenth Regiment won the first prize of \$100, and the First Regiment, the fifth, of \$40. Of the Coleman individual prizes (twenty), "Lieutenant Coulston, staff, First," with a score of 30 at 200 yards, 31 at 500 yards, 30 at 600 yards, total 91, won the fourth, \$10.

Four companies of the First, four companies of the Sixth, two companies of the Second regiments, and two companies from the Battalion of State Fencibles, and the First Troop of Philadelphia City Cavalry, reported teams at the new rifle range, near Frankford, on October 20, 1888, for the company contests, 200 and 500 yards, five shots each distance. The first prize was four gold badges, won by Company D, First Regiment, with a total score of 151. The individual scores made at both distances were by Lieutenant H. J. Crump, 42; Sergeant J. O. Bowman, 37; Captain H. O. Hastings, 36; and T. D. McGlattery, 36.

"On October 27, in a pouring rain, the First Regiment, Second Regiment, and First Troop City Cavalry reported teams for the second class regimental contests, 200 and 500 yards, seven shots each distance. Prize, four gold badges, with diamond bull's-eye, which was won by the First Regiment." The score was a total of 223, with Lieutenant H. J. Crump, of Company D, Private McGlattery, Company D, Private M. Neffenderf, Company

F, each making 56 at both distances, and Sergeant J. H. Pierce, Company A, 55.

The regiment was paraded at the regimental armory on Monday evening, November 12, 1888, in full-dress uniform, where in the presence of the regiment and many invited guests, both military and civic, the governor of the Commonwealth, Gen. James A. Beaver, presented the prizes in both these contests to the winning marksmen.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas Potter, Jr., aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, had offered these prizes, and at the same time also offered an elegant bronze representing a military subject, afterward known as the "Potter Trophy," to be shot for and won permanently according to duly prescribed conditions. This year, won 'as the present property of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, subsequently this judicious generosity of Colonel Potter's created much spirited rivalry, the useful results of which the future more fully developed.

On the dates named for battalion drills subsequent to November 18, 1888, commandants of companies were directed to have all recruits reported to the medical department at the regimental armory for physical examination. Through the winter and early spring of 1889 dates were announced when medical lectures would be delivered and instructions given at the armory of the State Fencibles and the veterinary department of the University of Pennsylvania. All medical officers, hospital stewards, stretcher-bearers, in their State uniform, and three enlisted men from each company, also in uniform, were directed to be in attendance.

Franklin Swayne was appointed paymaster February 2, 1889, vice Hon. Boies Penrose, resigned.

On Sunday, February 24, 1889, the regiment was paraded in full-dress uniform, officers with side-arms, men without arms, bayonet scabbards, and cartridge-boxes to attend divine service at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church. The Rev. Isaac L. Nicholson, chaplain of the regiment and rector of the parish, conducted the services.

On February 26, 1889, it was announced in general orders from regimental headquarters, pursuant to General Order No. 2, of the current series from the division, that the regiment would participate with the division in the ceremonies incident to the

inauguration of Gen. Benjamin Harrison as President of the United States, at Washington, on March 4, 1889. The command was directed to assemble on Saturday, March 2, 1889, at 7.15 o'clock P. M., in service uniform, heavy marching order, provided with three days' rations, for which, from private subscription through the energies of the adjutant-general of the State, there had been secured a sum sufficient to make an allowance of one dollar per man to all who participated. Headquarters while in Washington were to be established at the Masonic Hall, Ninth and F Streets.

The hallways in the armory were a thoroughfare and crowds had gathered on the streets, when, at the hour fixed on the evening of the second, the regiment, with Colonel Bowman in command, "65 in the band and field music, 600 in the line, rank, and file," amid enthusiastic demonstrations from those inside and out, took up its line of march in a drizzling rain down Broad Street to the railway station at Broad Street and Washington Avenue.

A morning newspaper of the following day shows the following officers as present with the regiment:

Colonel, Wendell P. Bowman; lieutenant-colonel, Thomas E. Huffington; major, J. Lewis Good; adjutant, Pearson S. Conrad; quartermaster, Frederick P. Koons; major and surgeon, J. Wilkes O'Neill; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Isaac L. Nicholson; assistant surgeons, A. Dupont Smith, Edward Martin; paymaster, Franklin Swayne; inspector of rifle practice, G. W. Coulston; sergeant-major, Samuel N. Ware; quartermaster-sergeant, Frank Bingham; hospital steward, Charles Ourain; commissary-sergeant, Lewis F. Smiley; drum-major, William T. Baker; bandmaster, S. H. Kendle.

Captains: Company A, Kirk W. Magill; Company B, William Ewing; Company C, Milton W. Orme; Company D, H. O. Hastings; Company E, James Muldoon; Company F, George Eiler, Jr.; Company G, A. L. Williams; Company H, C. T. Kensil; Company I, R. G. Stinson, first lieutenant commanding; Company K, A. J. Diamond, Jr.

First Lieutenants: Company A, C. E. Rogers; Company B, William Cairns; Company D, Henry J. Crump; Company E, Thomas Early; Company F, William Brod; Company G, G. K. Morehead; Company H, W. J. Moore; Company K, F. M. Earle.

Second Lieutenants: Company A, W. M. Bonsall; Company B, William S. Allen; Company C, Wm. P. Homer; Company D, A. W. Deane; Company E, C. Frank Crane; Company F, Thos. E. Heath; Company G, Josiah Torr; Company H, E. J. Kensil; Company K, Geo. D. Street.

The detention incident to an overburdened passenger traffic lengthened the journey many hours, and it was well along into the morning of the third when the regiment reached its Masonic Hall

headquarters, where it was dismissed for the day. Assembling at nine o'clock on the fourth, the command proceeded to join the column at the point designated in the general order of formation, from whence, after the conclusion of the inaugural ceremonies, the parade moved over the usual route on Pennsylvania and other avenues, passing the President at the White House, the officers saluting to the left, as it had always been, from the necessary location of the stand on that flank. The parade was dismissed on Massachusetts Avenue, and after a tedious and lengthy march through the still unceasing rain the regiment reached the train, well beyond the city's outskirts, that was assigned to return it to Philadelphia. It accepted its detention on the route as it had its other hindrances, due largely to the weather, with an endurance that was gratifying, but with that permissible profusion of speech, the soldier's vogue under such conditions.

Again, and for the third time, the Pennsylvania division was in Washington for a presidential inaugural. Criticism and comment on its service uniform followed as the instinct of the observer inclined him. The years were getting away from the soldier for the field and returning to the soldier for parade. Accordingly as the spectator knew most of the years of the then or the days of the now was he disposed to appreciation or disparagement of the Pennsylvania Guard. It was a sorry day for full dress; the weather was out of sorts; incessant rain, soaking but not a deluge, prohibitory for exposure in such a garb for citizen and soldier alike. The "men in blouses" had the best of it.

In the report of Adjutant-General Hastings for 1889 official note is made of the occasion as follows:

The division was paraded in the city of Washington on the 4th of March last, in the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President Harrison, being commanded by Major-General Hart, and, your Excellency [Governor Beaver] occupying the position of chief marshal of the inaugural parade. The State incurred no expense, either in the transportation or subsistence of the division, while absent from the State on this occasion.

The day of the inauguration being exceedingly inclement, the greatcoats were worn, and the necessity for a full-dress uniform was not apparent, but the overcoats which have been in use for more than ten years are almost worn out and should be replaced.

And General Snowden in the annual report of the operations of his brigade for the same year said:

The brigade took part with the division in two notable occasions of ceremony. It appeared at Washington and, with a total strength of 2,349, excepting the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, which did not turn out, participated in the ceremonies attending the inauguration of General Harrison, President of the United States. Notwithstanding the severe and continuous rain, the troops performed their duties in a cheerful and obedient spirit, and at least detracted nothing from the reputation for soldierly qualities which they had theretofore acquired at the federal capital. It is to be regretted that all of them, after a disagreeable and arduous parade, were compelled to march to Benning's station, a distance of several miles from the point of dismissal.

It was spirited times for the Pennsylvania division. But a brief interval and it was summoned to be again on the move, this time in celebration of an event of national import, its features so significant as to warrant recognition by our own State through a legislative appropriation of \$12,000 that Pennsylvania might have official place in the demonstration. The thirtieth day of April, 1889, was the centenary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first president of the United States. New York, the city of the inauguration, was properly designated as the place for its centennial commemoration. Other events, naval, civic, industrial, were allotted to other days. Tuesday, the thirtieth, was set apart exclusively for the military. It was well that it was so appointed. With the New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania National Guard there in their entirety, Ohio almost so, in its troops from sixteen other States, from New England to Texas, and the Grand Army of the Republic, making a grand total of 46,254, there certainly were enough soldiers there to entitle them to a day for themselves. In fact, before their demonstration was concluded they had indeed "made a day of it."

The regiment, with Colonel Bowman in command, in service uniform, heavy marching order, left the Ninth and Green Streets station at 6.30 o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, April 30, 1889, landing in New York within four blocks of the place of formation, returning in the evening after the parade and a full enjoyment and high appreciation of the social and substantial courtesies that followed.

The regiment was the guest of the hosts of whose hospitable attention it had so frequently been the recipient, the Twenty-second Regiment, National Guard of the State of New York.

Colonel Bowman, in his circular of instructions publishing the movement, said:

In view of the national character and importance of the celebration and the elaborate preparation made by our hosts, the Twenty-second Regiment, for our pleasure and entertainment during the afternoon and evening of Tuesday, it becomes the duty of every member of this regiment to respond on this occasion.

It will be a national holiday, our friends have spared no expense to make the trip a memorable one for the First Regiment, and having expressed the hope that every man will be present to receive their hearty welcome and hospitality, the colonel commanding desires that the command will report in full strength.

Of this 46,254 grand total, 7527 were of the Pennsylvania division; 2449 of the First Brigade, and 560, inclusive of 34 officers, of the First Regiment.

The special correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* in his story to his paper appearing in its issue of May 1, 1889, among other things, said:

Pennsylvania scored another success to-day in the display of strength and soldierly bearing of her militia, but at the same time the fact was forcibly impressed on Governor Beaver and the other State officers that the agitation for a State dress uniform is not only well timed but a matter that demands immediate attention. . . .

"Now we will show the President some militia that could start for war to-night without having to first go home to change their clothes," exclaimed Legislator John H. Fow to his colleagues on the reviewing stand this afternoon as the phalanx of blue-coated troops from Pennsylvania came in sight marching up Fifth Avenue, in striking contrast with the show and feathers and fancy dress uniforms from other States. . . .

Attention was more closely directed to the parade as it was passing through the section of Fifth Avenue embraced between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets. It was in this block that the President stood reviewing the troops. Before going under the triumphal arch at Twenty-third Street, in order to get a good line for the review, it was necessary to make a slight wheel, or order a right oblique movement, to make up for the curve in the street. . . .

A mounted color-bearer rode ahead of the commands from each Commonwealth, which passed in the order of their adoption of the United States Constitution, and carried a blue silk flag on which was the name of the State following in letters of gold. It was evident from the applause which broke out, as soon as the crowds caught a glimpse of him, that Governor Beaver needed no such introduction. It was one continuous shout all along the line, and college cries and campaign yells, where parties of congenial spirits were gathered, made the Governor doff his hat till his arm grew tired. He was particularly warmly greeted as he saluted President Harrison. . . .

The boys of the First carried off the palm for fine marching. They

received an ovation. Company B, Captain William Ewing, was loudly cheered in passing the President, as were also A Company, Captain L. C. Hall, Jr., of the Third Regiment, the State Fencibles and the Gray Invincibles. . . .

Our correspondent, with sufficient of the passing comment at his command, shows that the service uniform was still well championed in high places:

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO

There has been some adverse criticism by members of the Legislature of the appearance of Pennsylvania's troops in comparison with the dress uniformed men from other States. General Hartranft, when his attention was called to the matter to-night, said the militia looked as well as they ever did in heavy marching uniform.

"There was not a regiment in the line that marched better than the First, of Pennsylvania," he said with emphasis.

Governor Foraker, who was standing near by, spoke of the Ohio troops, who also appeared in heavy marching equipments. "I like to see the National Guard turn out like the men from Pennsylvania," said he, "for their appearance means business. That is what our militia is intended for. Did you notice our battery from Ohio? We had a greater number of first-class guns than the regular army had in line. Every one was of the latest pattern, and I tell you they mean business, too. That is what we want."

The Artillery Corps of Washington Grays, now Company G of the First Regiment, had some time previously on a visit to Richmond, Va., been the guests of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues. Both commands were to meet in New York, and in recognition of the courtesies then extended the Grays took this opportunity to present to the Blues a stand of handsome silk national colors. The formal presentation took place at the quarters of the Virginia soldiers in New York. The committee representing the Grays were Col. P. C. Ellmaker, Major John F. Smith, Captain A. L. Williams, Lieutenants G. K. Morehead and Josiah Torr.

This expedition was accompanied by official comment quite favorable as to the bearing and conduct of the division, from the report of Adjutant-General Hastings, as follows:

On the 30th of April last the division was also paraded in the city of New York, participating in the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President Washington, the men appearing in heavy marching order. While the division attracted much attention and evoked commendation from military critics on account of its solidity and plain, businesslike appearance, yet there was a marked difference between the uniform worn by the Pennsylvania Guard and the full-dress uniform worn by most of the other

troops participating in the parade, and made apparent again the necessity of a full-dress uniform.

The State was put to no expense in making the movement to and from New York, except the \$12,000 which were appropriated by a special act of the Legislature, approved May 3, 1889, which amount was disbursed in accordance with the provisions of the act.

From the annual report of Brigadier-General Snowden for the current year:

With an aggregate force of 2338, the brigade assisted, on the 30th of April last, in the centennial celebration of the inauguration of President Washington, at New York, in perhaps the largest body of citizen soldiers ever assembled in this country, and for the last time served in public under the command of the late Major-General Hartranft. While the occasion amply exhibited the solidity and massiveness of the division as a whole, yet it also again demonstrated the propriety of a new dress uniform. While the men appeared to great advantage as soldiers ready and fully equipped for active service, for an occasion of ceremony, when there were troops from various States more brightly clothed, they looked dull and unfitly clad.

The year 1889 was the year for the regimental encampment. That its first colonel might still know something of his old regiment's appreciation of him and of its recollection of his distinguished services, while he yet survived in his honored old age, it was officially announced that the encampment would be known as "Camp Peter C. Ellmaker." The location, Green Hill, on the Frazier branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a little over two miles from West Chester, was a site well selected. Its rail facilities were excellent, its surroundings picturesque, its sanitary advantages unusual, its water-supply abundant. There were 270 acres, including the camp site, at the disposal of the regiment, through the generous permission of the owners, without charge. A gentle swale and a sloping hillside afforded opportunity for range and practice with safety at 100, 200, and 500 yards. The residences thereabouts were the finest; some "ancient as the hills" and as stable, others of more modern mould; and the farms were of the best in this, a region of high repute everywhere for men and women of social prominence, and for finest field and farm, rare in beauty and rich in opportunity. All the countryside welcomed the soldier, visiting his camp continuously, frequently by the thousands. The soldiers, too, were all propriety, gracious for the greeting, considerate in their attentions, and manly in their deportment. They thus secured a rating with these very good

people for behavior and decorum as high as they did—and that was the highest—with the inspecting officers for drill, discipline, and efficiency.

Gen. Henry R. Guss, the distinguished colonel of the Ninety-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, a resident of West Chester and citizen of high repute, manifesting much interest in the camp, and critically noting its drill and discipline, was a daily visitor. After the camp had broken, that its memories might the better be preserved, the general had the conspicuous and impressive flag-pole that stood upon the parade-ground taken down and conveyed to the residence of Colonel Bowman at Merion. There it was re-erected on the lawn, and there it still remains.

The persuasive speech of the visiting journalist, the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, thus graphically supplies a couple of paragraphs that artistically condense much of what the whole brought forth:

Never before has the crack regiment of the N. G. P. shown to such advantage. Their long lines of snowy tents stretching in beautifully laid-out company streets down the gentle declivity of the grassy knoll, stand out in charming relief against the dark green patch of woodland which crowns the crest of the hill and casts its grateful shade upon the colonel's headquarters. Standing in front of Colonel Bowman's tent the eye can catch a view of as charming a stretch of country as any in the State.

Far away on the western horizon the pale blue outlines of the Welsh Mountains hang like a curtain of mist. To the southwest the graceful Brandywine hills rear their verdant tops above the surrounding hills, which barely cut off the view of Chester County's handsome little capital. To the east the Goshen hills stand boldly out on the horizon like grim sentinels of the fair Chester valley, which spreads out as far as the eye can reach. A panorama of beauty, directly to the north. A better place for a camp could hardly have been selected, and five thousand visitors yesterday ratified Colonel Bowman's choice.

The encampment covered the period from Saturday, August 3, to Saturday, August 10, and with a full complement of officers and an aggregate, including the enlisted men, of 571, with Colonel Bowman in command, the regiment left the armory at eight o'clock on the morning of the third, reaching the camping ground before noon. The usual detail for construction, under Lieutenant-Colonel Huffington, had preceded it, and the camp was ready for occupancy upon its arrival. The hours for roll-calls, reveille, retreat, taps, police, and meals, drills, etc., were all as

usual. There was little variance from the ordinary routine. Details for outpost duty, as they had been for several previous years, were added for practical instruction as an all essential to the demands of the new régime.

The following list is from the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of August 5, 1889:

THE FIRST'S ROSTER.

All the officers of the regiment are on duty except Quartermaster-Sergeant Bingham, of the non-commissioned staff. Sergeant R. M. Levering, of A Company, has been detailed to duty in his place. Following is the full list of officers on duty:

Colonel, Wendell P. Bowman; lieutenant-colonel, Thomas E. Hurlington; major, J. Lewis Good; adjutant, Pearson S. Conrad; quartermaster, Frederick P. Koons; major and surgeon, J. Wilkes O'Neill; chaplain, Rev. Dr. Isaac L. Nicholson; assistant surgeons, A. Dupont Smith, Edward Martin; paymaster, Franklin Swayne; inspector of rifle practice, George W. Coulston; sergeant-major, Samuel N. Ware; hospital steward, Charles Ouram; commissary-sergeant, Lewis F. Smiley; drum-major, William T. Baker; bandmaster, S. H. Kendle.

Captains: Company A, Kirk W. Magill; Company B, Wm. Ewing; Company C, Milton W. Orme; Company D, H. O. Hastings; Company E, James Muldoon; Company F, George Eiler, Jr.; Company G, Albert L. Williams; Company H, Clarence T. Kensil; Company I, T. H. P. Todd; Company K, Alex. J. Diamond, Jr.

First Lieutenants: Company A, Charles E. Rogers; Company B, William Cairns; Company C, R. G. Stinson; Company D, Henry J. Crump; Company E, Thomas Early; Company F, William Brod; Company G, G. K. Morehead; Company H, William J. Moore; Company I, R. F. Simpson; Company K, Frank M. Earle.

Second Lieutenants: Company A, William M. Bonsall; Company B, William S. Allen; Company C, William P. Homer; Company D, Artemas W. Deane; Company E, C. Frank Crane; Company F, Thomas E. Heath; Company G, F. A. Von Moschzisker; Company H, Eugene J. Kensil; Company I, A. J. Fillo; Company K, George D. Street.

Lieutenant Robert G. Stinson, of Company C, was appointed guard instructor and directed to make such regulations for theoretical and practical instruction as he might deem necessary.

Sergeant H. J. Mehard, Company C, and John B. Maull, Company E, were directed to report to Lieutenant George W. Coulston for duty in his department during the tour of the encampment.

The other regiments of the First Brigade were all encamped in the vicinity of Philadelphia during the same week with the First; the Second and Gray Invincibles at Clifton, the Sixth at

Locustwood, the Third at Fort Mifflin, the State Fencibles Battalion at Bristol.

The annual muster and inspection of the First by Adjutant-General Hastings, followed by a review by the governor and commander-in-chief, Gen. James A. Beaver, was held on Thursday, the 5th of August, at 1.30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The Governor, General Hastings, and General Snowden, with their respective staffs, arrived on the grounds shortly after the prescribed hour, and the inspections and ceremonies were promptly proceeded with. Of the party was Second Lieutenant William H. Bean, Second United States Cavalry, who, well equipped with his training as a West Point Cadet, and his experience as an officer, had ably assisted at the inspections.

Of the inspection and review, with an accompanying dress parade, the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, in its issue of the 9th of August, among other comments, included the following:

The Governor came, General Hastings saw, and Colonel Bowman's command conquered. This year the First has taken the highest honors; their inspection was perfect, their drill beautiful, their dress parade simply great. . . .

"Yes, sir," said General Hastings at the close of the dress parade, "the First Regiment has taken the highest honors this year."

"And," said Lieutenant Bean, "they have earned it by a year's hard work."

These "highest honors" of the adjutant-general, accorded on the field, proved no mere prediction or offhand guess; the official report of the inspections fully sustained his conclusions.

That report shows that with but 1 officer and 34 men absent—in all, 35—and 39 officers and 538 men present—in all, 577—out of a total commissioned and enlisted present and absent of 612, the regiment's "percentage of attendance" had earned it the figure of 94.3. Then its ratings under the general heads of "knowledge of duties," "discipline," "conditions of arms, equipment, clothing," "books and papers," "target practice," secured it a general average of 90.6, and the product of their multiplication gave it the "figure of efficiency" of 85.4, with which in the recapitulation it led the column of infantry organizations in the State. The highest "figure of efficiency" in the companies of cavalry is 65.9, and in the batteries of artillery, 51.

The continuous crack of the rifle on the range, the expenditure of some thousands of rounds of blank cartridge on the skirmish drill, lent a spirit of activity and animation to the camp of much interest to spectators, and was as well instructive and helpful to the men.

The performance of the tour of duty most satisfactorily completed, the camp was broken and the usual summer suspension of armory drills and exercises was continued until September 30.

A former officer of the regiment who visited the encampment tells of an incident at the conclusion of his visit flavored with a spice of humor. A heavy local shower during the afternoon had left a deal of muddy roadway in its wake. The guest as he boarded the station wagon on his return had, in contact with the wheel, gathered about his clothing a goodly supply of this mud, which he carried with him to his destination, and did not discover it until he reached it. Arriving at Broad Street station, he promptly sought the bootblack for repairs. The boy eyed him with a good deal of suspicion. Could it be that such a well-groomed fellow as he had on hand could be in such a sorry plight and still be a sober man? The rain had not touched the city, the streets were dry, the sky was clear, and a summer moon shone in all the season's brilliancy. By and by the boy gathered courage, and yet with no desire to offend, but showing plainly the trend of his thoughts, ventured the expressive suggestion, "I guess you must have fell down." It was quite clear that the patron's condition visibly supported the bootblack's conjecture. It could not be permitted to pass without explanation, which was of course freely given.

Captain and Brevet Major John H. Calef, Second Artillery, U. S. A., was the officer of the army detailed by the War Department to supervise the inspection at the different regimental encampments.

The following are some of his conclusions on the Guard generally:

The personnel of the Guard, including, as it does, men of such a variety of professions, trades, and occupations, is, generally, very good.

Throughout there was an earnestness and zeal in their bearing, and a steadiness under trying circumstances, that told of good material. I noticed many very young men in the ranks, a considerable number of whom had not attained their majority. It would prove a great benefit to these

latter—and in fact to all—if the “setting-up exercises” were made a preliminary to every company drill. . . .

As to instruction in the battalion movements executed at review, inspection, drill, and dress-parade, errors were observable, but considering the limited time the companies are encamped together, the wonder is that the errors were not more numerous. . . . The inspecting officers of the State were alive to mistakes and inaccuracies, and the attention of those responsible will undoubtedly be called to them. . . .

Great attention is paid to marksmanship, and not only by the commander-in-chief and his general officers, but by officers of all grades, the interest extending even to the citizens of the State, by whom many handsome prizes and medals have been given. It is a criterion for enlistment, and in two regiments in particular no man is taken unless he is qualified as a marksman. In one of these regiments every man, with the exception of the chaplain, is a marksman. . . .

The discipline, so far as I could observe, was excellent. . . . It suggested itself to me that it might be harder to enforce discipline in a regimental camp than in that of a larger organization, for the reason that in the former the men are more accessible to their relations and friends, and, judging from the large number of visitors found at each place, strict performance of duty was difficult. Realizing, however, that these men voluntarily become soldiers for the time being from a fondness of the life, and not from compulsion, their conduct was very commendable, and I saw no cases of drunkenness in any of the camps. On the contrary, a deep-seated spirit of willingness and subordination appeared to pervade all ranks, and to the maintenance of that spirit may be ascribed the high standard attained by the troops of this State.

The year had shown a marked advance in the regiment in its proficiency in rifle practice apace with the entire Guard, which at the close of the year had qualified 4438 sharpshooters and marksmen—50 per cent. of its total strength. “At the close of the season of 1887 there were 34 companies in which there were no marksmen, in 1888 ten companies, and this year (1889) but one—A, Eighth Regiment, located at York.”

The total of the First Regiment’s sharpshooters and marksmen in 1888 was 160. In 1889, with 45 sharpshooters and 243 marksmen—in all, 288—the increase was 128.

Of the Coleman regimental prizes, the First Regiment won the third, \$60, with a total score at the 200, 500, and 600 yards of 518; and of the eighteen Coleman individual prizes Lieutenant George W. Coulston won the sixth, \$10, with a total score of 93; Sergeant H. J. Mehard, of Company C, the eighth, \$10, with the same score, 93; and Sergeant George F. Root, Company F, the ninth, \$5.00, with a score of 92.

In the regimental match, twenty-one teams competing, on

Wednesday, September 4, at Mount Gretna, the First Regiment stood third in the competition, with its score a grand total of 353, as against 360 made by the number one regiment, the Thirteenth. It tied the Sixth, that had won second place. The team of the First, with their individual total scores, were Sergeant H. J. McHard, 92; Sergeant George F. Root, 91; Adjutant P. S. Conrad, 85; Lieutenant George W. Coulston, 85.

The Potter trophy was this year taken from the First City Troop and won by the First Regiment. Handsome badges of gold set in diamonds had been presented as prizes by Mr. Wm. M. Singerly, one of Philadelphia's well-known, open-handed, public-spirited citizens. These prizes, with the Potter trophy, "were presented to the winning teams at the armory of the First Regiment on the evening of November 12, 1889, in the presence of a large and appreciative audience, by the Governor of the Commonwealth."

Pennsylvania up to that time had never sent so strong a team to Creedmoor as it did to compete in the Creedmoor matches of September 9 to 14, 1889. "They were," says Colonel Watres in his report as general inspector of rifle practice, "the best shots in the Guard, and by reference to the report of the team adjutant, to which your attention is respectfully called, it will clearly appear that they outshot the 'world-beaters,' the famous Massachusetts team." This was what the team adjutant, Lieutenant Herman Osterhaus, said:

Opposed to us were the New York team, shooting upon its own range, and the "world-beating" Massachusetts team, which had the prestige and training of a summer of victorious shooting in England. . . . In the interstate match Massachusetts made 1045, Pennsylvania 1033, and New York 1025. In the Hilton trophy match Massachusetts made 1057, Pennsylvania 1055, and New York 1052. In the Hilton trophy match Pennsylvania was shut out by the calling of time when it still had two shots to fire; Massachusetts had one shot to fire and New York was done. The two shots of our team, if we had been allowed to fire them, must surely have overcome the one shot of Massachusetts and that team's lead of two points.

This is what the First Regiment contributed to the Pennsylvania score on that leading and eventful occasion. In the interstate match Lieutenant George W. Coulston led with a grand total of 91, Sergeant H. J. McHard, Company C, followed second with a grand total of 88, and Sergeant George F. Root, Company

F, was fifth with a grand total of 87. There were twelve on the team and the lowest individual grand total was 83. In the Hilton trophy match, Lieutenant George W. Coulston was second, with a grand total of 94; he tied the first man, Corporal W. C. Weagraff, of the Sixteenth. Sergeant H. J. Mehard was third, with a grand total of 92, and Sergeant George F. Root was sixth, with a grand total of 89. There were twelve on this team and the lowest individual grand total was 79. The team was made up from the following regiments: Sixteenth, 4; First, 3; Thirteenth, 2; Sixth, 2; Ninth, 1; with reserves, Thirteenth, 2; Eighth, 1.

A circular from regimental headquarters thoroughly digests incidents, events, matches, results, making several references not here previously alluded to. Company F had the honor of leading the regiment in number of sharpshooters and also in number of sharpshooters and marksmen combined, with Company D as a close second and Company A entitled to honorable mention. In the regimental contest Company F won the first prize, Company D the second, and Company E the third.

And the circular concludes:

The record thus made in one year is one of which the regiment has just cause to be proud. It marks a new era in your career as soldiers, and we venture the prediction that in the very near future every member will be a qualified marksman. The Thirteenth has done it [the Thirteenth had qualified every officer and enlisted man, and so had the Twelfth] and so can you. Fight on this line until you win. You have odds to contend with in inferior facilities compared with our comrades of that regiment, but your victory will be all the more meritorious.

Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartranft, the commanding officer of the Pennsylvania Division of the National Guard, died at his home in Norristown on Thursday, October 17, 1889. Orders from the office of the adjutant-general directed the proper military escorts, and his funeral took place from his late residence on the following Monday, the 21st.

For more than a quarter of a century General Hartranft has [had] filled a large place in the activities of his generation which is already recognized as forming one of the most important epochs of the history of our country. . . .

The calm courage, the quiet devotion, the intrepid zeal, and the lofty patriotism which characterized his military service and won for him the

success which crowned his efforts are known and appreciated by all who have given heed to the stirring times during which this service was rendered.

These are of the official tributes paid to his splendid manhood in the governor's proclamation of October 18, 1889, announcing his death.

General Hartranft had a part in and was a good part of the Pennsylvania militia before the great war that proved him to be the soldier that he was, and he was the very life of it afterward. Most forcefully does Adjutant-General Hastings confirm this conclusion in the paragraph announcing the death of General Hartranft in his annual report for 1889:

To him and to the officers he gathered about him more than to all other influences in the State does the National Guard of to-day owe its standing and efficiency. . . . During his term of office as Governor of the Commonwealth and thereafter up to the time of his death he gave from his wealth of experience and knowledge his best thought and efforts to the creation and development of a volunteer military organization which has found its fruition in the present National Guard of the State.

Captain Pearson S. Conrad having added to his previous record his efficient service as a staff officer resigned the adjutantcy November 22, 1889.

On January 7, 1890, Edward V. Stockham was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant, vice Conrad resigned. Adjutant Stockham brought with him a soldierly training and experience of especial value. A private in Company H, First Regiment, July 1, 1883, a corporal August 1, 1884, he was honorably discharged March 1, 1885, to enter the West Point Military Academy, whence after four years' cadetship he graduated June 12, 1889. Appointed second lieutenant, Seventeenth United States Infantry, June 24, 1889, he resigned September 30 of the same year, and after the brief interval from September to January, was again in the military service, this time in the Pennsylvania National Guard. On July 17, 1889, First Sergeant Carroll B. Nichols, of Company A, was announced as sergeant-major, vice Ware, honorably discharged, and on November 19, 1890, First Sergeant Harry J. Mehard was appointed to succeed Carroll B. Nichols, who had been elected to the second lieutenantcy of Company K. Surgeon J. Wilkes O'Neill had been promoted

to be surgeon of the First Brigade, and on October 10, 1890, Assistant Surgeon Alexis Dupont Smith was advanced to be the surgeon of the regiment. On the same day Norton Downs was appointed as assistant surgeon, vice Smith, promoted.

A dress parade in the regimental armory, skirmish drill, guard mount in the presence of and the regular spring muster and inspection by the brigade inspector, Major A. Lawrence Wetherill, with exercises in the school of the battalion, interspersed the routine company and regimental work covered the period for the winter and early spring of 1890.

It had not been the usage for the brigade inspector in his annual report of the spring inspections to sum up his company averages, strike a general average, and submit a regimental figure of efficiency; content, especially as his was not in fact a full tactical regimental inspection, to confine his report to company results only and leave for the adjutant-general but the one regimental conclusion for the year.

As illustrative of how the regiment stood the test, whoever was its critical observer, the following is the result of a calculation from the brigade inspector's company figures for 1890: The possible for the general average for the year at each of the inspections was 80. The regimental general average, computed from company averages which the brigade inspector had reported, was 73.8, and this, multiplied by the regimental percentage of attendance, which he does report, 89.7, would have given a regimental figure of efficiency of 63.5 for the spring inspection. In the adjutant-general's annual inspection the percentage of attendance is 97.8, the general average 71+, and the figure of efficiency 69.

The contrast strikingly illustrates the overabundance of the contribution of the percentage of attendance to the figure of efficiency. In the spring with a general average of 73.8, there followed a figure of efficiency of 63.5. The percentage of attendance there was 89.7. It will be observed that the general average for the spring was 2.8 higher than for the annual inspection, which, instead of 73.8, was but 71+. If the percentage of 97.8 for the annual had been used in the computation, 8.1 greater as it was, it would have made the spring figure of efficiency 72.1 instead of, as it was, 63.5; and in the annual inspection with a

general average (71.7) 2.8 less than the spring inspection (73.5) and a percentage of attendance (97.8) 8.01 greater than the spring's (89.7), the figure of efficiency was 69; 5.5 higher than it was in the spring, when it was 63.5.

It has been sometimes questioned whether the value of attendance is not overestimated. It was contended by Adjutant-General Guthrie in one of his annual reports that highly meritorious companies that through unavoidable casualties had necessarily to carry heavily of absentees, had been made to suffer severely in a consequent depletion of their rating. And yet it is quite the fact that in after years where a competitive contention ran to a development of the best effort several regiments have in the same contest paraded their entire strength, and with the 100 per cent. for attendance their figure of efficiency was in no way disturbed. Then again when one colonel has but 400 to get out and another 600, should the one with the lesser number receive like consideration with the one with a larger? It is not material whether the company be large or small, so that the percentage be 100, or, if a lesser figure, that the competitors be alike. There seems no conceivable way by which the effect of the casualty can be avoided. It bears alike upon the just and the unjust, and must proportionately affect the standing of both. To discriminate in favor of the meritorious and permit him to escape its consequences, would be subversive of all discipline and an innovation in and attempted avoidance of pains and penalties that from the beginning, no man knows why, have been imposed by the Creator upon the creature. In one of the brigades of the Pennsylvania Guard recently at the spring inspection 24 companies secured a standing for attendance of 100 per cent. In one of the larger cities within its geographical boundaries where an epidemic of typhoid fever was raging there was located a number of the brigade's best companies, in active, generous competition with their fellows outside. The casualty seriously affected their attendance and so appreciably reduced their figures of efficiency as to put them, despite their excellent general averages, altogether out of the competition.

If "in union there is strength," as the proverb reads, in the military in numbers lies its strength. Yet essential as may be numbers to its strength, their efficiency must be assured before

they can be used to the best advantage. The test, too, had proven that the conjecture of overvaluation of attendance had been well conceived. Indeed, it was afterward so conceded in official utterance. It was, indirectly at least, declared that the earlier announcement that, the "percentage of attendance" and the "general average" having been determined, the product of their multiplication would be the "figure of efficiency," had given to attendance an excessive valuation.

In his annual report for the year 1907 (up to that time the earlier principle had remained undisturbed) Col. Frank G. Sweeney, the then inspector-general, said: "In the judgment of the inspector-general attendance at inspection at camp should be used in determining the efficiency of a command. The percentage of attendance should be calculated, and from it and the general average the figure of efficiency in ratio of three to seven, respectively."

Already in the spring inspections of that year the brigade inspectors had accepted the method of calculation, later officially suggested by their chief. Analyses of their reports show that to arrive at the company "figure of efficiency" they multiplied the percentage of attendance by 3, the general average by 7, and divided the total of the two products by 10. In Company M, First Regiment Infantry, as an illustration, its general average is 94.88; multiplied by 7, the product is 644.16; its percentage of attendance is 100; this multiplied by 3 is 300; the two sums aggregate 9641, and with 10 for the divisor the company's "figure of efficiency" is 96.41.

The commemoration of the twenty-ninth anniversary, on April 19, 1890, by the usual full-dress street parade was made the more significant by a special review of the command on Broad Street above Walnut, opposite the Union League, by Gen. James A. Beaver, governor and commander-in-chief. In the publication of his order for the parade the colonel commanding made this special announcement:

V. This being an important regimental occasion, celebrating the twenty-ninth year of an honorable, patriotic, and distinguished career in the military of the nation and his Commonwealth, the strength and energy of the entire command will be enthusiastically devoted to its complete success.

On the day following, Sunday, April 20, the regiment was again paraded, to attend divine service at St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, where the rector, the Rev. Isaac L. Nicholson, D.D., the chaplain of the regiment, officiated.

On Memorial Day, May 30, 1890, Company F, Captain George F. Eiler, Jr., paraded as escort to Hector Tyndale Post, No. 160, Grand Army of the Republic, and Company I, Captain Thomas H. P. Todd, as an escort to Naval Post, No. 400. Company D, Captain H. O. Hastings, was at rifle practice at the Lazaretto, and Company K, Captain Alex J. Diamond, Jr., at Fort Washington.

As recruiting was prohibited during a thirty days' period previous to the encampment, in early June an earnest appeal went from regimental headquarters urging its vigorous prosecution.

The companies [so read the colonel's order] which have not now on their rolls the maximum number allowed by law will make every effort to secure that number.

The companies will be thoroughly canvassed and the cases of men who anticipate trouble in reporting for camp investigated, any difficulty in obtaining consent of employers promptly reported to these headquarters, as efforts will be made to obtain a rating of 100 per cent. for attendance.

Announcement was made in general orders from National Guard headquarters as early as May 26, 1890, of the division encampment at Mount Gretna, from July 19 to July 26, and a subsequent order from division headquarters had named the camp "Camp John F. Hartranft." Here was a beginning of the coming together on the same camping ground of State and national troops, intermittently but frequently repeated thereafter, much to the profit, benefit and advantage of the Guard. At the request of Governor Beaver, the Secretary of War had ordered a brigade of regular troops, representing the three arms of the service, under the command of Col. H. G. Gibson, Third United States Artillery, to encamp at Mount Gretna at the same time with the division of the Pennsylvania National Guard.

A significant incident of the encampment was the announcement on July 25 of the promotion of Brig.-Gen. George R. Snowden, who since the decease of General Hartranft had been in command of the division, to be its major-general. He had earned his own promotion by continuous, courageous, and intelligent ser-

vice in the Guard, a service that supplemented distinction won in war. So close a student of the military art as is General Snowden is rarely found outside of those who pursue the study as a profession. Gen. Robert P. Dechert, with a distinguished career in war from July 1, 1861, to July 17, 1865, continuously in the field, and with eminent service in the Pennsylvania National Guard from November 7, 1868, to his advancement to be a brigadier, and thence on until his death, was on the same day promoted from his colonelcy of the Second Regiment to be the brigadier-general of the First Brigade.

The encampment was abundantly supplied with officers of the regular army detailed by the War Department for supervisory inspection duty: Col. Henry C. Corbin, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Missouri; Captain Clinton B. Sears, of the Engineer Corps; Captain J. Gales Ramsay, Second Artillery and Major Charles R. Greenleaf, surgeon, United States Army.

The hours for drill, bugle calls, and other duties were announced from division headquarters, taken up, and repeated promptly by brigade, and so on through the regiments. A division drill-ground was set apart, and hours designated for its use by particular brigades. It was assigned to the First Brigade for battalion drill on Monday, July 21, from 9 to 11 in the morning, and for brigade drill on Tuesday, July 22, from 4 to 6 in the afternoon. Of the total strength of the division—8399 rank and file—there was present in camp an average of 8018, or 95.5 per cent.

On Wednesday, July 23, in the afternoon the division was reviewed by the governor and commander-in-chief, and on Thursday, the 24th, by Lieut.-Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.

The regiment, preceded by the usual detail for camp construction, left the armory at 8.30 o'clock on the evening of July 19, under command of Col. Wendell P. Bowman, with a full complement of officers and a strength that quite approached the maximum that the preliminary order had urged should be attained. It returned by the Reading, leaving camp at 6.15 p. m. on the 26.

The routine of camp duty rigorously followed was ultimately resultful of quite appreciable improvement. Picket duty had been included in the curriculum, and on the night of July 23 Captain Kirk W. Macgill's company was tested for its efficiency in a night

operation. His command was strengthened by details from the other companies, together with Lieutenants Stinson (C), Deane (D), and Crane (E), assigned as subalterns. Provost duty fell upon separate occasions upon Captain Eiler's and Captain Todd's companies respectively. The activity of details, drills, skirmish, battalion, brigade, and company rifle practice, parades, and reviews, was of unusual manifestation throughout the entire tour of duty. Whatever the duty, whether of detail, detachment, battalion, or what not, the troops appeared always in fullest strength possible.

The annual muster and inspection by the adjutant-general was held on Tuesday afternoon, July 22, at 2.30 o'clock. With an aggregate of 596, present 583, absent 13, the percentage of attendance was 97.6. The general average was 71+ out of a possible 80, and the figure of efficiency 69. The rating varied but a trifle from that of 1889, where the possible was 100. The regiment still held first place in the State among the regiments, with the Thirteenth second, with a general average of 70.3 and figure of efficiency of 68.4.

A conclusion of Captain Clinton B. Sears, Engineers, U. S. Army, the whole tenor of whose report shows him to have been a close and analytical observer, is as follows:

Taking the division as a whole, I have seen no State organization equal to it in the essential features of a military body. The general organization and administration are excellent. The State can, with forty-eight hours' notice, put into the field at almost any point within its limits a division of 8000 men, well armed, fairly equipped, and properly organized, which, on taking the field, will be much superior to any volunteer brigade or division that took the field in 1861, after two months' service, and after a month's hard work in camp engaged in drilling and guard duty the division can be relied on to make its mark, *pro bono publico*, in a sharp, decisive campaign and on the field of battle. I know of no other State, unless it be New York, that can put into the field on as short notice so large, so well equipped, and so efficient a body of men, and I doubt if any other State has as good an organization as far as relates to the division staff and the logistic organization.

Under his head, "Performance of Duty," Captain J. Gales Ramsay, Second Artillery, U. S. A., said:

Most cheerful and usually intelligent performance of duty pervades all grades. Zeal and subordination the rule, and desire to excel apparent, though lack of instruction (proper instruction) in preliminary duties has been the rule. Neglect of the proper custom and regulation of privates

saluting officers is most noticeable, and to be deprecated. On the other hand, the practice of officers saluting each other and superiors is most punctiliously carried out. The former should be taught the recruit with his setting up exercise and in squad drill, and should be insisted upon by his company officers at all times. No spirit of disrespect causes this omission, for on a given example, they follow suit invariably.

Though some of its accurate shots during the season of 1890 did not maintain their usual standard, the regiment's general efficiency in rifle practice had materially advanced. Not only with its 98 sharpshooters and 292 marksmen, a total of 390, had it made a gain of 152 over the previous year, but with its average number of qualified men in each company, 38, it led the infantry organizations of the First Brigade in company averages. "The average number of men qualified in each company and separate organization in the division for the year was $32\frac{7}{13}$." The first regiment had bettered this average by $5\frac{8}{13}$.

In the list of the regimental teams contesting for the regimental prizes—fifteen infantry regiments, one infantry battalion, three troops of cavalry, two batteries; twenty-one in all—offered by Robert H. Coleman to the teams making the six highest scores in regimental team practice, the First Regiment was seventh, heading the list of "scores of the other competing regiments" with "total scores" of 416, as against "total scores" of 436, the score of the Thirteenth Regiment, the leader of the six winners.

The Third Brigade won the brigade trophy with a grand total of 1034, with a narrow margin of four points, as against the First Brigade's grand total of 1030. The three First Regiment men on the First Brigade's team were George W. Coulston, inspector of rifle practice, whose total scores were 93; Sergeant George F. Root, E, 87; Sergeant-Major H. J. Mehard, 73. Private Mountjoy, of the Sixth, was highest, 95; and Mehard lowest, 73. In the regimental match, won by the Thirteenth Regiment, the First Regiment was eleventh on the list of the twenty-one competitors.

Col. Peter C. Ellmaker, who, beginning with its beginning as its colonel, had never ceased through all its years to maintain with the regiment a close, friendly, and purposeful fellowship, died at his residence, 1324 Arch Street, Philadelphia, on Sunday, October 12, 1890. Born August 11, 1813, his seventy-seven com-

pleted years had carried him through busy, broken, boisterous times; carried him through the crucial tests that in the limelight of tremendous achievement made a race free and a Union perfect.

Resolutions appropriately expressive of his worth and his services were adopted by various bodies to which he was attached, and a general order from regimental headquarters testified to his virtues, his manhood, his achievements, his patriotism, and his usefulness.

The board of directors of the Incorporated Association of the First Regiment Infantry, of which Colonel Ellmaker was the secretary, at its November monthly meeting of 1890 gave by resolution this expressive utterance of their appreciation and regret:

WHEREAS, since the last meeting of this board we have sustained the great loss of our sincere friend and comrade, Col. Peter C. Ellmaker, "Death! proprietor of all," having removed him from the scene of this life at one o'clock A. M., on October 12, we, the members of the Board of Directors of the First Regiment Infantry of Pennsylvania, hereby solemnly and reverentially record our sorrow and pay a lasting tribute to his memory.

We mourn the loss of our departed friend more than mere words can express. His death closes a long and public-spirited life. Born August 11, 1813, from his early youth he manifested the warmest interest in military affairs, and for half a century devoted his best thoughts and attention to the advancement of our military strength and prowess as a commonwealth.

We mourn his loss as the father of our regiment and point with everlasting satisfaction to his unflinching devotion to our welfare.

His public services as a soldier to this commonwealth and his country in every troublesome period, in riot and in war, for half a century whenever and wherever peace was assailed and our country's flag imperilled, entitle him to our heartfelt gratitude and place him beside the most distinguished of Pennsylvania's volunteer soldiers.

His faithful services as our secretary throughout all the years of our corporate existence and his unceasing labors to secure this armory for the common he loved so well have enshrined his memory in our hearts.

That we extend our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and transmit to them a copy of this expression of our appreciation of the services and affection for the memory of our departed friend.

Colonel Bowman's general order paid heroic tribute to his early predecessor:

He was a soldier by nature as well as by study and training, and for more than half a century served this, his native State, and the nation in peace, riot, and war with courage, ability, and distinction. For the preservation of law and order and the defence of his country's flag, his brave spirit and military prowess were ever ready.

He commenced his military career on June 2, 1834, as a private in the Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, in which distinguished body he actively served for a period of twenty years, during which time he occupied every position of honor and trust in its civil body and held every rank in the military organization from corporal to captain. He served faithfully in the Buckshot war and the riots of 1844 and 1846.

At the outbreak of the Civil War, in April, 1861, although by reason of age exempt from military duty, his training, experience, and ability as a soldier were vigorously employed in behalf of the Union. As a result of his instruction as commanding officer of the Artillery Corps, Washington Grays, its members were qualified to immediately enter the service of their country as commissioned officers. Realizing the necessity of the hour, he was the moving spirit in the organization of this regiment, and was duly elected and commissioned its first colonel in April, 1861.

He continued therein his larger school for training and disciplining men for service in the field, furnishing from its ranks many distinguished officers, notably among them being those high in command of the 118th and 119th Regiments of Pennsylvania Volunteers. The latter regiment he organized in July, 1862, from this regiment, and led it to the front as its commanding officer. It won distinction in the annals of the Army of the Potomac for its military efficiency and bravery in action. He is also inscribed upon the historic page of that immortal army as a brave and efficient commander of the Third Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, and was selected to lead the charge at Rappahannock Station, where he captured the entire opposing force, including artillery, battle flags, and small arms, receiving special mention in orders for his bravery and skill in this action. He participated in all the memorable campaigns and battles of this regiment until January 12, 1864, when he resigned.

The regiment paraded in dress uniform and side-arms in attendance at the funeral on October 14, 1890, at 1.40 o'clock in the afternoon. The usual badge of mourning was directed to be worn by the officers for a period of thirty days, and the flag over the regimental armory was displayed at half staff until after the funeral.

On April 30, 1891, First Lieutenant George W. Coulston, to be ever remembered for his enviable record in marksmanship, resigned, to be succeeded, June 24, 1891, by First Lieutenant Thomas D. McGlathery, promoted from a sergeantcy in Company D. On June 23, 1891, Rev. Isaac L. Nicholson, D.D., advanced from his rectorship of St. Mark's to be a Protestant Episcopal bishop, resigned his chaplaincy of the First Regiment. There was an intervening vacancy of a year, until July 1, 1892, when Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, D.D., rector of St. Stephen's, was appointed his successor. Captain Harry O. Hastings, Company D, resigned April 29, 1891, and on June 5, 1891, Captain Henry

J. Crump was advanced from his first lieutenancy to succeed him. On April 15, 1891, L. E. F. Toboldt was named as quartermaster-sergeant, vice Bingham, honorably discharged, and John C. Sheain was appointed commissary-sergeant, vice Toboldt. On June 24, 1891, Captain Pearson S. Conrad, upon the resignation of Captain Franklin Swayne, resumed his former place as paymaster.

Captain Albert L. Williams, "who had occupied the position of secretary of the Board of Officers for a period verging upon ten years, a length of service unprecedented in the history of the office," on January 3, 1891, resigned the secretaryship. Appropriate resolutions appreciatively recognized the worth and the value of the service he had rendered.

The death of Gen. William T. Sherman in New York City at 1.50 o'clock P. M. on February 14, 1891, was officially announced to the regiment in a General Order No. 3, of February 16, as follows:

Born in Lancaster, Ohio, February 20, 1820, he lived out the time allotted to man, and by his military genius won illustrious honors and immortal fame in the service of his country. His name will live in history as one of the few great generals of mankind.

In honor of his memory the flag will be displayed at half staff until after his burial, the colors of the regiment draped in mourning for thirty days, and the commissioned officers will wear the usual badge of mourning for a like period of time, in compliance with G. O. No. 3 C. S. from headquarters N. G. P.

The thirtieth anniversary was celebrated by the usual full-dress street parade, followed by the evening incidentals of banquets, dinners, reunions, the day falling upon Sunday, on Saturday, April 18. The regiment was accompanied by the Veteran Corps, and the column was reviewed by Maj.-Gen. George R. Snowden, the division commander, on Broad Street in front of the Union League.

Pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Officers, and by the orders of the colonel commanding, on Sunday, May 24, 1891, the regiment in full-dress uniform, accompanied by the Veteran Corps, officers with side-arms and enlisted men with waist-belts without bayonet scabbards, attended divine service at St. Mark's, with the regimental chaplain, Rev. Isaac L. Nicholson, D.D., officiating for the last time before his departure for his bishopric.

The National Guard of the State by contributions purposely made small, that all might have opportunity to subscribe, had caused to be erected to the memory of Maj.-Gen. John F. Hartmanft, as testimony of their reverence for him as a man and their appreciation of his valor and capacity as a soldier, in the cemetery at Norristown, a monument expressive in design and impressive in appearance. The First Regiment's share in this tribute to their much revered commander was a contribution of \$650. The monument was formally dedicated, with oration, poem, choral and religious services and military parade, on Saturday, June 6, 1891, when the regiment with the First Brigade participated in the ceremonies incident to the occasion. General Dechert commanded the brigade and Colonel Bowman the regiment. General James W. Latta delivered the oration.

The Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution extended an invitation to the organizations of the First Brigade to be present at their patriotic services to be held in Independence Square on the morning of July 4, 1891. A detachment of the regiment volunteered, and was reported to Major Henry T. Dechert, of the Second Regiment, assigned to the command of the detail at the place designated at 9.30 on that morning.

Camp Sherman, named in honor of the eminent soldier, Gen. William T. Sherman, the camp of the First Brigade—the encampments for the year 1891 were by brigades—was located near Devon, Chester County, Pennsylvania, and covered the period from July 18 to July 25, both dates inclusive. The camp was located as infantry on a single line with wide company streets and good distances between companies.

The usual construction detail under Lieut.-Col. Thomas E. Huffington left on the 16th at 8 o'clock, and the regiment, under Colonel Bowman, followed on the morning of the 18th. Rigorous enforcement of all requirements was demanded, a rifle range was established in the immediate vicinity, and no leaves of absence or furloughs were to be permitted except "for physical disability testified to by a physician."

On Monday morning, the 19th, while the men were at breakfast the governor and commander-in-chief accompanied by his staff passed through and inspected the mess tents, and on the same morning at 8.45 o'clock there was the annual inspection and muster by the adjutant-general, this year conducted by

Brig.-Gen. William McClelland, the adjutant-general appointed by Governor Pattison to succeed General Hastings. On the 21st, in the afternoon, the governor reviewed the brigade, as did the division commander, Major-General Snowden, on the afternoon of the 20th. A brigade dress parade on the 22d closed the notable ceremonies of the encampment. Gen. Robert P. Dechert was in command of the camp, and Col. Wendell P. Bowman of the regiment. The encampment broken on the day as announced, on the afternoon of the 25th the regiment returned by rail to Philadelphia, marching over a short route on its arrival to the regimental armory.

As the result of the annual inspection, with an aggregate of 592, present 587, only 5 absent, percentage of attendance 99.1, general average of 82.92, the First Regiment's figure of efficiency, 82.15, below its usual standard, brought it to fourth place in the order of merit, with the Thirteenth Regiment, 92.3; Ninth, 91.1, and Eighth, 90.36, leading it.

General Order No. 21, Adjutant-General's office, Harrisburg, Pa., August 17, 1891, is Governor Pattison's tribute of recognition to the value, efficiency, and patriotism of his National Guard.

The encampments for 1891 must convince every one who has observed them that the National Guard of Pennsylvania stands at the head of the militia of the States.

The improved soldierly bearing, proficiency, and drill, strict discipline, general deportment of all the organizations, is most marked and comes from the undoubted patriotism of the individual guardsman.

For these the commander-in-chief desires to thank each officer and enlisted man. He also desires to commend to the people of the State their citizen soldiery as worthy of their consideration and support.

Officers and men alike met with generous commendation and the effectiveness of the military service in Pennsylvania was placed "far in advance of her sister States" in the report of Captain James Chester, Third United States Artillery, the officer of the army detailed as the inspecting officer. The following are excerpts from it:

As a body the officers of the National Guard of Pennsylvania whom I have met would take high rank for efficiency in any army. What they lack in the technicalities of the profession they more than make up in practical good sense and knowledge of human nature. . . . The men are bright, intelligent, and enthusiastic soldiers. They lack the snap and military bearing of regular troops, but they work exactly like the men who won our hardest-fought battles for us. Considering their opportunities, they do re-

markedly well, and the State has every reason to be proud of them. . . . By these annual encampments Pennsylvania has organized effective military schools and thus placed her military far in advance of her sister States.

Major Herbert Cox, ordnance officer of the First Brigade, in his official report for the year 1891 makes this complimentary reference to the First Regiment: "The First Regiment deserves special mention for this year's practice owing to disadvantages before mentioned" [Hartrauft range closed by injunction after eight days' practice; neighborhood improvements had rendered its use unsafe and dangerous] "having qualified 452 members of the command, an increase of 62 over last year—every commissioned officer, field, staff and line, and 87 per cent. of the men. This result was only accomplished by heavy personal expense and great sacrifice of time."

It may be stated, in addition to what was said by Major Cox, that one hundred and sixteen out of one hundred and thirty-three non-commissioned officers are included in the total of 452 officers and men. The percentage of sharpshooters in the regiment was 17.5, and 22.7 per cent. of the qualified marksmen were sharpshooters.

Company D had the greatest increase of marksmen, with a gain of 20 over the number qualified in 1890, having the honor to lead the regiment with 56 marksmen, while Company H was a close second with 55.

The nine ten-year veteran gold badges to which the regiment was entitled all went to commissioned officers: Major J. Lewis Good, Captains William Ewing, H. O. Hastings, Clarence T. Kensil, and Albert L. Williams, Lieutenants William Cairns, A. W. Deane, Henry Nuss, Jr., and Thomas E. Heath.

In a general order of December 4, 1891, "the colonel commanding congratulates the officers and men upon their excellent work and great advancement during the year in this important branch of military science," and after a résumé of the practice through the season and a sketch of the results from which the foregoing text has been gathered, concludes as follows:

The record thus briefly outlined is a most creditable one, of which the officers and men may justly be proud. It will serve as a stimulus for still greater efforts, and we will enter the season of 1892 determined to qualify every enlisted man. We hope that the command by that time will be in possession of its own range.

The officers have set a good example, which the men are bravely following.

The inconveniences that attended the necessary abandonment of the Hartrauft range, at Frankford, were in some measure relieved by the generous tender of facilities and privileges on the United States range at the Bridesburg Arsenal by Maj. G. W. McKee, U. S. A., the commandant; on the range of the Sixth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Upland, Delaware County; and on that of the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, at Dickson, Lackawanna County. In accepting these tenders the colonel commanding made grateful and appreciative acknowledgment.

The rifle range project was consummated as Colonel Bowman had hoped, but not quite as soon. The incorporated association purchased a tract of land of 40 acres, 10 from the Bingham estate and 30 from W. S. P. Shields, near Ninety-second Street Station on the Chester branch of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, about nine miles from the centre of the city. The purchase money, to include what improvements there were upon the tract, was not to exceed the sum of \$9500, and the Board of Directors was authorized to negotiate and execute a bond and mortgage for such portion of it as might remain unpaid, the rate of interest not to exceed 5 $\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. per annum. The negotiations closed, title passed, and possession secured, such equipment, including eight steel targets for use at 200, 500, and 600 yards, sufficient to make it available, was completed within a few months, and by August 22, 1892, the range, ready for practice, was formally opened. It is known as the First Regiment Range, and there is but faint recollection of a Ninety-second Street station, as the present railway station now bears the same name.

The spring inspections for 1892 by companies at designated weekly intervals, by Major Frank G. Sweeney, brigade inspector, Major Wetherill's successor, were announced for the months of February and March in general orders from Harrisburg headquarters as early as the first of January. Preparatory inspections by companies in full equipment, two assigned for each evening by the colonel, immediately preceded those ordered for the brigade inspector. Drills, squad, company, battalion, continued in the usual course, particular attention being given to individual instruction and the setting up of recruits.

The death of First Lieutenant William Cairns on the after-

noon of January 25, 1892, at his residence, 1600 Market Street, was announced in a regimental order of that date. The field, staff, and line officers were directed to report at the armory in service uniform to attend the funeral, which was a military one, with his company as the escort, on the afternoon of the 28th. Lieutenant Cairns had been in the service from April 4, 1872, continuously for twenty years; beginning as private in Company B, and remaining with it, he had passed through both grades of non-commissioned officer and both lieutenantcies.

The concluding paragraph of the resolutions of the Board of Officers, their tribute to the memory of Lieutenant Cairns, passed at the March session of 1892, read as follows: "That during the whole extent of his membership in the regiment we have been deeply impressed with his interest in the work of the Guard as shown by the active part which he unremittingly took in the proceedings of this regiment."

The adjutants-general of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania began with Josiah Harmar, in 1793. General William McClelland was the first to die in office. Appointed January 20, 1891, with but a little over a twelvemonth of service, he died February 8, 1892. A proclamation issued "in the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania" announced his decease, extolled his virtues, recounted the congressional and other civic honors that had come to him, told of how he had "met and mastered" the extraordinary situation in the riotous conditions that confronted him as adjutant-general and made this special mention of his services in the field in the great struggle against the "insurgent armies" of the Confederacy.

He entered the army [so read the proclamation] at the outbreak of hostilities and remained in it until the close of the war for the Union. Enlisting as a private, he rose to be captain in the artillery; his battery was engaged in many serious battles and he himself bore a conspicuous part in the brilliant achievements which made it historic. He was an eminent and honored member of the great organizations formed to perpetuate the memories of the war and composed of its survivors.

An innovation had come about in tactics, movements, and manœuvres, progressive gunnery had made it necessary, advance in the art of war demanded it, and on April 7, 1892, by his orders No. 8 the colonel commanding, in compliance with General Orders

No. 6, Current Series, Headquarters National Guard of Pennsylvania, on that day received, directed that thereafter the new infantry drill regulations approved by the President, published by the Secretary of War, and issued by the Adjutant-General's Department of the State, would be strictly observed and all infantry exercises and manoeuvres not embraced in that system be prohibited.

The celebration of the thirty-first anniversary has this significance about it—the parade of the regiment in its commemoration of that event on the 19th of April, 1892, was the regiment's first parade under the new battalion system.

With this event there goes something of a coincidence. Already on the 6th of April there had gone out in the usual form Orders No. 7, announcing a street parade for the 19th of April in celebration of the regiment's thirty-first anniversary. On the seventh appears Orders No. 8, from regimental headquarters, issued in compliance with orders that day received from superior headquarters, adopting new drill regulations involving thorough and radical changes. Thereupon Colonel Bowman hastens not only to direct compliance with the new requirements, but also signifies his own willingness for prompt performance by, on the 16th, so reconstructing his Orders No. 7 in his Orders No. 9 as to meet the new conditions completely.

Here between a direction and a performance a new era is interposed. These orders, the one ending the old and the other beginning the new, are thus given a special significance. They have besides a commemorative value. Together they close the thirtieth year of regimental existence and leave to the thirty-first the new military thought of the day with which to begin its progressive future. They deserve, therefore, to be brought out of their obscurity and into the light.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INF., FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. P.
Philadelphia, April 6, 1892.

ORDERS No. 7.

This command will celebrate the thirty-first anniversary of its organization by a street parade in dress uniform on Tuesday afternoon, April 19, 1892.

First call will be sounded at 4:10 o'clock, assembly at 4:20.

The drum-major will report the band and field music at 4:05 o'clock P.M.

The field and staff officers will report mounted.

By order of

COLONEL BOWMAN.

EDWARD V. STOCKHAM,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY, FIRST BRIGADE, N. G. P.
Philadelphia, April 16, 1892.

ORDERS No. 9.

On the occasion of the celebration of the thirty-first anniversary of the organization of this regiment on the 19th inst. the command will be formed in three battalions in accordance with the new Infantry Drill Regulations.

The following commissioned and non-commissioned officers are hereby detailed for duty as prescribed on the occasion.

First Battalion

Major J. Lewis Good, commanding—First Lieutenant Robert G. Stinson, acting adjutant—First Sergeant Wm. B. Johnson, acting sergeant-major.

Second Battalion

Captain James Muldoon, commanding—First Lieutenant A. W. Deane, acting adjutant—First Sergeant Wm. J. Storck, acting sergeant-major.

Third Battalion

Captain A. L. Williams, commanding—Second Lieutenant C. B. Nichols, acting adjutant—First Sergeant Theo. R. Lammot, acting sergeant-major—Sergeant George B. Wright, Co. "D," regimental orderly, and one musician as regimental bugler.

The commandants of battalions, acting adjutants, regimental orderly, and bugler will report mounted.

By order of

COLONEL BOWMAN.

EDWARD V. STOCKHAM,
Adjutant.

Following the date of Colonel Bowman's first commission, July 1, 1887, and that commission being about to expire, there issued from headquarters, First Brigade, June 17, 1892, Special Order No. 32, as follows:

An election for colonel, First Regiment Infantry, vice Col. W. P. Bowman, commission expiring on the 30th inst., will be held on June 29th inst. at 8 P. M.

Col. John W. Schall, Sixth Infantry, N. G. Pa., is hereby detailed to conduct said election, making prompt returns of same through these Headquarters.

The election duly held and Colonel Bowman unanimously elected, in Orders No. 14, of July 1, 1892, he announced his acceptance and appointments as follows:

I. Having been re-elected and sworn into the service as required by the Military Code of this Commonwealth, the undersigned by virtue thereof, and fully appreciating the honor and responsibility thereby conferred, hereby assumes command of the First Regiment Infantry, N. G. P.

II. The following reappointments and appointments on the Regimental Staff are hereby announced:

Adjutant, Robert G. Stinson; Quartermaster, F. P. Koons; Surgeon, Alexis Dupont Smith; Assistant Surgeon, Edward Martin; Assistant Surgeon, Norton Downs; Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Samuel D. McConnell; Sergeant-Major, H. J. Mehard; Quartermaster-Sergeant, L. E. F. Toboldt; Commissary-Sergeant, John C. Sheain; Hospital Steward, Charles Ouram; Drum-Major, William T. Baker. Captain P. S. Conrad will continue to serve as paymaster. They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Edward V. Stockham having been commissioned captain in the Sixth Infantry N. J. N. G., this regiment is hereby deprived of the services of an accomplished officer and gentleman, whose faithful, efficient, and meritorious performance of duty as adjutant is hereby officially recognized and recorded.

The regiment, ever disposed to be helpful when public charity sought its aid, had by resolution of the Board of Officers in response to an invitation of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital furnished a large volunteer battalion to participate in a reproduction of the allegory, "War in Songs," given for the benefit of that institution at the American Academy of Music on the evening of Wednesday, May 5, 1892.

As early as April 29, 1892, in General Orders No. 9 from the adjutant-general's office at Harrisburg, it was announced that the several brigades would encamp by regiments, the place of each encampment to be designated by the regimental commander, subject to the approval of the adjutant-general," strict regard to economy in transportation being observed in making the selection." The time fixed for the First Brigade was from July 16 to July 23, inclusive. No enlistments excepting re-enlistments were to be made for thirty days previous to the close of the encampment. Commutation for rations and fuel was to be allowed at the rate of twenty cents per day per man for eight days, to be paid on regimental quartermaster's vouchers approved by the regimental commander. The inspector-general would make his annual muster and inspection on such days as he might thereafter designate.

Colonel Bowman previous to the encampment in announcing its date had by circular called attention to certain paragraphs in the new infantry drill regulations, those particularly relating to ceremonies, evolution in close and extended order, columns of masses, line of masses, echelon, ployments, deployments, changes of direction, and directed that officers and non-commis-

sioned officers "master their details," as the regiment at the encampment would be largely manœuvred in such movements.

The site had been selected on private property of John Eyre Shaw, known as "Chestnut Wold," Haverford Township, Delaware County, and approved by the adjutant-general, and the name "Camp Zook," in honor of Gen. Kosciuszko Zook, a distinguished son of Pennsylvania, killed at Gettysburg, had been determined upon. And on July 9 Colonel Bowman had promulgated his Orders No. 15, that provided for the construction of the camp, its conduct in every detail, its management in all its routine, when on the 10th an "industrial disturbance" at Homestead, Allegheny County, for some days of a threatening aspect, culminated in a clash with the sheriff's posse that summoned every Guardsman in Pennsylvania to its suppression. Its serious magnitude again awakened the community to the need of a well-trained militia, and as well afforded the Guard an opportunity, the first time since 1877, when it had not inspired the fullest confidence, to demonstrate that it was well conditioned to supply that need.

At 12.20 P. M. on the 10th of July General Snowden, the division commander, reached Harrisburg, summoned a few hours previously from Philadelphia to report there at once to Governor Pattison, the commander-in-chief. A riotous disturbance had been prevailing at Homestead, some eight miles from Pittsburgh on the west bank of the Monongahela, the site of a great steel plant, since the sixth, and the governor was in hourly expectation of a call from the sheriff of Allegheny County for assistance. Meanwhile the request for troops was made, and at ten o'clock that same evening, the 10th, the governor personally delivered to General Snowden an order drawn in his own hand to put his division under arms and move at once with ammunition to the support of the sheriff of Allegheny County, maintain the peace, and protect all persons in their rights under the constitution and the laws of the State.

Despatches were at once prepared for the brigade commanders. It was Sunday night, and as all operators were not at their post, some time was lost in delivery, but by eleven o'clock the despatches had all left Harrisburg for their destination. General Gobin was ordered to concentrate the Third Brigade at Lewis-

town, moving west; he received his despatch at midnight on the tenth. General Wiley, whose orders reached him at two o'clock on the morning of the eleventh, was to assemble his brigade, the Second, at Brinton on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and General Dechert, whose orders came to hand at 11.50 P. M. on the tenth, with the exception of the First City Troop, which was ordered to Brinton, was to put his First Brigade into camp at Mount Gretna and there await further orders. In his official report, General Dechert states: "The succeeding forty minutes were devoted to giving information to the representatives of the various daily newspapers, deeming it best to give the fullest possible newspaper publicity to the orders, as a means of notifying the men of the various commands." Notwithstanding the incidental delays, the First Brigade arrived at its destination, one hundred and three miles distant, within eighteen hours after Brigadier-General Dechert was notified; the Second assembled at Radebaugh, except a single regiment, which arrived shortly afterward, at two A. M. on the twelfth, and the Third was concentrated at Lewis-town before midnight on the eleventh. Brinton is but a short distance from Homestead, and Radebaugh, which is a couple of miles west of Greensburg on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, is some forty miles east of Brinton.

This concentration of an entire division of State troops, quartered over an area of 45,000 square miles, with brigades to assemble at three separate rendezvous, called suddenly from their homes without cautionary direction for readiness, without pressure, with only urgency to be speedy, when how to best entrain had not yet been effectively taught, armed and equipped for the field, within twenty-four hours, was certainly a venture not before paralleled in militia history.

The following extract is from the *New York Herald* of July 12, 1892:

NO OTHER NATION CAN MATCH IT

The spectacle presented by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania yesterday was one which no other nation on the globe can parallel, and one of which every American citizen has just reason to feel proud.

It was nearly midnight of Sunday when the Chief Magistrate of that State sent out from the Capitol at Harrisburg orders for the mobilization of the entire militia of the Commonwealth to enforce the law and preserve order at Homestead, on the banks of the Monongahela.

At 8 o'clock on Monday morning the headquarters of the First Brigade in Philadelphia was thronged with men, and at half past nine the First Regiment marched from its armory with nearly its entire strength of men, fully equipped for the field. In less than twelve hours after the midnight call was sounded 1900 of the 2000 men of the brigade had left the city on fast trains for the named destination.

Like promptness in responding and moving was shown in every quarter, and to-day will witness the entire National Guard of Pennsylvania—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—concentrated at the designated points, with all the equipment and efficiency of an army of veterans prepared for battle.

The grandeur of the spectacle lies in the character of the men and the spirit that animates them.

They are not regular soldiers enlisted in a standing army; not men whose lives are given to military duties. They are representative citizens, business and professional men, employers and employees, clerks, and workmen. They are actuated by no desire for excitement and glory; they have no feeling of hostility to those against whom they move; they deprecate the call to arms. They respond through loyalty to the Government and a high sense of the duties of citizenship.

Nothing can be more characteristically American than the manifestation of this law-abiding and patriotic spirit in the ranks of the National Guard at Pittsburgh. It is well known that among the members there are many who are allied in interest as fellow-craftsmen, and still more who are in cordial sympathy with the outlooked men at Homestead. But there is no indication that any failed to respond to the call of the Government by reason of this sympathy or will swerve from the line of duties as a militiaman through any personal tie.

Read these significant words of a mill-working member of the Fourteenth Regiment in Pittsburgh: "It'll be a hard thing for me to shoot into a crowd of men who are bound to me by all the ties of human interest and friendship, but when I have my uniform on and the command of 'Fire!' is given, I will shoot, for when I entered the militia I took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, and swore to protect its Constitution and government at all hazards." This is a grand sentiment, and voices the spirit that animates all. It is a spirit of patriotism that recognizes loyalty to the government and obedience to the public authority as the highest duty of American citizenship.

What was done in Pennsylvania in a few hours in defence of law and order in one county can be done in forty-four States in defence of the nation if menaced by foreign invasion. It shows no lack of military force in a country which maintains the smallest standing army in the world.

The news of the Homestead disturbances of the sixth of July had been a subject for military gossip and speculation, and had increased the number of frequenters about the armories, but had not moved the authorities to the issuance of the words of caution usually attendant on outbreaks likely to call for military interference. Colonel Bowman had said, too, that his command could

be assembled in about two hours, and the emergency system of notification, one chief to each squad and with five to a squad, being well understood, the serious forecast of the moment had in a measure disappeared, when the news of the receipt by General Dechert of General Snowden's Harrisburg orders of the night of the tenth, coming to the regimental armory about two o'clock on the morning of the eleventh, brought to a realization what had scarce been permitted to be treated seriously as a prediction.

In what readiness did the summons find the First Regiment and how sharp was its response? These orders reached Colonel Bowman, as General Dechert officially reports, at 2.30 o'clock, at his Merion residence, and in forty minutes, including his time for preparation, driven at emergency speed, he had arrived at the armory. Upon his arrival, Adjutant Stinson having also reported, he despatched messengers in every direction to bestir his officers and men, and caused to be issued his formal Orders No. 16, of July 11, 1892, directing the regiment to assemble at 9.30 o'clock at the armory in heavy marching order provided with three days' rations "to take the field in defence of law and order." Officers and men who by reason of absence from the city were unable to report immediately were to do so in the field, as expeditiously as possible, fully equipped.

Major J. Lewis Good, with First Lieutenant Eugene J. Ken-sil, Company H, as acting adjutant, and First Sergeant Joseph P. Boyd as acting sergeant-major, was assigned to the First Battalion, composed of Companies C, A, H, I, and E, and Captain James Muldoon, with First Lieutenant William S. Allen, Company B, as acting adjutant, and First Sergeant William P. Zorger as acting sergeant-major, was assigned to the Second, consisting of Companies B, K, D, F, and G.

Twenty men had reported by three o'clock, there were over fifty at four, and by eight more than half the regiment was on hand. At ten o'clock, all arms having been previously carefully inspected by company commanders, the regiment with five hundred and seventy-eight of its six hundred and thirty officers and men, with Col. Wendell P. Bowman in command, left the armory. "The fifty-two men absent were either on their vacations or incapacitated for duty through illness. There were only three of

the latter, the remaining forty-nine, it was expected, would be on duty within twenty-four hours." Cheers and applause greeted the column along its entire route to the Thirty-second and Market Streets depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where with a special train of some fourteen cars awaiting it, at eleven o'clock the command was entrained for its Mount Gretna destination.

The regiment reached its camp ground at Mount Gretna, a site well selected on a high piece of ground, a little before three o'clock, met by a like shower such as seemed to follow the arrival of each of the other regiments of the brigade. Not, as said a reporter, that the rain came down heavily, but rather that it was of that soulless, dismal sort that chills and penetrates. It was quite apparent that the First had never bivouacked before in a more warlike fashion. The troops had been moved expeditiously; not so with the supplies. Discomforts followed the non-arrival of canvas, the quality and quantity of the ration provoked the privileged grumble. Within forty-eight hours, however, all things adjusted to the satisfaction of the watchful supervising officers, the camp named in remembrance of the late adjutant-general, "Camp General William McClelland," was in smooth working order.

It was not in any anxiety to hasten back, but only from a desire to know something definite as to the stay, that induced inquiries as to its probable length. So in the presence of Adjutant-General Greenland, in the camp for the annual inspection, Colonel Bowman ventured the remark, "I suppose we can go to church at home on Sunday." "I would rather advise," said he, "that you arrange for such religious worship as the day demands here, than expect to attend it there." In consequence of this intimation, and to let it be publicly known that the stay would at least cover that date, the announcement followed that on Sunday, the 17th of July, at 10.30 o'clock in the morning, religious services would be held in the pavilion located on the grounds of the Mount Gretna Park, that adjoined the camp.

The routine of camp life began at once. Held as a reserve, with the other two brigades practically on the firing line, this spice of active service gave zest to the encampment, removed it out of the ordinary, made it memorable as an event. Instruction in

loading and firing, frequent exercise in company open order, in view of the contingencies, were specially enjoined. The regimental order in detail for drills, roll-calls, guard mounts, etc., published the morning after the arrival in camp, was modified, but not materially changed, by the general order from brigade headquarters issued on the 13th. First Sergeants William Zorger, Company E, and Joseph P. Boyd, Company I, detailed as acting sergeants-major of the first and second battalions respectively, were relieved, and after an intermediate change the service finally fell to First Sergeant William B. Johnson, Company G, for the first, and Duty Sergeant Harry Stewart, of Company C, for the second battalion.

Governor Pattison with his military staff arrived at the camp at 9.45 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 14th. He was met by the brigade commander and his staff, and received with the prescribed salute of 17 guns. Inquiry was ripe, and besides his formal salute of 17 guns, he was also informally saluted with the interrogatory from a newspaper source, "Will the brigade be ordered to Homestead?" To which he gave the very discreet reply, "You must excuse me from saying anything about that, but if you are staying in Lebanon, or anywhere else other than in camp, I would answer to stick with the brigade and be ready to move with the soldiers at a moment's notice."

Col. John W. Schall's Sixth Regiment by virtue of his seniority held the right of the brigade, and with his regiment began promptly at ten o'clock the annual muster and inspection by Adjutant-General Walter W. Greenland, who had been named as the successor of Adjutant-General McClelland. The Sixth Regiment was followed closely by the First, of which, beside the gratification he had expressed of the troops generally, the governor spoke in most enthusiastic terms. "Your regiment is as near the perfect as a command can be expected to reach," said he to Colonel Bowman: whereupon, it is recorded, the colonel, his countenance aglow with satisfaction, withheld his more appreciative acknowledgments until a better opportunity came to fully express them.

Following is a tabulated statement of the attendance at the encampment:

5748

